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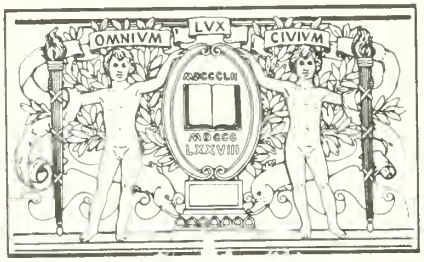
THE HOLLADAY FAMILY

ALVIS MILTON HOLLADAY, SR.



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THE HOLLADAY FAMILY

Holladay

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ALVIS MILTON HOLLADAY, SR.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Realizing that memory is a fragile archive, various members of the Holladay family have spent over a quarter century in preparing this history of several centuries of a pioneer American family. To collect, organize, and publish such a book, which includes some families which the Holladays have married, has been a major enterprise. This has been especially true since Holladay families are typically large, their history extends back many centuries, and they are spread across the British Isles and America.

To complete such a work obviously has required the cooperation and assistance of numerous people. No one person would live long enough to compile all the material alone. We wish therefore to acknowledge here every encouragement and aid so graciously rendered by so many relatives and friends across the nation and in Britian in making this history possible.

This labor of love was initiated by G.B. ("Blanty") Holladay of Camden, Tennessee, and John Milton ("Johnny") Holladay of Holladay, Tennessee, well over forty years ago. To these two fine and distinguished old gentlemen, who have now gone on to their reward, we owe a very special debt of gratitude. They made many local trips to cemeteries, traveled to several counties in Middle and West Tennessee, and to Virginia, in search of family records and ties, wrote rough drafts of some materials in this book, and most importantly inspired us "younger generation" through family and church gatherings and personal discussions to continue the work. The author recalls much information and enjoyment derived from these discussions.

Above all, we wish to acknowledge the inspiration and assistance provided by our parents, Carlie Bertrand and Josie Crider Holladay, who over the years rarely failed to take advantage of an opportunity to express pride in their families, to attend reunions, and to relate legends, stories, anf facts of their history.

The author first found time in a busy career to begin a serious compilation of family history data in the late 1950's. Fortunately, "Cousin Blanty" kindly gave us complete access to his voluminous files, as well as suggestions almost up to the time of his death in 1969. Then, during the 1960's and 70's the work continued with particular cooperation from brothers Allen, Leon, Jack, and Wendell. Many pleasant trips were made together to the Tennessee State Archives in Nashville; to Macon, Smith, and Putman Counties; to Virginia; and to England. How many times have we roamed over the countryside interviewing and sometimes tape recording the memories of old timers! How many weed and briar patches have we invaded seeking names from the aged markers in old cemeteries! How many county clerks and archivists should we thank for their patience as we pored over records and manuscripts looking for tidbits of pertinent information! Thanks to them all.

To countless other people in and out of the family we wish to give credit for digging out old photographs, manuscripts, letters, mementoes, and sometimes personal memories. We would especially like to include in this list the Will Holladays of Holladay, Tennessee and Carolyn Holladay Warden of Camden, who so generously gave of her time to type many of these pages and to make many valuable suggestions. Very special thanks are given to my late brother Allen, virtually coauthor, for preparing many of the pedigrees; to my brother Wendell for his critique on kinships and his guidance on many research details; to my brother Jack for his preparing parts of some chapters and proofing the manuscripts; to my other brothers and sisters for many helpful suggestions; and to my son Robert for exercising his literary expertise to improve this volume in many ways.

While traveling widely for the Space Agency for nearly 20 years, the author had the rare opportunity to visit libraries and archives from coast to coast, some several times. We wish therefore to express our appreciation for assistance from the Tennessee Library and Archives in Nashville; the Public Library in Huntsville, Alabama; the State Library in Richmond, Virginia; the Library of Congress; The Mormon Library in Salt Lake City; the New York Public Library; and the Los Angeles Public Library.

Again, our deepest gratitude to all those who have helped in any way. We trust that you will study and treasure this volume, and that as time passes you will provide copies of it to your children and grandchildren for their enjoyment in the years ahead.

PREFACE

One lovely Easter morning in April, 1960, I was standing outside the House of Commons in London surveying the reconstruction of that edifice which had been bombed by Hitler. Nearby was an English Bobby on patrol, a clean cut young man, courteous but with typical English reserve. Mustering some courage, I finally asked him if Parliament was in session in view of the construction. He said that it was, and then asked, "Are you from the States?" My reply was, "Yes, I'm from Tennessee, and I'm returning a visit made to America by my ancestors from the Bristol-Gloucester area three hundred years ago!" "Really?" he responded warmly, and extending his hand added, "My name is Pope and I'm from Gloucester too! Welcome back." Then followed a good conversation.

This little episode typifies so well the influence that bonds of geography, race, and kinship can have on people. In 1960 I had already studied Holladay history for nearly a decade, and was seriously contemplating a book on this subject. Since then my studies and travels for the Space Agency have taken me coast to coast many times, and for other causes to Europe five times. It has been truly gratifying to sense the interest that our family has in its past, and to enjoy the cooperation of so many relatives, some near and some distant, in various parts of the world. We well recall sitting on the veranda of an old Virginia Holladay home in the summer of 1970 and discussing the family history with a distant cousin. After a brief period of acquaintance the cousin's wife broke the ice by declaring: "I do believe that the Holladays would rather discuss their kinfolks than to eat!"

Although the past is unchangeable, every man deserves to know something of his origins, for his ancestry, whether virtuous or dissolute, may well prove to be a decisive factor in his future. The past may indeed be prologue. Only through the study of our ancestors can we fully appreciate what rich heirs we are. And only through an understanding of the past dare we attempt to project our destiny. It is therefore more than idle curiosity or false pride in our ancestry that prompts us to explore our family history and determine the sources of our heritage. In so doing we should indulge in neither undue pride nor abject apology for what we find, but rather we should remember that our forebears were people who breathed air, ate food, faced problems, and experienced triumphs and failures just as we do.

It is admittedly difficult to achieve complete objectivity in writing family history, or for that matter history itself. We rather tend to glamorize parts of it, to omit parts of it, or rationalize parts of it. It is our hope in this effort to treat our forefathers as factually as possible and as generously as facts permit, always asking ourselves how we would have conducted ourselves under similar circumstances. Our attitude, therefore, is to attempt neither to embellish nor to detract. We do feel that our forefathers contributed substantially to the founding and development of America. But we hasten to add that we do not claim that they were aristocrats even though they frequently "walked with kings". Most of them hardly won wide public acclaim; there were few heroes and heroines in the usual sense. Rather we present to the reader of this book a people who were simple, humble, and proud, and who represented the backbone of America from its founding. They possessed the basic virtues of honesty and hard work, and hence became the real heroes and royalty of the land.

The reader may feel that the rather detailed accounts in parts of this book on military campaigns tend to glorify war. This is not the intent at all. They are given, first, because records are more complete in this area of activity; second, they do show the participation of the family in those momentous events in our nation's history; third, these accounts indeed should depict the misery and futility of war.

It is too much to hope that errors will not be found in a document that includes so many persons and events over such a long period of time and in such a wide variety of places. We would appreciate having these errors called to our attention so that in a revised edition, which we hope will eventually be made at least to update the facts, these errors may be corrected.

Where facts are lacking or information is hazy, we have attempted to give the reader the benefit of our best speculation, realizing that generations to come may well peruse these lines.

We have also presented a historical background to many episodes recorded on these pages so that the reader may better understand the context within which our forefathers lived and made decisions. In fact, it has been our privilege to visit once or more virtually every place of significance both in America and Britan, mentioned with respect to the trunk of the tree. To help enliven the text we have frequently included these visits, hoping that this will also help to authenticate for the reader any pertinent details.

We have especially attempted to reference critical facts so that future readers may more easily broaden their understanding of family history by further research and reading. We would like to encourage the reader to refer to footnotes as he reads each chapter and thus make a more critical analysis of the narrative presented. It is especially recommended that the reader follow the charts and the numbers in the text referring to them; otherwise personalities may be become confused.

To those cousins who have not been included in this record let us say that the omission was not intentional. It is virtually impossible in the first printing of such a book to find all the members of so large a family. We sincerely hope that as new names, pictures, records, and stories are revealed they will be collected and put into a revised volume at the proper time. After all, a family record is never complete; it should be updated every generation or two. We encourage our posterity to do this. These supplements would be useful even if prepared in the near future, especially for family groups not living in Tennessee or Virginia.

Now, dear reader and cousins, we invite you to sit back, relax, and feast your musings upon the glory and foibles of your noble ancestors. Follow them through the Viking invasions of England; the Hundred Years War; the Elizabethan period; the settling of Virginia; Bacon's Rebellion; the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; the Battle of New Orleans with Jackson; the winning of the West; the Civil War; the scientific revolution in America; World War I and II; and the marvels of the twentieth century. Hear each one speak; share his problems; rejoice in his victories and weep at his failures; then wonder if you could have done better!

Alvis M. Holladay, Sr.
1706 Old Hickory Blvd.
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September 1983

THE HOLLADAY FAMILY

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Chapter 1

IN MERRIE ENGLAND

Oh, to be in England now that April's there,
And whoever wakes in England sees, some morning, unaware
That the lowest boughs and the bushward sheaf,
Round the elm tree bole are in tiny leaf,
While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough
In England – now.

Robert Browning

EARLY HISTORY

Like all history, the annals of the Holladay family gradually fade into the past and are finally lost in the dim pages of time. As a result it would be largely conjecture to attempt to narrate here any detailed chronology of this family before the year 1200 A.D. While we know of many events before that time which certainly affected the Holladays, we shall only touch on them. Consequently, we shall leave to other records the prehistoric wanderings over two hundred millenia ago of the nomadic tribes that came out of the East and spread across Europe over a period of tens of thousands of years. We shall defer to the imagination of the reader the cataclysmic effects of the glacier that covered northern Europe a hundred centuries ago, and which forced our primitive ancestors to migrate southward toward the Mediterranean.

We shall let other writers narrate the history of our forebears in the stone age. And we shall not dwell here on the struggles that evolved between the coalesced and often ferocious tribes in central Europe and the Roman Empire for several centuries before Christ. Ceasar himself has documented the wars he fought with the Gauls (in France) half a century B.C. Records abound on his invasion of the British Isles in 55 B.C. and the Roman departure about five centuries later.[1] Equally well recorded are the invasion of the Moors into southern Europe about 700 A.D., their defeat at Tours fifty miles south of Paris in 732, and their final expulsion from the continent in 1492 by Queen Isabella of Spain. What great sagas could come from the now speechless tongues of our ancestors who witnessed these epochal events and the exploits of their kinsmen!

Our more immediate story begins with the emergence of England as a nation and the role the family planned in it. Hence, we shall give a sweeping review of English history from 55 B.C. to about 1200 A.D. as a means of describing the roots of the English family tree before attempting to define its trunk in Gloucestershire. Historically, of course, England has been the mother country to America. It was from "Merrie England" that the early settlers came to these shores, and it was she who predominantly gave us our laws and customs. Consequently, of greater importance to this narrative is the overwhelming evidence that the Holladay family originated in England. Since there is little doubt that this family began to emerge there in the mid-1100's – over 800 years ago – considerable effort has been made to construct as accurate a mosaic of family history as surviving fragments of records permit. To do this we must often rely on preponderance of evidence rather than on definitive data.

To help us keep oriented in this brief historical review, we suggest at least six events as most significant to our ancestry in the period from 55 B.C. to 1200 A.D. First, already mentioned, was the Roman invasion in 55 B.C. and the eventual introduction of Christianity to the scattered peoples of the islands. Second was the emergence of the Anglo-Saxon peoples (as a nation) in the sixth century. Third were the invasions of the islands and France by the Danes, beginning in England in 783. This event held special significance for both England and the family. By the time the reign of Edgar arrived (949-974) a century later, the aggressive Danes (or Vikings) had so overspread England that "there was scarcely a village where they did not dwell with the English".[3] To indicate their degree of conquest it was reported that the Danes were favored by the English women "from their being of cleaner habits than their own countrymen"![4] Needless to recount here, there were frequent wars with these Norsemen ("north men" or "Normans"), and alternating periods of expulsions and invasions in England and France. How many Holladay ancestral heroes were glorified in Valhalla in these battles we can only ponder.

Since we believe that the Holladay family originated from an English-Viking amalgamation, let us hear what these Norsemen were like:

> *The Normans displayed an extreme restlessness and recklessness, an unquenchable greed for wealth and power, a love of fighting accompanied by courage often foolhardy, and a craftiness and cunning which frequently went hand in hand with outrageous treachery. . . A mere handful of men could vanquish an enemy many times as numerous. . . They had a brutal sacrilegious violence and fondness for vivid and often unflattering nicknames. . . They had the capacity for quick and fruitful imitation and adaptation. Politically they were masters of the world. . .*[5]

If this characterization is not altogether flattering to Viking posterity let us console ourselves hastily with the fact that once converted to Christianity these "barbarians and pirates" became as dedicated to their new faith as they had been to their former violent practices.

The fourth major development during this period was the consolidation of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom, beginning under Egbert in 828. Even as the Danes were spreading their conquest, and indeed sometimes because of it, the new nation flowered under such great leaders as Ethelwulf, Alfred the Great (871-899), Edgar, Edmund, Canute (the Danish king), and Edward the Confessor (1042-1066).

IN THE 1000'S

The conquest of England by the Danes largely ended with Canute's death in 1035, but their influence was inerasable. Meanwhile, the stage had been set for the fifth epic event in English history – the Norman invasion in 1066. As early as the 8th century, in Charlemagne's time, the Norsemen had raided France, and eventually conquered Normandy in 912. However, once again the Gospel proved to be mightier than the sword and in due time the invaders were converted to Christianity and the French language.

No doubt imbued by the Viking spirit, the Normans under William I (the "Conqueror"), invaded England and on October 14, 1066, defeated the forces of King Harold at Hastings on the southeast coast.[6] William's cousin, Edward the Confessor, had just died. This defeat at Hastings was surely a monumental event in English annals. The Conquest which followed had far-reaching effects on the life of our ancestors in the British Isles. It grafted onto Anglo-Saxon institutions better organization and mastery of the law of the Normans; a closer touch with European politics; decreased civil strife at home; more security in life and property from invaders; impetus to architecture and other arts; and the evolution of old English into modern English. French names and customs quickly infiltrated into England and southern Scotland. As one writer stated it, "there is no village in Normandy that gave not denomination to some family in England".[7] Based on this influence, some family chroniclers have even suggested that the Holladay family began as Halidé in Normandy. (See Appendix on the origin of the family name).

The Conquest introduced "de" in England to denote the tie in the feudal system between the name of a person and the land he owned. Intermarriages of English and Normans became commonplace, adding to the Norse influence already in England for three centuries. However, family ties were often disrupted by the land practices of the invading nobles who were granted estates throughout the isles. This westward and northward surge of the Normans helped to disperse families so that within about a century the Holladays with variant spellings were appearing in several places in the islands.

The sixth event in this historical sequence that profoundly affected the family was more peaceful. This was the introduction of surnames. With a growing population and mixing of peoples heretofore not seen, it became necessary to identify persons beyond a "Thomas" or "Sarah". Thus, as explained in the Appendix, surnames were created to help identify family groups as well as to facilitate governmental functions such as tax collection. This practice was in its infancy in 1087 when William the Conqueror had the first real English census taken. These records, called "Domesday Books", are well preserved.[8] The 282,000 names listed in them have been moderately well indexed, and searched for the Holladay name or its variants, but none has been found. However, several Holeweias (Holloway), with whom our family name is sometimes confused, are on that census. Under Norman influence, within a century the surnames were rather universal in England, often with "de". Consequently it is generally fruitless to search for family origins in England prior to about 1150.

If a seventh event during these 13 centuries were to be added it would be the Crusades which accelerated the flow of men, ideas, and customs among the English, Scots, and French, and far beyond. People were in a traveling mood. One of these Crusades, the Third, was launched in 1192 by Richard the Lionhearted, and will be traced in the next chapter. It reportedly had large numbers of Hallidays in it from southern Scotland. If this is true then the family had either migrated northward through England and settled there soon after 1066, or had originated there as an independent branch.

IN THE 1100'S

While we can only broadly deduce the role of the family in the events named above, sufficient records during the 1100's are preserved to begin to make identification of individuals possible. Let us now turn to these persons in England, realizing that it is possible here to present only a glimpse of the illustrious past of this family that has for so long been so numerous, so widely spread geographically, and engaged in so many activities.

That part of the family in London and Gloucester thought to be the main trunk of the tree will be largely omitted in this chapter, but will be discussed in Chapter 3.

As the family name began to emerge with its variant spellings the earliest known mention of it in English records resembling its phonetic spelling was that of Robert Holdeys in 1142. He held five acres of land at Longdone in which the church at Brockworth, two miles east of Gloucester, was interested.[9]

In about 1150 the church records at Lewes in Sussex County state that a grant from Richard of Aquila was to be made: "I confirm also and grant to the church and monks at Lewes a hide of land which is called Haldelleya with appurtenances".[10] It is possible that this spelling was a forerunner to the early Holladay name.

Another phonetic name, Haleuhyda, a more likely antecedent of "Holladay", appeared in 1168 in the *Pipe Rolls* of Staffordshire in the reign of Henry II.[11] Haleuhyda Helye was in the same records for 1171.[12] This name not only has the close phonetic resemblance to Halyday, but its spelling strongly suggests a derivation from the Viking language. These Rolls, labeled "Pipe" because they were records rolled on large pipes, are one of the best sources of English genealogy from 1158 to about 1220. Written in Latin, and sometimes in "old" or corrupted Latin, they are now partially translated into English and include 78 volumes. All of these have been searched.

In 1176 there was a place, perhaps a village, in Dorsetshire (or possibly Somersetshire) called Hallidisford, indicating a creek crossing named for the family (or the family from it).[13]

The first unmistakable name of our family known in any record appeared in 1177 – a date to be remembered. He was Ricardus (Richard) Halidai in Gloucestershire.[14] The entry in Latin reads: "et de dim. m. de Ricardus Halidai. Et de j. m. de Suein et filio ejus." This meant "and half a marca from Richard Halidai. And two marcas from Suein and his son." The marca was a contemporary coin. This entry related to either court fines or to taxes. "Halidai" was possibly a Latinized version of "Haliday".

In 1187 Suein Halidai, probably the same man, was fined half a marca for not having a warrant (possibly a fishing permit) in Nottinghamshire.[15] He was likely named for the Danish king, Sweyn, who was defeated by the English at London in 1013, and was forced to march to Bath in Wiltshire to refresh his army.[16] More about him in Chapter 3.

In about 1190 Ralph Haliday in Yorkshire, near Woolley, had a wife Agnes who was daughter of William de Merskahe. She was sister to Sarah, Henry, and Helyas (Elias) Merskahe. In 1190 Elias had a release from his sisters Sarah and Agnes of any claim on his land in Merskahe. Later Agnes, as widow of Ralph, gave to the monks of Byland (probably 12 miles east of Thirsk) the land which Elias gave her in marriage. Woolley is five miles south of Wakefield and near Pontefract, between Wakefield and Barnsby, where one of the largest groups of Hallidays lived in England.[17] In this reference this is the first known record which spells the family name as "Haliday". This shows how quickly surname spellings can change.

Perhaps the earliest court case on record involving the family was on October 13, 1194, when Phillip Halidai of Bedfordshire, about 30 miles north of London, was in a suit against Robert de Holecubes at Westminster in London.[18]

ENGLAND AND WALES
SCOTLAND
NORTHUMBER LAND
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
IRELAND
WESTMOR LAND
ISLE OF MAN
LANCS
N RIDING
N
YORKSHIRE
IRISH SEA
E. RIDING
LANCS
W RIDING
ANGLESEY
CHESHIRE
FLINT
CAERNAR VON
DENBIGH
DERBY
NOTTS
LINCS
MERIONETH
STAFFS
MONTGOMERY
SHROPS (SALOP)
LEICS
RUT LAND
NORFOLK
RADNOR
CARDIGAN
WORCS
WARWS
NORTHANTS
HUNTS
CAMBS
SUFFOLK
HEREFORD
PEMBROKE
CARMARTHEN
BRECON
BEDS
GLOUCS
OXFORD (OXON)
BUCKS
HERTS
ESSEX
MON MOUTH
GLAMORGAN
MIDD X
LONDON
BERKS
WILTS
SOMERSET
SURREY
KENT
HAMPS (Southampton)
DEVON
DORSET
SUSSEX
CORNWALL
ISLE OF WIGHT
ENGLISH CHANNEL

At this same time Reginald Halidai also of Bedfordshire had two court cases: one against Gilbert de Wauunden on November 2, 1194, and another against Gill de Cavendun.[19]

In 1193, at Michaelmas time, Nicholai de Haledis (Nicholas Haledi) was among a group of men who owed a small debt to the court due to agreements made in Suffolk.[20] On February 2, 1196, Nicholas appears in the records as owning 20 acres of land in the village of Bedingefeld, four miles east of Eye in East Suffolk. (In old Latin).[21]

The Holladay family may find some amusement in the thought that "Halyday" could derive from two Scandinavian words, "haly" and "dai", meaning "half day", rather than from two Scottish words meaning "holyday".[22] (See Appendix, Section II). Would this suggest that our Viking ancestors worked only half a day and were a bit trifling? Nay, not so! It might merely mean that our present word "holiday" originated from the Viking language; if so, well enough. For only the least observing would ever accuse the Vikings of being lazy!

It seems significant to point out that the above family names appear largely in central and western England, and not near Normandy. This geographical fact along with the spelling of the early names would seem to refute somewhat the assertion made by one family chronicler that there "is unquestionable evidence of the Norman origin of the (Halide) name as borne in England after the Conquest in 1066".[23]

IN THE 1200'S

In the 1200's the family began to increase in numbers and to spread geographically. In the seventh year of King John's reign, in 1205, Clarice the wife of Maurice Haliday was fined in Bedfordshire, some 40 miles north of London, for some unnamed offense.[24] Two years later, in 1207, Walter Halidai and his wife Alice were fined in Leicester, about 90 miles northeast of Gloucester, for some infraction of church or civil law.[25] This should be noted in view of the distinct possibility that Walter was the progenitor of Walter the Minstrel and therefore of the trunk of this family tree, as narrated in Chapter 3. In addition, on September 24, 1210, Walter and Alice were involved in another incident, but this time were not the offenders. It seems that one Laurence de Mara had to pay two "palefridos" for committing some small offence against them. On the same date Laurence made the mistake of committing another offence against them, which is recorded as follows: "Laurentius de Mara debet v m. pro habendo precipe de ij carrucatis terre cum pertinentiis in Buscebi quas Walterus Halidai et Alicia uxor eius ei disforciant". Translated loosely from the Latin, this means: "Laurence of Mara owed 5 marcas for having received in advance of 2 ground wagons together reaching Buscebus where Walter Haliday and Alice his wife, woe! unloaded them."[26] How people's mistakes, however petty, do plague them down through history!

In 1212 Richard Haliday, doubtless related to Ralph of nearby Woolley named above in 1190, held land adjacent to William Brown near Pontefract in Yorkshire.[27] Three years later, on June 15, 1215, King John was forced to sign the *Magna Carta* at Runnimede near London, along with 25 sureties of wealth and nobility. This historic document was destined to have a profound influence on the governments of the world, and to assure the Halidays of a trial by jury, among other benefits.[28]

One of the largest colonies of Hallidays lived in southern Yorkshire for several centuries. Ralph, above, is the earliest known of this group, but soon after 1212 appeared John Holliday just south of Pontefract, where he, Symon Brun (Brown), Thomas of Ecclesfield (10 miles south of Woolley), and others were witnesses to a deed of one John of Brampton in about 1226.[29] (See Thomas Haliday below in the same area in 1316). Brampton is halfway between Barnsley and Doncaster and 10 miles southeast of Woolley.

In August 1229 one Nicholas Halyday was a defendant in a suit in Norfolkshire, which is 100 miles northeast of London.[30] In February 1237, Ranulf (Ralph) Haliday, possibly related to the man by the same name mentioned above in Yorkshire, was involved in a land transaction for 15 acres in Twinsted (either in Kent or Essex).[31]

At a court held at Woodstock (eight miles north of Oxford), on September 7, 1239, a record was made that Hugh Halyday held a virgate (parcel of land) in Bampton, ten miles west of Oxford.[32] In 1240 the name of Walter Halliday stands on the Exchequer Rolls (or Pipe Rolls) of King Henry III as lord of a manor at St. Botolph, in Kent, a few miles southeast of London. Apparently Walter was a man of some prominence and wealth.[33] Notice the new spelling of the family name.

In 1243 Ralph Haliday was imprisoned at Suffolk for murder, as reported in a court held in Norwich in northern Norfolk. Although accused again the following year, he was released in 1244.[34] Even during the Middle Ages the family was active in church affairs (then the Catholic Church). As one small example, in 1243 Thomas Haliday and others received a restoration of 40 marks of silver at Bretton, six miles southwest of Wakefield in Yorkshire, and quite near Pontefract, from one Nicholas Legat.[35] Quite possibly Thomas and Richard (named above in 1212) were the progenitors of the sizeable family group that emerged in the Wakefield-Pontefract area, as shown later in thic chapter.

In about 1250, during the reign of Henry III (1216-72), appeared the second known John Haliday on record, but we know nothing further on him.[36] We assume that he was named for King John, and that other Halidays (Stephen, Henry, William, James, Edward, etc.) were named for monarchs of their time.

On January 18, 1251, Ralph Halidai was loader of the king's wines at Windsor, a few miles west of London, and the king, Henry III, owed him about one pound for backpay for the past year and half.[37] Dare we suggest that such service for the king inclined some of the Holladays over the centuries to some small partaking of the spirits? Maybe.

The family had by now spread to the Midlands. On September 4, 1251, Benedict Haliday was on record as holding a piece of land as tenant at Warboys (five miles northeast of Huntingdon) in Huntingdonshire.[38] Just three miles east of Huntingdon, at St. Ives, Galfridus (Geoffrey) Haliday, likely a relative of Benedict, also held a piece of land on October 6, 1251.[39] At about this same time, and far to the south in Sussex, near the town of Lewes (in the southcentral part of that shire), Walter de Haldeleye (possibly a corruption of Halyday), master forester of Wortling, stopped the sheriff of Arundel (20 miles west of Brighton), whose name was Mathew de Brighton, and his men, and seized their weapons and carried the men off and detained them. Had this action not been done so gentlemanly one might call it kidnapping. For this bit of outlawry the records do not reveal the punishment meted out to these men. But one wonders if this was a prelude to Robin Hood.[40]

Going again to the north of England, in 1260 William Halliday witnessed a deed from John de Geodyng to William Blundus in Eurle (possibly Earby, six miles southwest of Skipton) in Yorkshire.[41] Also in Yorkshire, on November 13, 1269, Ralph Haliday helped to assign a garden and house to the vicar of the church at Bishopthorpe (two miles south of York). (In Latin).[42]

In 1273 Robert Haliday was a freeman as a mariner in York.[43]

According to the Hundred Rolls in 1273 Richard Haliday resided in Bucks County a few miles northwest of London. On the same rolls and in the same year Gerard Haliday was listed as a landowner in Lackford, 20 miles northeast of Cambridge in County Suffolk, fifty miles northeast of London.[44] The Hundred Rolls originated in 939 in England when people were divided into tribal groups of one hundred for the purpose of contributing one hundred animal hides to the king's support. This practice gradually evolved into a kind of court which dealt with crimes, fines, taxes, etc. In 1234 in the reign of Henry II, for example, this court met each two or three weeks to conduct its business. From this practice a grand jury of twelve "lawful men" developed to report crimes to royal judges. These old ordinances growing out of the Hundred Rolls were not repealed until 1827![45]

Burke mentions that during this period other Hallidays, names not given, are in English records as proprietors of parishes of "Wardeboys" and "Caldicote" in Huntingdonshire, and of "Bampton-Pogys" fives miles southwest of Witney in Oxfordshire, both north of London.[46] These Hallidays could well have been Benedict and Geoffrey, named above in 1251. Perhaps not so distinguished, and revealing somewhat a rogue amongst the saints, was one John Haliday who was imprisoned in York on July 17. 1274, for misdeeds not defined. Let it be hastily added that his friends presented letters for his release, indicating that he was not so foul a fellow after all.[47]

In 1278 William Halliday, likely a kinsman of Walter (see 1240 above), is found in County Kent records as owning an estate, "Trivil", southeast of London.[48] He apparently belonged to a family of near nobility as of course so many of the nobles owned estates. This is further indicated by the prominent offices held by his family in that area.

Then came the case of additional rogues – shall we say drooping branches on the family tree? These were Thomas Holyday, Roger Loveday, and others who, on October 18, 1284, displayed such poor taste as to assault the Dean of the Church of St. Mary's in Lincoln some 40 miles east of Sheffield. And the Dean, one William de Hegham, was forced to pay a ransom of 100 shillings for

his release! The trial was held at Carnarvon in western Wales, and the records unfortunately do not reveal the verdict.[49] One can only comment that such intermittent sacrileges were more than compensated by the constancy of Holladay piety!

In 1286 John Haliday and his wife Joan, and Robert Haliday and his wife Maud were involved in a small land transaction in Essex.[50]

A short time later, on December 7, 1289, another Thomas Haliday signed an order, along with several others, which was sent to the sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk County, which are just north of London, to desist from arresting John de Weylound, and to have him brought before the King at the next Parliament.[51] The circumstances in the case were not given. Perhaps Thomas needed the services of Robert Haliday, an attorney, who on August 6, 1290, was recorded at a court in Silverstone, ten miles southwest of Northampton, as serving in another case, that of Guy Cokeral who was about to go to Ireland for three years.[52] A much more serious case arose in Suffolk where, on May 15, 1291, Bartholomew Haliday and Richard his brother of Battisford, two miles west of Needham Market, were imprisoned for the death of John de Bodele. However, like cousin John above, they got letters of bail for the sheriff and probably had a fair trial.[53]

Further court records reveal that in 1297 Thomas Holiday of Notton was involved in a suit with Walter and Alice Hyrum.[54] Notton is five miles southeast of Wakefield. While these family troubles were developing, some other events of much greater import were transpiring. In 1295 began the first "model" Parliament under Edward I, in which two burgesses from each borough and two knights from each shire were summoned for the first time. Under this broadened democratic regime the Holladays fared well. In 1298 Thomas Halliday had the honor of representing the town of Bedford in Parliament as a burgess. Likewise, in 1305, John Halliday possibly a close relative, served in the same office.[55] Others were to follow.

IN THE 1300'S

Thus the 1300's began auspiciously for the family, which by now was even more numerous and widespread. The upcoming century proved to be one of continuing growth and dispersion for its various branches. However, minor problems persisted. In about 1300 Robert Hollyday and his wife Elizabeth were defendants in a property suit involving three messuages (dwelling houses with adjacent buildings and land) and a watermill in Thornton, near Markyngton in Yorkshire, and two miles west of Bradford.[56] Real estate had it problems even back in those times.

There are numerous records through the years to show that Holladays have been faithful, if sometimes reluctant, taxpayers. One of the earliest was in 1301 when Nicholas and Mathilda Haliday were on the Lay Subsidy Rolls in Yorkshire in the Parishes of Marske and Rydale, he for three shillings, ten pence, and she for five pence.[57] At about this same time one John Haliday was witness to a deed of John Brampton in Brampton, Yorkshire, near Barnsley.[58] But a most regretful episode occurred on February 23, 1303, which appears to involve fratricide. At a court held at Waltham Holy Cross (in Essex and ten miles north of London), it was recorded that "pardon to Thomas, son of Robert Haliday of Bedford for the death of William Haliday of Bedford, as Nicholas Malemayns has undertaken before the King in the Chancery that he shall go forthwith to Scotland in the King's service and stay there during the war with a barded horse".[59] A bard was armor for a horse's neck, breast, or flank, indicating its readiness for battle. In those days men convicted of certain crimes could repay by military service rather than by going to prison.

Involved in this crime also was Henry Haliday, who received a similar sentence.[60] At a court held at Dunfermline (16 miles above Edinburgh) on November 10-13, 1303, both Thomas and Henry were granted pardon for their homicide in consideration for their military services in the campaign in Scotland.[61]

This temporary rash of family misbehavior included the case of Alice Haliday (possibly a descendant of Walter and Alice already mentioned), who was imprisoned at York for the death of William Bogh. At a court in Aberdeen in northern Scotland on August 28, 1303, notice was sent to the sheriff at York that bail was being sent for her release.[62] We do not know her fate.

On a much more peaceful note, Walter Haliday came before the court at Rayleigh (20 miles east of London) on August 17, 1305, to replevy his land in Bedford which the King had taken for

default against one William Swerdslipere of Bedford.[63] Walter apparently learned that going on a person's note can be hazardous.

Among a number of events in northern England, at a court in Carlisle in Cumberlandshire near the Scottish border, on April 10, 1307, pardon was granted to Henry Aliz who had been accused of robbing William Halliday of Little Farndon "on condition he surrender to the Reading gaol", 30 miles west of London.[64] Plea bargaining appears to be nothing new, and is today quite common.

As though robbery was not enough, another William Haliday was assaulted near Wakefield by Richard the Shepherd on May 19, 1314, and by some of Richard's cohorts, who were bribed by being given two sheep by one William Lighthessels. William was beaten so violently that "they (the assailants) drew blood from the said William". This is not the only instance of shedding of innocent Halliday blood.[65]

On a much more peaceful note, in 1314 Roger Haliday of Redleghe (probably Redleaf, six miles northwest of Tunbridge Wells), Kent, was on the Assize Roll.[66] Then, on March 15, 1316, Thomas Haliday witnessed a deed for William Boulton in Brampton (halfway between Doncaster and Barnsley) in southern Yorkshire.[67] But some tragedy followed these two innocent events, for on April 10, 1317, the York court issued an order to arrest Agnes daughter of Margery Halliday for stealing two bushels of oats worth ten pence from the grange of William Wilcok of Mancanhuls.[68] Poor Agnes; maybe she was hungry! In the same records is the tidbit of information that as of December 30, 1318, John Haliday and his son Edmund owned land which bordered on that of Lawrence de Heck, in Yorkshire.[69]

Emma Halyday of Pontefract received two messuages from John Beverley in 1328.[70] In the Midlands, on June 8, 1331, a writ was given to the sheriff of Bedford from the court of Edward III at Norwich in Norfolkshire to the effect that Robert Haliday had died of natural causes.[71] Robert's identity is unknown. Then, on Monday, December 30, 1332, John Halyday of Snaith and Amice his wife granted land to Henry Dynthard in Snaith, Yorkshire, some 18 miles south of York.[72] In January 1333 John Haliday was witness to a quitclaim from John Beel of Pontefract to John de Amyds.[73]

That Yorkshire became a cluster for early Halidays, already alluded to, is shown in the numbers of the family cited both above and below. Pontefract, a small town 15 miles southeast of Leeds, became the seat of of one of these families. In 1338 John Halliday (note the added *l* in the name) lived there. He was possibly the son of John mentioned in 1274. King Edward III (1327-77) summoned him with twenty bowmen and men at arms to fight in a war with the Scots. This was part of the Hundred Years War (1337-1453) between England and France. The records show that John paid for these men himself, indicating that he was a man of means as well as of prowess.[74] We know no details of the campaign but hope that he did not make life too difficult for his Scot cousins.

In a series of minor real estate transactions, in 1344 John Halyday and his wife Eleanor of Pontefract received three acres of land from one Adam Jordan.[75]

John Halyday of Bedford was assessed taxes on August 10, 1346, and he paid them forthwith, like a good citizen.[76]

In 1347 William Hallyday, son of John, of Thornton near Pocklyngton, ten miles east of York, and Cecily his wife acquired one-third of a messuage from William Mikelfield.[77] Likewise Stephen Haliday received part of a messuage from Thomas Ashebury in 1349.[78]

In 1350 Thomas Haliday witnessed a quitclaim of Peter son of Will de Chenet in southern Yorkshire; and John Haliday of Notton did likewise for William Tyrel and for Avice daughter of Robert Tyrel to Richard son of William de Chenet.[79] On November 29, 1352, Henry Halyday of Wakefield withheld tithes of wood and trees felled at Nottonhawe in the Parish of Roreston by the monastery of Bretton. For this indiscretion he was fined four pounds and four shillings.[80] Was Henry caught trying to evade taxes? Anyway, at about this time he witnessed a land grant of Gilbert de Notton.[81] So his credibility appeared to be preserved.

Still in Yorkshire, Thomas Haliday, likely the one above in 1350, paid a penny to Peter de Wath for rent in 1360, and he also sold a messuage to Peter's son Robert.[82] This was just south of Pontefract. In this same year Matthew Haliday and his wife Alice were plaintiffs in a dispute over a piece of land in Great Wygeberg, Essex, against one Thomas Whiteheved. Matthew was awarded 20 marks for damages.[83] Back in Pontefract, in 1364 John Halyday leased six acres to John Cotyngton for ten marks.[84] Then on October 20, 1365, John Halyday in London was in default in paying for an infraction of some local ordinance.[85]

To continue in the family role of politics during this period, Alan Halyday in 1379 was on the Rolls of Parliament, shire not listed, but we think it was Yorkshire. In the same year in Yorkshire Willemus, Johannes, and Adam Halyday were on the Poll Tax Lists, serving their country in the time honored practice of paying taxes.[86]

We rather suspect that these latter three men were related to John Halyday of Pontefract and his cousins mentioned above.

As the century waned, on May 26, 1396, Richard Hallyday made a donation to the Church at York in the ninth year of the reign of Henry V an admirable way to end the century.[87]

IN THE 1400'S

The 1400's brought two major developments in England. One was the beginning of the English Renaissance which flowered in Elizabethan England nearly two centuries later than on the Continent. The other was the end of the Hundred Years War between England and France.

On August 5, 1404, and Jan. 19, 1416, William Haliday of Pontefract rented land in Eardisley (or Bardsley) in Monkbretton Priory, ten miles south of Leeds in Yorkshire, to Agnes Daude.[88] In 1405 Robert Halyday and his wife Alice of Branketre (Braintree, ten miles south of Chelmsford, Essex), were defendants in a land dispute in which Robert Chapman and Walter Coket were plaintiffs. We do not know the outcome of the case.[89]

It seems that man is given to maintaining better records for war than for peace, and as a consequence several Hollidays are known through their war records who might otherwise have been hidden from view. One of the better known heroes was Thomas Halliday of Pontefract, and possibly a grandson of John of that same town. Thomas was a commander of five hundred archers in Sir John Shirley's Division of the English army at the Battle of Agincourt.[90] This battle was fought during the Hundred Years War between 5000 Englishmen and 15,000 Frenchmen on Friday, October 25, 1415, at the village of Agincourt some 150 miles northeast of Calais in France. Led by Henry V (1413-22), the English had only 900 men at arms but some 4000 archers using longbows. Weary and hungry from an eighteen day march, the English attacked the French at dawn in what appeared to be a desperate situation. In this decisive engagement in which we must presume that Thomas distinguished himself, the French were disastrously defeated, losing some 10,000 men while the English lost only 1600.[91] This was almost a Battle of Hastings in reverse.

We naturally wonder at the identity of Thomas, and as stated above, we tend to associate him with John of Pontefract. Henry Hollyday states that he descended from Sir Thomas Halliday of Corehead, Scotland, but offers no facts to support this critical relationship.[92] In fact, we think that the two Thomases had a common ancestor.

Also present at the Battle of Agincourt, but in a less pugnacious role, were three other members of the family: Thomas Haliday, Wauter (Walter) Haliday, and William Halliday. They were listed as minstrels in the retinue of Henry V, and were doubtless related to the above Thomas.[93] Was Walter related to Walter the Minstrel in Gloucestershire in the 1470's? We don't know.

In 1420 England conquered Normandy and Gascony Provinces in western France, but lost them in 1450 at the end of the Hundred Years War.[94] It is not difficult to imagine the perils suffered by the Halyday family during these years of conflict in which families must have often fought against each other as in a civil war. It is little wonder that they departed for America as soon as opportunity presented itself.

It appears that some Englishmen were as reluctant to leave France after this long war as were the French to leave England after the invasion in 1066. During the conquest of Normandy just mentioned, Thomas Haliday, possibly the one who was a hero of Agincourt, became Vicomte (Viscount or perhaps Mayor) of Pontaudemer in France. In the reign of Henry VI, on March 29, 1441, Thomas' position or appointment was written on the back of a certificate which was read to the town on behalf of the Duke of Normandy and Governor of France.[95] His forced return to England at the end of the war may be the basis of the claim previously alluded to that the family name had a Norman origin. Pontaudemer is a village near Havre in Normandy.

On November 9, 1421, John Haliday of Heslyngton (Hesledon, two miles southeast of York) leased lands and tenements in Fossegate in York and Queldryk from John and Joan Fyttelyng.[96] Also, at Acworth, two miles south of Pontefract in Yorkshire, on February 20, 1427, John Haliday

made his will, but the provisions are not known.[97] Possibly a son of this John, there appeared in the church records at Knaresborough, 18 miles west of York, one John Halyday as a layman, who on October 20, 1450, was present at "a certificate of inquisition" that was held in an attempt to "supply the vacant chantry", i.e., to find a minister.[98] John was active in church affairs as he was listed six years later as attending numerous meetings concerning rental matters and church income.[99] At one of these sessions was also a Darell Halyda (a new spelling of the name!), likely a close relative of John.[100]

Meantime, on January 22, 1431/2, one Bartholomew Seman willed to Margaret Halyday his servant the annual rent from his tenement, in the parish of St. Peter upon Cornhill in London, called "le Bole on the Hoop".[101] It is remarkable how well the good services of a person, no matter how low in social stature, may sometimes be rewarded.

Back in Yorkshire, on August 20, 1432, Joan Halyday, daughter of John, formerly of Ackworth (two miles south of Pontefract), leased lands and tenements in York from John Brygnall, chaplain of York.[102]

In 1440 Nicholas Haliday, who was a freeman of York, was recorded as a cordwainer, or leather worker, possibly a shoemaker.[103] Then back to the north at Durham, 14 miles south of Newcastle, Thomas Halyday was reviled (literally "hissed at") for not telling that he had fished without permit in the water of Beurepayr.[104] (In Latin). This appeared to be ample penalty for a minor crime, as related on April 17, 1455. Then on January 15, 1458, Thomas Halliday witnessed a grant between William Arthington and Nicholas Burton of Ingerthorpe (four miles west of Skipton).[105] At Pontefract on April 9, 1462, John Halyday was peacefully recorded as owning land adjacent to Adam Banes and Geoffrey Staynton.[106] Near this same place Robert Halliday paid six pence for rental of a place from Purston (Preston) Jacklin in 1478.[107] In the same year, at Mikelgate near York, Nicholas Haliday was a tenant in the house of one Richart Blackburn.[108] Perhaps of equal unimportance was the will of Thomas Marshall of Felixkirk, three miles northeast of Thirsk in Yorkshire, and 22 miles northwest of York, in which Marjorie Halidaye was legatee to a "whye" (a cow) two years of age, on July 31, 1486.[109]

In contrast to the family saints named above who were devoted to church work, it must be admitted that some sinners were also to be found in the family ranks. One of these was Thomas Halydaye of Essex. On October 11, 1488, is an entry which states: "pardon of the outlawries proclaimed against Thomas Halydaye, late of Thaxted, Essex, clerk, son of John Haliday late of Bishops Leorn, merchant, for debt at the several suits of William Vernon, citizen and grocer of London."[110] May we justify this debt a bit by the fact that the Holladay family has always enjoyed eating? However, this is not to say that we should not pay our just debts!

In 1490 Richard Haliday was a freeman of York, living at Cornchapman.[111] In 1493 William Halyday was also a freeman of York, and a hatmaker there.[112] On April 26, 1493, Richard Halliday rented land and tenements called Cokhouse from William Burton in Ingerthorpe, Yorkshire.[113] Then on July 20, 1496, in the tenth year of the reign of Henry VII, John Halyday, carrier of Watton (36 miles east of York) in Yorkshire, committed some offense which the records did not reveal, and availed himself of the sanctuary of St. John's Church in Beverley, 15 miles north of Hull. (In Latin).[114] This was a custom in certain parishes in England to grant such protection or refuge for a short period, perhaps three days, in selected churches. This practice doubtless originated with the Israelites as proclaimed in *Joshua 20.*

Robert Holliday was listed as a master barber-surgeon in London in 1475 and 1496.[115] His chief functions were to cut hair, shave men, and "let blood". The last purpose was a medical practice used for many ailments, and in vogue down past George Washington's day.

IN THE 1500'S

The 1500's ushered in another century of growth for the Halydays.

In 1501 William Hallidaie was a parishioner in the church at Bottell (Bothel) in south Northumberland.[116] In 1502, and again in 1526, George Haliday was listed as a freeman of York and a grocer.[117] On November 5, 1505, the Church of York issued a written decree in the amount of 20 pounds releasing Roger Hopton, Thomas Hopton, and William Halyday from military service.[118] The reasons were not given. On May 11, 1509, John Halyday had the honor of being a groom and

sumpterman (attendant) at the funeral of Henry VII.[119] On June 24, 1509, he was equally honored to be a sumpterman at the coronation of Henry VIII.[120] In another royal event Adam Halyday was groom of the pantry at Richmond and Westminster (London) on February 27, 1511, at the funeral of Prince Henry, son of Henry VIII.[121] Let it not be said that the Halidays did not rub elbows with royalty!

Of less note was an entry in the Norfolk records in which a Mr. Halyday's servant paid for three capons in 1519.[122] In that same year James Halliday of Halperthorpe, Ralph Halliday of Grindilith, Thomas Halliday of Lutton, William Halliday of Lutton, Hugh Halliday of Lutton, and Robert Halliday of Wharrome all bought trees from the manor of Seltry, all in Yorkshire about 18 miles northeast of York.[123] At Allerthorpe, near Bedale (38 miles north of Leeds) in Yorkshire, Isabel Haliday, relict of Richart Haliday, was made administratrix of his will on August 22, 1521.[124] Richard had died at Castlegate and was buried in the kirke (church) there August 1, 1521, as witnessed by Sir Christopher Wilson, parson, and Isabel, Richard's wife.[125]

To demonstrate the continuing interest of the Holladays in religious activities, in January 1522 George Haliday was made chaplain at the Grimoldby church in east Lincolnshire.[126] To the north in York, Richard Halliday testified in court on June 2, 1522, on the age of John Hicholson.[127] Then, back south in Suffolk, Thomas Haliday was a taxpayer there on the Subsidy Roll in 1523.[128] The next year he was commissioned to collect taxes there.[129] In 1524-25 William Hollowdey was listed on the Subsidy Rolls in St. Andrews Parish in Lewes, Sussex and paid one pound; Richard Halyday likewise in Burgus de Southover in Sussex; and John Halyday in Playden (a mile north of Rye) in extreme southeast Sussex paid two pounds.[130]

In 1526 George Holiday's houses in Esterkele and Grymolby in Lincolnshire were on the subsidy (tax) rolls, and William Haliday was listed as a junior vicar.[131]

In 1526 John, son of George Haliday, grocer, was a freeman of York, was a mercer (dealer in cloth), and in 1546 was a vytteler (ran a restaurant).[132] On Friday, October 2, 1528, Matthew Halleday, servant to the Earl of Northumberland, while riding in the company of the King from Hathington (Haddington), east of Edinburgh in Scotland, to Dunbar, ten miles east of Haddington, was brought before Henry VIII and "was well received" [133] On January 17, 1530, Walter Bradford willed barley and malt to Jane Halyday of Acworth, just south of Pontefract, Yorkshire.[134] It appears that Jane was prepared to do some brewing.

Then far to the south in Wiltshire, on June 10, 1530, John Holyday was on a jury to investigate the debts owed at Mylton Lylbon (Milton Lilbourne), six miles south of Marlborough.[135]

In Yorkshire, at Hornby, five miles northwest of Bedale, William Halledy was appointed as prior (church officer) on February 23, 1535.[136] This action repeated in 1536.[137] To help offset this honor was Thomas Holyday who was fined for illegal fishing at Cromall (probably in Scotland) on July 16, 1535.[138] This was not the first such fine for the family, which leads us to think that the family liked fishing so much that they were willing to risk fines to carry on the sport.

Much worse were the woes which Henry VIII began to impose on religion. On October 8, 1538, as a "Black Friar", John Holyday was witness to Richard Suffragen, Bishop of Dover, who entered into the church of Chichester in Sussex county and "took it into the King's hands". This meant that Henry VIII was seizing this Catholic Church. The Bishop sold all the goods of the church and paid the creditors and carried 81 ounces of silver plate to the King. He committed the church to the mayor and citizens. This all came about when troubles of the Reformation fell on the Church, and the friars were in such poverty that they had to pledge even part of the church offerings to maintain themselves.[139] What foolish things men do in the name of religion!

And it appears that when religious matters go awry others do also. To exemplify this, following is the testimony in the York court:

> *To the Kyng our Soverayn Lorde. . . your true subject, Edmond Sentquynton, clerk, maister of the hospitall called Sepulcres, nigh Preston in Holderness, co. Yorke. On July 4, 1542, Christopher Halyday, clerk, and others forcibly arrayed with swordes, daggers, etc., and in manner of war or insurrection entered into the premysses and expulsed your orators. . .*[140]

What would prompt a distant cousin to take such drastic action the records do not reveal. But it appears that this same cousin, now called *Sir* Christopher Haliday, was in a much more amiable mood when he witnessed the will of Hezekiah Clifton on June 10, 1543, in York.[141] Also, in Yorkshire, in the same year, Robert Halliday was on the subsidy (tax) roll for two pounds and two pence.[142] Then to the south, in 1544 John Halyday of Blatchington, East Sussex, made his will at Lewes, the seat of East Sussex near Brighton, on the south coast. No details were given.[143]

In 1545 Francis Holyday paid his taxes in Kevell Parish, Wiltshire, but he died in Gloucestershire.[144] (See Chapter 3 for more details.) Back in the midlands, in about 1550 Thomas Holliday, one of about 50 men in the Blackburne Hundred in Lancashire, was appointed to furnish a "long bow and sheffe of arrowes" under the command of Sir Richart Shirburne.[145]

Then, in Yorkshire to the north, on April 9, 1553, John Haliday was on the York Subsidy Rolls in St. Dionsius Parish for three pounds tax on his lands.[146] At Durham, Adam Halydaye was made a prebendary, i.e., a salaried church officer, on November 13, 1560. Then on March 10, 1562, he was given support to pursue his religious studies, and was ordered to Cecill.[147] Showing true Holladay scholarship, he was promoted from clerk to a canoncy and prebend at the Cathedral in Durham on December 15.[148] Adam was again made prebendary at the Cathedral on July 20, 1567.[149] His diligent work was rewarded on May 28, 1568, when he received the M. S. degree, apparently from Durham.[150]

Somewhat suggestive of our times, Richard Hallyday of Pencull (Penkull, near Stoke-on-Trent) Staffordshire, had his house burgled on June 30, 1563, by one William Bagnald, who was then pardoned.[151] Apparently crime does sometimes pay! On a more decent note, on June 1, 1566, Thomas Hallyday was made vicar of Thaxsted (in Lincolnshire or Essex), in the London Diocese.[152] Soon thereafter, on July 8, he was given the vicarage of Badby and Newman about ten miles east of Northhampton in Northamptonshire.[153]

Sometime in 1570 John and Thomas Hallyday, possibly brothers, along with George Meriwedder and Richard Yonge, all of Bedale (38 miles north of Leeds), Yorkshire, were made yeomen.[154] The latter two names were associated with the family in Virginia a hundred years later. As for the "yeoman" this was the upper level of the common people in England, and was the highest class not entitled to arms. While not of royalty or of nobility, the Hallydays in Yorkshire seemed to be quite "well-to-do" people.

In another English record, dated February 18, 1570, is a note which reads: "William Parker to Richard Oseley at James Halliday's, Westminster, London. I send five processes sealed".[155] This reference is likely to some legal papers. In another reference, location unknown, mention is made on March 8, 1571, of John Hallidaye, his wife Elizabeth, and to his son Anthony.[156] This may relate to the trunk of the tree. Then in 1572 Jacobum (James) Halleday failed to avoid the pitfalls of court action. He was sued by John Hanson and Edmund Smith in a court in East Riding, at Nefferton (30 miles east of York) because of a dispute over a water corn mill. (In Latin). In the same court James was also sued by one Alice Ray, cause not stated.[157]

On February 6, 1573, Richard Hollyday of London made his will, but on July 11 following his brother Thomas alleged it was "nulla bona" (no good).[158]

Several Holladays served as mayors during the early history of England. One of them, Robard (Robert) Hollyday, was Mayor of Folkstone, on the south coast of Kent, in 1574, during the reign of Edward III.[159] During this time several family members were named in wills. One of these, Agnes Halliday and sister Jane, were named in the will of their father, Hugh Whitfield, in Durham, on January 26, 1575.[160] Numerous others lived in and around Knaresborough in Yorkshire. On March 5, 1576, Robert Jackson of Burnyeates had his son-in-law David Holliday witness his will.[161] On July 24, 1581, David was among the legatees named by Jackson in his will.[162] Then on January 12, 1591, Elizabeth, wife of David Holliday, was made administrator of David's estate.[163] In the same town, on December 25, 1578, Christian Hallidaie was named in the will of John Shutt.[164]

During this same period Holladay independence (or nonconformance) clashed with the religious practices of the day. It seems that even during this Reformation period it was an English custom and law to fine persons who failed to attend church. One episode in the Holladay family demonstrates how well (or poorly) these edicts were carried out. On June 6, 1576, the York Mayor and his officers met to issue the following warning:

Forasmoche as dyverse disobedyent persons within this Cittie, neglecting their deuties to God and the Quenes Majestie, will in no wise come to ther parishe churches to here the devyne service to Almightie God, according to His lawes and the lawes of the Realme; therefore it is now agreed that. . . warrants shalbe maid to the churches wardens of every parish, wherein the said disobedyent persons doe dwell, commaundinge them to levie xii pence of the goods and cattles of every such person. . . for every tyme that he or she furnishe no sufficient excuse, shalbe absent from the parish churche.[165]

Listed on the complaint list was the wife of Richard Hallidaye of Crists Parish. On the following March 4 was the entry for the City Council meeting:

Certayne persons who wilfully do absent theymselfs from the churche were now called and earnestly moved to come to the church. The names of whiche persones with their sayings or answers touching the same herafter folowith. Richard Halliday of this Citie, girdlar (garment maker), hath promysed unto my Lord Mayer and his worshipful bredern, that he will say his commandement unfeynedly upon his wife, and move and counsel hir to come to the churche according to the lawes of God and the Queenes Majesties lawes of this realme. Emote Halliday, wife of the said Richard Halliday hath here likewise promysed that she will come to the churche, but she will not tell when she will come to the churche.[166]

Among the lessons from this proceeding is that woman's liberation had not yet taken hold in England; Holladay independence was once more asserting itself; the attempt to legislate religion was having its difficulties; and Emote was the epitome of feminine reluctance and vagueness.

From the religious to the military, the muster rolls of East Riding for September 24, 1584, taken at Settrington 18 miles northeast of York, showed that one Robert Halliday of West Lutton was poorly prepared for combat; he had but one bow![167] He must have placed his faith in the Lord through his cousin Adam Hallyday, ecclesiastical scholar mentioned above, who in February 1578 was still rector of the Church at Durham.[168] Adam had been a long-termresident there, for the rental records of Durham for the 1573-80 period show that both he and Mathew Halliday had resided there for several years.[169] Similar rental records in Northumberland show that Robert Halliday had lived there in 1580.[170]

Down in London James Hallydaye, a tailor, was placed on bail for 20 pounds on March 20, 1581, for some unnamed misdeed in that city.[171]

Beginning in 1585 and going to 1664 and beyond, the rolls of admissions to the Middle Temple in London reveal many names associated with the family: Henry Montague, John Wincoll, Thomas Smythe, Robert Lee, Robert Wingfield, Henry Rowe, William Smith, Edwin Sandys, Edward Hungerford, Richard Phillips, Thomas Wolstenholm, Thomas Rolt, and Henry Darrell.[172]

Then on July 15, 1587, Adam Hallidaie, possibly the rector named above, was listed in the inventory of George Walton who owed Adam 8 pounds, 12 shillings, and 6 pence in Yorkshire.[173] In a less amicable context, the sheriff of Sussex issued a writ on September 17, 1588, which demanded that Henry Streate and his wife Mary agree with Thomas Hollydaye, John Weller, and Thomas Colman regarding some land transactions in Horsham in the north central part of the shire.[174]

Then comes that moment in family history which may be described as glorious or tragic, depending on judgment. Early in 1590 four Rheim priests were captured in County Durham and convicted of treason. During Elizabeth's reign, they were executed (probably by hanging) at Durham on May 27, 1590.[175] One of these was a John Holiday from Yorkshire. This is the only Holliday relative known to have suffered capital punishment. Strangely, this ordeal stemmed from religious conviction, and perhaps John was a zealot.

At the other end of the spectrum, we suppose that every family has its malefactors. Even the Holladays had a few. It seems that in 1591 one George Holliday of Westham in northeast London, near Bromley, owed Isaac Hewes, who declared that "only upon the malice and evil will of Holliday who owed him, and not knowing how to be revenged, he caused the rest of his fellow churchmen and sidemen unjustly to present him, they not knowing any cause of suspicion at all." Such accusations were common in those days under the doctrine of "purgation".[176]

At about this same time arose the doctrine of "barratry" which involved the common nuisances which people inflict on their neighbors. Even though this offense was often unspecific, and perhaps because of this, courts were often called upon to settle such cases. For example, there was a charge against one William Holleyday of Ramsden Cray, which is two miles southeast of Billericay and 15 miles northeast of London, in Essex. William and his wife (unnamed) were accused of being "unquiet persons who trouble and disturb their neighbors continually".[177] We doubt if any serious consequences came from such vague accusations.

In those times of strife some of the family periodically became religious rebels, for during the 1591-94 period a Halliday (first name not given) was listed among the dangerous men and priests by a court. This was probably in connection with religious unrest.[178]

Meantime, the family had scattered to other parts of England. While records are somewhat sparse, they do show that on April 2, 1593, the will of Richard Kerby was proved in Pickwell six miles southeast of Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire, and eighty miles north of London. This prosperous blacksmith named the following legatees:

> *To Bartholomew Halliday, my apprentice, my bellows, my vice and all my working tools excepting my anvil, which he shall have if he will give for it twenty (shillings) which I would have bestowed upon the poor of Pickwell. . . To Thomas Halliday and his wife ten (shillings). To Mr. Lee that 6/2 d. which he owes me. . .To every widow in Somerby 12 d. To every fatherless child in Somerby under 12, 12 d. Witnesses: Thomas Lee, John Porlington.*[179]

Somerby is a small town ten miles east of Leicester, and we presume that the Kerbys and Hallidays were neighbors and possibly relatives near there.

Rather than a legatee, George Hallyday was a debtor to one James Carr who made his will in Alnwick, 37 miles north of Newcastle, in Northumberland, on April 17, 1593.[180] Another legatee was Jeffray Hallyday who was servant of William Grenwell, merchant and alderman of Newcastle, and who was named by Grenwell in his will on January 13, 1596/7.[181]

IN THE 1600'S

As the next century rolled around England was at the height of her prestige in her Rennaissance period. Literature, drama, the arts, and to a degree the sciences were in their prime, as there was an aura of dynamism and well-being in Merrie England. This led to explorations that included Jamestown in 1607. But the first incident for the Holladays on record was not the most auspicious for the new century. It seems that William Hollyday, possibly the Alderman described in Chapter 3, was on his way to London, at a place called Stanwell on London's western border, when, on August 31, 1600, he was robbed by Edmund Shordiche, reputedly a Buckingham gentlemen, of a piece of undressed white cloth worth 13 pounds.[182] One would hardly expect a gentleman to be guilty of highway robbery; nor did William. We wonder if William ever got redress for the wrong done him, for cloth was precious in those days.

Down in Folkstone on the Kent coast Robert Holiday, possibly the former Mayor of the town alluded to in 1574, testified in court on August 16, 1602, that he had always dwelt in Folkstone.[183] Up in Knaresborough, Yorkshire, wills were still being written, since on October 14, 1602, Joan Holliday was named in the will of one William Bramley, she being his maid.[184] On Saturday, January 15, 1603, William Hollidaie of Cripplegate, London, served on a jury, fulfilling a civic duty. We do not know his identity.[185] In 1605-06 Leonard Hollyday of Kent, John Hollyday Esq., and others owned the manor of Arnold and twenty messuages in Yorkshire.[186] This was doubtless Sir Leonard, Mayor of London, and his son John, who will be discussed in Chapter 3. They were obviously men of wealth.

Perhaps related to the reputed tendency of some Holladays to imbibe a little occasionally, one John Holliday of Castle Combe (5 miles northwest of Chippenham), Wiltshire, was fined in court on November 9, 1605, "for selling claret and sak by retail and allowing it to be drunk in his dwelling place". After all, it was near Christmas.[187]

In 1610 Thomas Hollydaie of Cottingham (a north suburb of Hull) Yorkshire, was an Exchequer deponent in a court case.[188]

For other small transactions in Yorkshire, in 1610 Mary Halliday, widow, leased some lands in Kirkbygrindalyth to Francis Aislaby.[189] This was 18 miles northeast of York. On December 31, 1612, John Hollyday of Caresbanke owed a whole year's rent of 20 pounds, 19 shillings, and 7 pence, due at Martinmas.[190] Again in Kirkbygrindalyth, in 1612 Robert Halliday Sr. rented to John Pearson some of his lands located there.[191]

In London two Hollidays committed minor infractions of civil and church law. On April 11, 1613, Richard Holliday and Edmund Cocke, porters of All-Hallows the Less, Thames Street, just west of Old London Bridge, were accused of "flinging a pulley into the cart of Robert Lowsley so negligently that he hit the cart horse, which thereupon ran away and hurt the said child somewhat dangerously."[192] Hopefully Richard had no-fault insurance. Then on December 20, 1614, a true bill was given to Thomas Holliday, gentleman, and Frances his wife, and to various others in London, "for not attending church, chapel, or any usual place of common prayer at any time during the three months."[193] As already pointed out, failure to attend church was an offense subject to fine, and we hope that Thomas took time to review the case of his cousin Emote in 1576, recorded above.

Still in London, during the 1613-16 period Charles Hollyday, born June 10, 1602, and son of William Hollyday, merchant tailor, was registered in the merchant tailor school as an apprentice. He was contemporary with Sir William Halliday, merchant tailor of London, and could have been Sir William's son who died before Sir William made his will in 1623.[194]

Back in Yorkshire, in 1614 William Halliday and his wife Anne rented a cottage and lands in Morley (five miles southwest of Leeds), and in 1617 rented lands in Baildon (two miles north of Bradford). In 1629 they also rented a cottage in nearby Hampsthwaite (two miles north of Harrogate).[195] On February 18, 1614, Marmaduke Wayte of Holme (two miles southwest of Ripley), Yorkshire, willed to William, Ellen, and Jane Pulland (likely related to the Pulliam family in Virginia), and to William Holiday Sr. and his daughter Anne and son William, various gifts. William Holiday Sr. was made executor. Wayte requested to be buried at nearby Hampsthwaite.[196] Later, on March 20, 1628, Marmaduke's relative Richard from the same location named in his will such legatees as Ellen Pullein and the wife of William Halliday.[197]

On May 25, 1615, Thomas Hollyday of Saffron Walden in county Essex, a tailor, was surety in court for Elizabeth Frareene who had committed some unnamed offence against one Mary Jones.[198] Maybe gossip. Then back in London, Francis Halliday of St. Mark's testified in a court case on November 1, 1615.[199]

In north England, 18 miles northeast of York in New Malton, George Halliday rented an orchard.[200] Then, on Jan 12, 1620, Peter Halliday, son of Edward, and Matilda his wife, were administrators of the will of Matilda's brother Thomas Slater in Knaresborough in Yorkshire.[201] In south Yorkshire, in the church records at Warnfield Church three miles east of Wakefield, on April 5, 1631, there was a note regarding a Haliday coat of arms in the north quire, which read: "Per pale Halyday and Bradford. Haliday port argent (silver), a cross gule (red) entre 4 flower-de-luces sable (black)."[202] The shield is not recorded except for Fenton of Yorkshire, about four miles northwest of Wooler, in Northumberland.[203] Apparently this came from the Visitation of Northumberland in 1575. (See Appendix for more on Holladay arms).

Through the years the Holladay tree has periodically been adorned with notable bright lights. During the early 1600's one of these was Barton Holyday of Oxford, son of Thomas a tailor. He was one of the relatively few members of the family found in that shire. Born in 1593, he was admitted to Christ Church College of Oxford on December 13, 1605, and received the B.A. on May 14,1612, and the M. A. on June 15, 1615.[204] In 1622 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Wickam.[205] The next year he was vicar of Ashleworth, five miles north of Gloucester, but the next year became vicar of Brize Norton five miles west of Oxford. In 1625 he was archdeacon of Oxford. By 1634 he was vicar of Iffley (a mile southeast of Oxford), where his son George was born in that year. His distinction rose as chaplain to Charles I, so on Nov. 1, 1642, he was granted the D. D. As Dr. John Worthington wrote in his "Diary and Correspondence," on a certain Sunday in Dr. Barton Holyday's later years at Iffley, while administering the sacrament, he fell and injured himself, and "he could not proceed any further". Some churchmen alleged that this incident, one of a series of portents occurring at that time, resulted from the growth of the Baptist Church in England![206] Which says that even educated men will often resort to irrelevant events to support their biases. In any event, Dr. Holyday died soon thereafter, on Oct. 2, 1661, and was buried in the Chrust Church Cathedral at Oxford.

During this time George, the son of Barton Holyday of Eessley in the city of Oxford, Doctor of Divinity, put himself as carpenter's apprentice to Micha Waterer of Housditch for seven years.[207]

In 1628 Robert Halliday was a draper (dealer in cloth) in London.[208]

In Yorkshore Anthony Holliday was a witness to the will of Richard Stainburn on October 16, 1628.[209]

In 1629 John Holliday of Chiddington (possibly Chiddingfold in southwest Surrey), age 28, was a deponent in the Exchequer and Chancery Court in the case of Aylwin vs. Pettoe.[210]

On March 19, 1631/2, Thomas Leyston leased to John Holliday, citizen and innkeeper of London, the Crosse Keyes Inn in Gracechurch St., Parish of All Hallows, Lombard St., containing 36 feet frontage, 150 feet deep and 80 feet in the back, for 46 years, at 60 pounds per year for the first six years, and 80 pounds annually thereafter. This lease excepted "a shop with a kitchen behind, three chambers over the kitchen, and a little buttery and two little garrets over the chambers, being on the north side of the great Gate of the said Inn". On June 29, 1650, Holliday leased the premises to Hugh Garstang for 23 years at a rate of 100 pounds annually. The Great Fire in 1666 prompted litigation among parties who had purchased the lease from Holliday in 1654. This inn had belonged to the College of Pontefract in 1552.[211]

For causes not defined, on October 10, 1631, Joseph Daye, clerk of London, was plaintiff against Forster Elmes, William Barnard, and Austin Knappe, all of Henley, Oxfordshire, and against Thomas Harvey, William Bubb, and John Holliday, all of Stroud.[212] John was possibly the nephew of William the Alderman of London, and son of Samuel. Back in Yorkshire, on June 19, 1631, John Simpson of Yearwith (near Hampsthwaite) named Anthony Halliday (who married Marjorie Umpledie in 1657), Thomas Umplebie, Anne Halliday, and John Halliday as legatees in his will.[213] Not far away, on September 27, 1637, John Halliday and his widow Ann of Killinghall, four miles west of Knaresborough, were named in the will of William Butterfield.[214]

In 1637 a widow Holliday was listed as a resident in Warwick Lane, London. We do not know her identity.[215]

Back in Yorkshire, on April 17, 1639, Henry Halleday was named in the inventory of one William Chirie (Cressey) in the court at Selby in the southeast section of that shire.[216]

As though in protest to various restrictions, there was one John Halliday of Wetherbie, a town 12 miles northeast of Leeds in Yorkshire, who was a "tipler", or dispenser of drinks. On January 14, 1640, the Wetherbie court accused John "on 23 Dec., 1639, and at divers other times before and since, keeping and harbouring in his house common idle vagabonds, and suspicious persons to the great disturbance of the King's liege subjects, the bad example of others, and against the form of the Stateute. . ."[217] Despite the fact that John was doubtless enjoying the Christmas spirits, he confessed and was fined 40 shillings.

But John's memory was short. Apparently being a blacksmith also, and in constant company of horses and their attire, he was tempted too strongly at the village of Collingham, about two miles southwest of Wetherbie, to steal a halter, valued at two pence, on February 28, 1640. Its owner, one Oswald Admergill, was not very forgiving, so brought John to court on April 14, 1640, at Pontefract. John was sentenced to "King's service", which meant he probably served in the Army as did his cousins back in 1303.[218] We should add that while on a visit to England in June 1978 we visited the lovely towns of Wetherbie and Collingham and took pictures in token of the fact that they were the abodes of the Halliday who most nearly became the family horsethief!

To turn to a more upright gentleman more typical of the Holladays, Thomas Halliday was a witness in Yorkshire court to the misdemeanor of one Robert Barker of Birkby (suburb of Huddersfield) yeoman, who, on May 6, 1641, at Woodersome, "with a hand-gunn charged with powder and hayleshott, shot and killed cunnyes (rabbits) on the property of James Mauliverer, Esq."[219] Poor Barker of Birkby should not have trespassed in this sport.

In about 1640 political unrest began to rock England. By 1642 the "first" civil war had erupted. In 1648 began the "second" war, which ended in the execution of Charles I in 1649 and the rule of Oliver Cromwell and his son until 1659. The Holladays were involved in these strifes, some in England, and some in Scotland. Scotland invited the heir of Charles I, later Charles II, to come and serve them as a Presbyterian king. This caused Cromwell to invade Scotland and to conquer most of it. Young Charles fled to Holland. In 1641 the English Parliament resolved "that whoever does not take Protestation is not fit to bear office in the Church or Commonwealth".[220] As a result of this, many

Holladays in England signed the "protestations" in which they opposed Charles I in favor of Cromwell. This feeling appeared to be especially rampant in County Durham where Henry and John Hollyday signed in Durham the seat in 1640; George and Robert in Sunderland on February 20, 1641; Peter at Walsingham on March 6, 1640; Michael at Wearmouth on February 28, 1641; Thomas at Chesterle-Street on February 23, 1641; William at Houghton-le-Spring in February; Richard at Sunderland on February 3, 1641; and Richard at Middleham in February.[221]

Equally strong was the feeling in Sussex, where Peter Hollyday of Horsham; William of Loxwood; Richard, Thomas, and Edward of Lyminster; and Richard of Rudgwick all signed protestations in 1641.[222] In Garstang Parish in Lancashire, George Holiday also signed the protestation on March 16, 1641.[223] It is somewhat surprising that the family which had so recently received so many favors from the Crown, especially from James I, should now support the Commonwealth. But such are the fruits of civil strife. The turmoil during this period doubtless caused several Holladays to leave England and come to America, as narrated in Chapters 3 and 4.

However, during the civil war there were many royalists in the family, and some suffered for this. In and around Colchester in Essex the Cromwellian forces were pillaging and burning, and demanded 12,000 pounds from that town to redeem it from plunder when it was captured. Of this amount 4000 pounds were raised by nine leading families, one being the Halidays.[224]

But despite politics and war, life must go on. In the 1640-44 period Peter Holiday was active as overseer of the poor in the Sussex towns of Chichester, Horsham, Lewes, Petsworth, and Arundel.[225] Then on September 11, 1644, George Holliday of Sunderland, five miles south of Newcastle in Durhamshire, was warned in the court about rents and the sale of a windmill in which he was involved.[226] In nearby York it was noted that John Halliday was a merchant and freeman in 1647.[227] In 1655 he was a fellmonger there, that is, he removed hair from the hides of animals in preparation for leather making.

In 1647 a survey was taken of properties in Durhamshire, and several Hollidays are listed in it. At Chester le Street, five miles north of Durham were Anne and Thomas, the latter being listed twice.[228] Jane, wife of Richard, was listed with a cottage at Bishop Middleham, five miles south of Durham.[229] Robert Holliday had a parcel of land at Houghton le Spring, two miles east of Chester le Street.[230] Various records indicate a considerable group of Hollidays in this part of southern Durhamshire.

Edward Holliday paid four pence as tithes in 1648 in Warminster, Wiltshire.[231]

At New Malton, 20 miles northeast of York, Christopher Holliday was a witness in the trial of Gen. Richard Montaigne and others on March 3, 1650/1. A grocer, Christopher testified in this trial for high treason that

> *about May was a twelvemonth, some foure men came about twilight, at the time of shutting up of shops, and betooke themselves to the Cross in New Malton and had with them a wanded bottle, wherein was wyne or their drinke, and drunk a health amongst themselves to Charles the Second. And, when they had done that health, one of the foure persons abovesaid, with a loud voice, proclaimed Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland. Amongst which foure persons were at that time some sword or swords drawne, and when the proclamation was by one of them ended, all the said foure persons came from the old cross singing and soe went to the taverns. . .*[232]

This episode occurred soon after the beheading of Charles I, and when there was controversy as to whether the rule should continue with Cromwell and the Parliament, or whether the throne should be restored. Testimony such as this could condemn a man to the gallows, no matter how "merrie" the drink had made those who toasted the King! (See Christopher Haliday, 1542.)

In April 1653 a grant was made to Anselm Holyday in Bradford, Wiltshire, and to his sons Paul and Anselm. He rented a manor in Bradford in 1660.[233] Anselm married Susanna Paine at St. Mary Virgin in Marlborough on August 28, 1635.

Over the centuries Holladay men have served in the armed forces in various capacities. One of these, Edward Halliday, was a boatswain on the fireship *Hunter* in the English Navy on February 15, 1653.[234] Perhaps another of these, Thomas Holleday, had some misfortune, as he was listed as a prisoner at St. Sebastian where he was exchanged for Spanish prisoners on September 1, 1659.[235]

This could have been at either the fort on Biscay Bay in northern Spain, or at the port on the east end of Gamera Island in the Canaries; we are not sure which.

Then comes that rare entry in Hackness Register on January 21, 1655, revealing a petulant facet of Halliday character, though full of conviction. On that date John Richardson, the parish register for that Yorkshire village, wrote in unusual detail:

> *Robert the sonne of John Robson dyed the same day and was buryed the next morneinge. And that morneinge there was a Quaker called Halliday, who formerly lived at Malton, and Mr. Prowde (who ys a learned Divine, and a good man) went to Jaine Cockerell's house late wyffe of Richard Cockerell's of Hackness, but this Halliday was quarrellsome and contentious and superfluous in his questions that it tyred Mr. Prowde to answere him, wearyed me to heare the sayd Hallidaye's Divinity which was very erroneous, I will not sett downe all, but some principall ones as denyeinge Baptism, The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Eternall word without the letter of the word, that Christ or the seed, etc., is in every man; and is covered or buryed under our flesh and corrupt heartes. Upon that sayinge I could staye no longer but told some of their disciples that they were Deluded.*[236]

Possible lesson: Often one can best further his convictions through a soft approach.

Still in Yorkshire, on July 22, 1657, Ralph and John Holliday, and Thomas and Mathew Patterson appraised the estate of Thomas Richardson of Thorpe Willobie (two miles southwest of Selby.)[237]

Down in Surrey was one James Holyday, blacksmith at Godstone (four miles northeast of Redhill) who on October 13, 1661, was surety to John Courtop, butcher of Lingfield, Surrey, in a court case in that shire.[238] There was no scarcity of court cases involving the family in those times. In 1662, after Cromwell's rule and during the reign of Charles II, several minor cases arose regarding rent collection. On May 31 Richard Halliday and William Peckett "sequestered" (attached by court action) Edward Withes of Witherholme, Yorkshire, for four pounds of back rent. Mary Withes stated that goods worth 30 pounds had already been taken by Master Halliday and William Peckett in 1648.[239] Controversy seems to spring eternally in the human mind.

William Halliday and William Peckett also sequestered all the personal estate of William Morwood of Sand Hutton, seven miles northeast of York, for 600 pounds on June 3, 1662. This action appears likewise to relate to the payment of back rents.[240] The next day Richard Halyday and William Peckett attached the estate of John Savile of Kirkby Moorside, 20 miles north of York, in the amount of 150 pounds yearly rent.[241] Since Savile had been captain of horses of the late King Charles I, here is some suggestion of venting of political or personal animosity by way of a forced collection of a debt. Then in January 1665 Robert Holliday of Harlington, six miles west of Doncaster, Yorkshire, was involved in some court order.[242]

By this time the family had settled in yet another shire, Norfolk, about a hundred miles northeast of London. Here, on February 13, 1665, the will of Thomas Gaudy was proved, and Frances Hollyday was one of the witnesses to it.[243] Back in Yorkshire, in March 1666 Anne, wife of Edward Holliday, was on the list of recusants (dissenters) at Skewsby, ten miles north of York, having been absent from church for over a month. Again, on July 6, 1669, Robert Holliday and wife of Pickering, 32 miles northeast of York, were on the recusant list. Generally these dissenters were Catholic, and the religious struggle in England was still evident.[244] Still in Yorkshire, on May 5, 1666, John Wiseman of Barlabatchillar near Braton named Halse, wife of William Halleday, and Alice Halleday in his will. Thomas Halleday was included in the inventory of March 6, 1668.[245]

On February 6, 1672, Edward Hollyday was a waterman in the English Navy for one John Russell.[246] At a hearing in Whitehall in London on October 2, 1673, Thomas Holliday presented petitions to the Lord Lieutenant for a rehearing of a cause in Ireland.[247] Also in London, on December 18, 1674, John Halliday was paid six pounds for serving as "usher of the customs" at the London Port.[248]

Meanwhile, another John Halliday was a cordwainer (leather worker) and a constable in the city of Bradbury in 1676, which is two miles west of Sedgefield in Durhamshire.[249] Hopefully he was not among the officers who seized the entire Presbyterian congregation at York on June 22, 1684, while meeting in a private home, and put them in jail! Among these victims was William Halleday.[250] Apparently the Presbyterian influence from Scotland was drifting southward as this was part of the Covenant repression discussed in the next chapter.

On a more peaceful note, on May 14, 1682, Joshua Whittill of Selby, in southeast Yorkshire, named among the legatees in his will one John Halliday, and Whittill's nephews John and Joseph Savidge.[251] We wonder if the latter boys were related to the Savidges in Virginia who intermarried with the Holidays in Spotsylvania county during the mid-1700's.

Still in Yorkshire, on September 27, 1683, the master of the house of corrections in Beverley Borough was to be paid 8 pence a week "for his more careful looking unto Mary Holliday".[252] We wonder what Mary was doing in this place. But then there was Robert Halladay, son of William, who was a freeman of York in 1684.[253]

In 1684 Richard Halliday, gentleman, sued Joanne Giddings in a case involving 14 acres of land in Escott and Urchfont (two miles south of Devizes), Wiltshire.[254] And bad news often follows the bad. An episode in Dorset on November 12, 1685, occurred which illustrates how the Holladay proclivity for being so outspoken and forthright can lead to trouble. The guilty one on this occasion was Richard Holleday, who on that date was among the "prisoners convicted of speaking scandalous words and for other misdemeanors fined and had corporal punishment for conducting Lord Grey from Gillingham (in extreme northern Dorset) to Ringwood (eight miles north of Christchurch in Hampshire) after the fight at Weston (five miles south of Weymouth). He was whipped twice, fined a mark, and forced to find sureties for his good behavior for a year."[255] Now here was a young man of conviction!

For his faithful service in the Army William Halyday, identity unknown, was granted a pension of 9 pounds, 2 shillings, and 6 pence, on April 21, 1686.[256] This was renewed in 1687.[257]

In 1687 John Holliday was a witness in Bradford, Wiltshire, to a rental agent.[258]

In 1689 Simeon Halliday was a free laborer and a freeman of York.[259] Down at Bradford on Avon, five miles southeast of Bath in Wiltshire, Richard Halliday was a clothier in 1694, carrying on family tradition.[260]

In 1695 London levied a special tax to help support the war then being waged against France. This required a loose kind of census within the walls. In this census are Martha Halladay servant of St. Mary Aldermany; Henry Holliday, servant of St. Dionis Backchurch; John Holliday, servant of St. Mary Woolnoth; William Holliday, wife Joan, son William, and daughter Elizabeth of St. Dionis Backchurch; Mary Holyday of All Hallows Lombard; and Susa Holyday, servant, of St. Faith St. Paul's.[261]

IN THE 1700'S

For a brief glimpse into the early 1700's, it is good to see the century begin on a peaceful note, for in 1704 John Halliday helped to build a Presbyterian church at Warminster, Wiltshire, 20 miles southeast of Bristol.[262] Not so peaceful was a dispute between the parishes of St. George's in Southwark and St. Botolph's, Aldgate, in London over the settlement of the estate of Elizabeth Holliday, widow of John.[263] In April 1707 the London Court ordered that the settlement be made. As a mark of the family's continuing interest in education, on June 1, 1710, George Holiday, son of George and Beverley Holiday in Yorkshire, graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge.[264]

From the *Registers of St. Nicholas Church* in Liverpool comes information on Thomas Holleday and his family. His daughter Susan was baptized April 20, 1705; his son Thomas was baptized December 1, 1706, a son Robert on September 14, 1708; and a daughter Anne on August 29, 1710. Thomas (spelled Holleday, Halladay, Holladay, and Hollyday) was a joyner (carpenter) at Moorsfields near Liverpool on the west coast of England. Thomas Jr. died (buried) April 19, 1708.[265]

After these brief glimpses into the lives of our early English cousins the reader may well wonder if the Holladay name yet flourishes in Merrie England. The answer is certainly "yes". An examination of the telephone directories of various cities testifies to that. In the 1972 directory for Gloucester are listed 19 Hallidays, and 9 Hollidays. In Bristol are listed 2 Holladays, 19 Hallidays, 8 Hollidays, 1 Holyday. In the London directory are found 1 Haliday, 8 Hallidays, 98 Hallidays, 7 Holidays, 3 Holladays, and 81 Hollidays.

It is obvious, therefore, that the family name is being well perpetuated in England. In fact, we think that there will always be a Holladay there, just as "there will always be an England". Indeed, we join Kipling in reflecting on the land of our forefathers:

Land of our birth, our faith, our pride,
For whose dear sake our fathers died;
O Motherland, we pledge to thee
Head, heart, and hand through years to be!

Reigns of English Monarchs from William the Conqueror in 1066 to Anne in 1714

William I (Conquerer)	1066-87
William II (Rufus)	1087-1100
Henry I	1100-35
Stephen	1135-54
Henry II	1154-89
Richard I	1189-99
John	1199-1216
Henry III	1216-72
Edward I	1272-1307
Edward II	1307-27
Edward III	1327-77
Richard II	1377-99
Henry IV	1399-1413
Henry V	1413-22
Henry VI	1422-61; 1470-71
Edward IV	1461-83
Edward V	1483
Richard III	1483-85
Henry VII	1485-1509
Henry VIII	1509-47
Edward VI	1547-53
Mary	1553-58
Elizabeth I	1558-1603
James I	1603-25
Charles I	1625-49
Oliver Cromwell and son, Commonwealth	1649-59
Charles II	1660-85
James II	1685-88
William III-Mary II	1689-1702
Anne	1702-14

Note 1: Copies of many original Holladay wills in England, from 1514 to 1770, in both the Prerogative Courts of York and Canterbury, as well as in local courts, and International Genealogical Index Parish Records for Holladays up to about 1813 throughout England, are found in the supplementary volume to this *Holladay Family* titled *Other English and Early American Holladays.* For those who wish to dig a little more deeply into the family records these should prove helpful and interesting. They are in the Tennessee Archives in Nashville.

Note 2: Different Calendars. Frequently the reader will see dates such as 1656/7. This indicates a change in the calendar for that period. The Julian Calendar was adopted in Rome in 46 B.C. and it was followed by the Gregorian Calendar in 1582 to adjust for various errors in dates. Great Britain and her colonies did not make this ten-day correction until 1752. At this time New Years Day was changed from March 25, then called Lady's Day, to January 1. So dates written 1656/7 mean that they fell near the end of the English Julian year and in the early part of the Roman Gregorian year. Until 1753, therefore, dates in January, February, and through March 25 after 1582 are often written with a double date, as 1656/7. This is important to observe in civil and parish records for marriages, wills, burials, deeds, and the like. Otherwise, there may be an error of one year in the date.

FOOTNOTES

1. R. G. Collingwood & J. N. L. Myres, *Roman Britain and the English Settlements*, Oxford University Press, London, 1963. Also, Henry S. Commager, *Churchill's History of the English Speaking People*, Dodd, Mead, & Co., New York, 1965.
2. For another good, comprehensive history of England see *Encyclopedia Britannica*, William Benton Publishers, Chicago, Illinois, 1971, Vol. 8, pp. 446-537.
3. Albert T. Lee, *History of Town of Tetbury* (Gloucestershire), John Henry and James Parker Publishers, London, 1857, p. 7.
4. Ibid.
5. *Encyclopedia Brittanica*, op. cit., Vol. 16, pp. 575-577.
6. Hastings is now a sizeable town located in East Sussex 40 miles southeast of London on the English Channel. It is interesting that in 1966 the English celebrated the ninth eentenary of the Conquest. Strange thing! How often do the vanquished honor the victor? Perhaps the Freneh invaders did not treat them so unkindly after all. One reason was that the French in 1066 helped to repel invading Danes who might otherwise have been vietorious. We had the pleasure of visiting the battle site, near Hastings, in June 1978.
7. Mark Anthony Lower, *Patronymica Britannia*, Heraldic Publishing Co., New York, 1967, p. xiv.
8. A. H. Inman, *Domesday and Other Statistics*, Elliot Stoek, 62 Paternoster Row, London, 1900. General Summary. Also, Henry Ellis, *Persons Holding Lands Previous to Domesday Survey*, printed by King William IV, 1833. Also, R. W. Eyton, *Key to Domesday* (Dorset Survey), James Foster, Cornhull, Dorchester, 1878. For a good summary of the early records see J. G. Pine, *The Genealogist's Encyclopedia*, Weybright and Talley Publishers, N.Y., 1970.
9. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, Published by John Bellows, Gloucester, Vol. 7 (1882-83), p. 140.
10. "Chartelary of St. Pancras of Lewes", *Sussex Record Society*, published by the Society, Lewes, Sussex, Vol. 38, 1932, p. 160.
11. *The Great Roll of the Pipe*, Published by Pipe Roll Soeiety, Wyman and Sons, London, Vol. 13 (1890), p. 69. There are 78 volumes in this series, printed from 1884 to 1975. The first volume has abbreviations.
12. Ibid., Vol. 18 (1894), p. 105.
13. Ibid., Vol. 26 (1905), p. 93.
14. Ibid., Vol. 27 (1906), p. 59.
15. Ibid., Vol. 38 (1925), p. 198.
16. Lee, loe. cit.
17. "The Manor and Church of Woolley", *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, published by the Society in York, and printed by John Whitehead and Son, London, Vol. 27 (1924), p. 251. There are 53 volumes through 1981.
18. *Rotuli Curiae Regis (Court Roll of the King)*, Vol. 1 (1835), p. 96.
19. Ibid., pp. 20 and 96.
20. *The Great Roll of the Pipe*, op. cit., Vol. 41 (1921), p. 28.
21. Ibid., Vol. 17 (1894), p. 92.
22. A. Larsen, *Dictionary of Dano Norwegian English Language*, Gyldendal Publishing House, Copenhagen-Christiana, Denmark, 1910, p. 199.
23. Dr. John C. Holliday, *Holliday Family and Kin*, Kaywood Press, Degraff, Ohio, 1963, p. 2. This book is in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives, Nashville. A search has been made for a village in western France named Halide. Detailed maps in the Map Division of the Library of Congress in Alexandria, Virginia, were inspected in December, 1974. Some of these dated to the 1500 and 1600 periods. Nothing was found regarding Halide.
24. *Fines, Sive Pedes Finium (Book of Fines), In Curiae Domini Regis (In the Court of the Lord King) of King Richard I and John 1195-1214*, printed by King William IV, London, 1835, Vol. 1, p. 71. Volume 2 reveals no Holladay name. It is written in Latin. Curiae means a feudal assembly or court of justice; regis means "of the king". In other words these were records of the king's court. The curiae not only called in men from over the eountry to report to the king but it also gave the king opportunity to have his royal decrees carried back to the various shires and boroughs.
25. *Rotuli de Oblatis et Finibus (Rolls of Offerings and Fines), King John 1199-1216*. Printed by King William IV, London, 1835, p. 404. This is partially in Latin. There are only three volumes in this series.
26. *The Pipe Rolls*, op. cit., Vol. 64 (1949), p. 93.
27. "Cartulary of St. John of Pontefract", *Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series*, published by the Society, York, England, Vol. 31 (1901), p. 566. There are 139 volumes through 1981.
28. The relationship of modern Holladays to early English history is sometimes long deferred, as shown by Charles H. Browning, *The Magna Charta Barons*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1969, pp. 232-233. The fifth signatory to this historic document was Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford. His son, Gilbert, the sixth signatory, married Robert Bruce, fifth Earl of Annandale whose grandson, Robert Bruce, became King of Scotland. Browning records the fifteen generations following this. The fifteenth generation after Robert Bruee was Col. John Henry of Hanover County, Virginia, and the father of Patrick Henry, first Governor of Virginia, from Charlotte County. Patrick's daughter, Elizabeth, married Philip Aylett, who was from King William County. We think that the little town of Aylett in this county was named for his family, and it was near this that John the Ranger and William Holladay lived in the early 1700's. Lucy Fitzhugh, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Aylett, married John Redd of a prominent Virginia family. Lucy and John's daughter, Lucy married William Jaquelin Holliday, formerly of Winchester, Virginia, and later of Indianapolis, Indiana. Lucy and William had a son, Jaquelin S., who married Florence Baker, and the latter couple had a son, William Jaquelin Holliday, among other children. These Hollidays through correlatives (Jaquelins, Carys, Warners, etc.) but not directly through their own name, descended from Alfred the Great. Details can be found in Anna Robinson Watson, *Of Sceptered Race*, Early Publishing Company, Memphis, Tennessee, 1910, pp. 219-221. (In Cossett Library, Memphis).

29. *The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal,* op. cit., Vol. 6 (1881), p. 59.
30. *Patent Rolls of King Henry III 1225-32,* McKie & Co., London, 1903, p. 303.
31. *Close Rolls of Henry III 1234 1237,* MacKie & Co., London, 1908, p. 521. All of the Close Rolls of Henry III 1227-1272, and of Edward I 1272-1307 have been examined. All findings are reported on these pages.
32. *Calendar of Charter Rolls – Henry III 1226-1257,* Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, 1903, Vol. 1, p. 246. There are four volumes of these rolls, from 1257 to 1417.
33. John Burke, *History of the Commoners.* Henry Colburn, London, 1837, Vol. II, p. 128. We would surmise that Walter got his name from Hubert Walter who was Archbishop of Canterbury 1193-1199, and virtually ruler of England in the absence of Richard the Lionhearted during the period. He was also chancellor 1199-1205, and a man of distinction.
34. *Close Rolls of Henry III 1242-47,* Hereford Times Ltd., London, 1916, pp. 71, 158, and 194. (In Latin.)
35. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 66, pp. 110 and 166.
36. C. W. Bardsley, *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1967, p. 350.
37. *Calendar of Liberate Rolls 1240-1267,* published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, Londin, 1930-1964, (five volumes), Vol. 3, p. 328.
38. William H. Hart, editor, *Cartularium Monasterii de Rameseia,* published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1893, No. 79, Vol. 3, p. 317.
39. Ibid., Vol. 1 (1884), p. 291.
40. *Sussex Archaeological Collection,* George P. Bacon, Lewes, Sussex, 1945, Vol. 84, p. 67.
41. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 69 (1926), p. 43.
42. *The Surtees Society,* published by the Society, printed by various firms, such as Andrews and Co., of Durham, County Durham. Vol. 109, p. 60. There are 184 volumes of this series, from 1835 to 1972. They have all been examined. They give a good cross section of Yorkshire history. We have also searched the 33 volumes of *Associated Architectural Societies for Counties of Lincoln, York, Northampton, and Leicester,* Published by Lincolnshire Chronicle, Saltergate, Lincoln, 1915. This includes old wills, etc. No Haliday name was found in the indices.
43. *Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 96, p. 2. There are 192 volumes in this journal to 1943.
44. *Colonial and Revolutionary Lineage of America,* The American Historical Co., New York, 1939, Vol. 7, p. 581.
45. *The Encyclopedia Britannica,* op. cit., Vol. 11, p. 843.
46. Burke, loc cit.
47. *Calendar of Close Rolls of Edward I 1272-79,* Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1900, p. 91.
48. Burke, loc. cit.
49. *Calendar of Patent Rolls of Edward I 1281-92,* Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1893, p. 145. There are ten books in this series, from 1216 to 1307. All these have been examined.
50. *Feet of Fines for Essex, 1272-1326,* Vol. 2, published 1913-21 by the Society at Museum Castle, p. 53.
51. *Calendar of Close Rolls of Edward I 1288-96,* MacKie & Co., London, 1904, p. 59.
52. Ibid, p. 380.
53. Ibid., p. 169.
54. "Yorkshire Inquisitions", *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 31, p. 52.
55. Burke, loc cit.
56. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 21, pp. 21 and 50.
57. Ibid.
58. *The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal,* op. cit., Vol. 6, p. 59.
59. *Patent Rolls of Edward I 1292-1307,* Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1898, p. 122.
60. Ibid., pp. 166-167.
61. Ibid., p. 182.
62. *Close Rolls of Edward I, 1302-1307,* MacKie & Co., London, 1908, p. 51.
63. Ibid., p. 346. The *Book of Fees 1198-1293* was also examined. It is in Latin, and no index. A cursory survey of the two volumes revealed no Halidays. The *Calendar of Charter Rolls 1226-1417;* the *Calendar of Liberate Rolls 1226-1272; Feudal Aids 1284-1431;* and the *Curiae Regis Rolls of Richard I and King John* revealed no Halidays.
64. *Patent Rolls of Edward I, 1292-1307,* op. cit., p. 516.
65. "Court Rolls of the Manor of Wakefield, 1286 and 1313-16", *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 56 (1917), p. 51.
66. *Assize Roll 397, Kent,* "Kent Keepers of the Peace", *Archaeological Cantiana, Vol. 13, p. 39.*
67. *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal,* op. cit., Vol. 6, p. 62.
68. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 78, p. 179.
69. Ibid., Vol. 111, p. 87.
70. Ibid., Vol. 42, p. 15.
71. *Calendar of Inquisitions 1307-1349,* Hereford Times Ltd., London, 1916, p. 346.
72. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 106, p. 155.
73. Ibid., Vol. 76, p. 131.
74. Burke, loc. cit.
75. "Feet of Fines", *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 42 (1910), p. 171.
76. *Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London, Book F,* pp. 147 and 152. (LDS Library, Salt Lake City).
77. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 52, p. 3.
78. Ibid., p. 20.
79. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 83, p. 70.
80. Ibid., "Cartulary of Monkbretton Priory", op. cit., Vol. 66, p. 162.
81. Ibid., p. 217.

82. "Feet of Fines for Yorkshire", *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 66, p. 110.
83. *Feet of Fines for Essex,* Vol. 3, published by Wiles and Son, Colchester, Essex, 1949, p. 128.
84. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 52, p. 99.
85. *Calendar of Letter Books for the City of London, Book G,* p. 200.
86. *Colonial and Revolutionary Lineage of America,* loc. cit.
87. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 91 (1892), p. 27.
88. "Abstracts of the Chartularies of Monkbretton", *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 66, pp. 67-68.
89. *Feet of Fines for Essex,* op. cit., p. 243.
90. Burke, loc. cit.
91. *Encyclopedia Britannica,* op. cit., Vol. 1, pp. 328-329. This great battle has inspired a number of compositions, among them being Michael Drayton's "Ballad of Agincourt", written in 1605, and a play by Shakespeare title *Henry V.*
92. Henry Hollyday, "Early History of the Hollyday Family 1297-1800", *Maryland Historical Magazine,* J. H. Furst Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1931, Vol. 26, p. 2.
93. N. Harris Nicolas, *History of the Battle of Agincourt,* Johnson & Co., Holborn, England, 1832, p. 389.
94. *Encyclopedia Britannica,* op. cit., Vol. 8, pp. 480-481.
95. Reference lost.
96. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 186, p. 51. On Dec. 3, 1462, John Haliday, gentleman, of Heslyngton made his will. He was likely a son of this John. See *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* Vol. 38, p. 28.
97. *Prerogative Court of York Wills,* Vol. 2, folio 527. From 1387 to 1710 at least 135 Holliday wills are found in PCY, which covers all of northern England, including Yorkshire. We do not attempt to list all these wills in this chapter.
98. "Register of Archdeaconry of Richmond", *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal,* op. cit., Vol. 30, p. 98.
99. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 130, pp. 20, 22, 62, 103, and 112.
100. Ibid., Vol. 5, p. 139.
101. Reginald R. Sharpe, editor, *Calendar of Wills of the Court of Hustings, London, Part II, 1358-1688,* John C. Francis, London, 1890, p. 456. (LDS Library, Salt Lake City).
102. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 186, p. 104.
103. Ibid., Vol. 57, p. 274; and Vol. 96, p. 158.
104. Ibid., Vol. 21, p. 36.
105. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 76, p. 108.
106. Ibid., Vol. 76, p. 154.
107. Ibid., Vol. 61, p. 111.
108. *The Surtees Society, op. cit., Vol. 125, p.* 218.
109. *The Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal,* op. cit., Vol. 22, 1913, p. 203.
110. *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland,* op. cit., Vol. 60, p. 354.
111. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 96, p. 216.
112. Ibid, p. 219.
113. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 76, pp. 87-89.
114. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 5, p. 139.
115. Sidney Young, *Annals of Barber Surgeons of London, Part 1,* Blades, Fast, and Blades, London, 1890, pp. 3-4.
116. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 22, p. xxii.
117. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 96, p. 227.
118. *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland,* op. cit., No. 71, Vol. 3, titled *Histories of the Church of York and Its Archbishops,* p. 357. Also, *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 53, p. 310.
119. *Calendar of Letters and Papers – Henry VIII 1509-14,* Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1920, Vol. 1, p. 20 (ref. p. 19).
120. Ibid., p. 82 (ref. p. 43).
121. Ibid., p. 707 (ref. p. 382).
122. *Archaeologia,* published by the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1834, Vol. 25, p. 422.
123. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 126, p. 90.
124. Edward Cookson, *Yorkshire Chronicles 1066-1766* (from Leeds City Library, on Microfilm 207980 Salt Lake City Mormon Library). See section in film on wills.
125. *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal,* op. cit., Vol. 15 (1900), p. 194.
126. *Calendar of Letters and Papers – King Henry VIII,* op. cit., Vol. 3, No. 2016, p. 866.
127. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 106, p. 74.
128. *Calendar of Letters and Papers – King Henry VIII,* op. cit., p. 1366.
129. Ibid., Vol. 4, p. 238.
130. *Sussex Record Society,* Published by the Society, Lewes, Sussex, Vol. 56, pp. 97, 99, and 159 respectively. This series began in 1902 and numbers about 70 volumes.
131. H. Salter, *Subsidy Rolls for Lincolnshire 1526,* B. H. Blackwell, Oxford, 1909, p. 5.
132. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 96, pp. 248 and 267.
133. *Calendar of Letters and Papers – Henry VIII,* op. cit., Vol. 4, entry No. 4818-19.
134. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 79, p. 285.
135. *Extents for Debts, Edward I,* p. 52.
136. *Calendar of Letters and Papers – Henry VIII,* op. cit., Vol. 9, p. 274, entry No. 816.
137. Ibid., Vol. 10, p. 141.
138. Ibid., p. 413, entry No. 1048.
139. *Sussex Archaeological Collection,* op. cit., 1879, Vol. 29, p. 43. See also Vol. 92 (1954), p. 35.
140. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 51, p. 195.
141. *The Surtees Society,* op. cit., Vol. 106, p. 174.
142. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series,* op. cit., Vol. 55, p. 63.
143. *Sussex Archaeological Collection,* 1882, op. cit., Vol. 32, p. 137.
144. G. D. Ramsay, editor, "Two Sixteenth Century Taxation Lists–1545 and 1576", *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society,* Devizes, Wiltshire, 1954, Vol. X, p. 35.

145. "The Lancashire Lieutenancy Under the Tudors and Stuarts", Part 1, *The Chetham Society*, John Harland, ed., 1859, Vol. 49, p. 48.

146. *Yorkshire Archeological and Topographical Journal*, op. cit.

147. *Calendar of State Papers, 1547-1580 (Queen Elizabeth)*, Public Record Office, Londin, pp. 163 and 196.

148. *Calendar of Patent Rolls (Elizabeth 1560-63)*, His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1948, Vol. 2, p. 63.

149. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 143, pp. 241-2.

150. *Calendar of Patent Rolls (Elizabeth, 1566-69)*, op. cit., p. 384.

151. *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1560-63*, op. cit., p. 493.

152. Ibid., No. 2978, Vol. 3, p. 527.

153. Ibid.

154. Ibid., Vol. 1569-72, p. 96.

155. *Calendar of State Papers-Domestic (Elizabeth 1566-79)*, op. cit., p. 238.

156. *Calendar of Patent Rolls (Elizabeth 1569-72)*, op. cit., p. 257.

157. *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, op. cit., Vol. 10 (1889), pp. 77 and 78.

158. *Administrations in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury*, Vol. 2 (1572-80), p. 17.

159. Robert Cook, *Visitation of Kent*, published by the Harleian Society, London, 1924, Part 2, p. 54.

160. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 112, p. 75.

161. Ibid., Vol. 104, p. 116.

162. Ibid, p. 142.

163. Ibid., p. 174.

164. Ibid., pp. 128 and 138.

165. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 115, p. 117.

166. Ibid., Vol. 119, p. 5. Thought to be this same Richard, there was a Richard Hallyday, gyrdler, named a freeman of York in 1541. See *Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 96, p. 262.

167. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 116, p. 77.

168. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 22, pp. 46, 53, 73, 83, 96, and 102.

169. Ibid., Vol. 82, pp. 192, 219, 229, 243, and 245.

170. Ibid., p. 213.

171. John C. Jeaffreson, *Middlesex County Records*, published by Middlesex County Records Society, Woodfall and Kinder, London, 1886, Vol. 1, p. 123.

172. Sir Henry Macgeach and H. A. C. Sturgers, *Register of Admissions to the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple*, Butterworth and Co., London, 1949, Vol. 1, pp. 57-170.

173. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 38, p. 292.

174. *Sussex Archaeological Collection*, op. cit., Vol. 69, p. 121.

175. Philip Caraman, *Henry Garnet and the Gunpowder Plot*, Farrar, Straus & Co., New York, 1964, p. 115.

176. F. G. Emmison, *Elizabethan Life: Morals and the Church Courts*, published by the Essex County Council, 1973, p. 299.

177. F. G. Emmison, *Elizabethan Life: Disorder*, published by the Essex County Council, 1970, p. 139.

178. *Calendar of State Papers (Elizabeth*, op. cit., *Vol. 3, 1591-94), p.* 404.

179. Noel Currer-Briggs, *Abstracts of Wills 1484-1798, and Legal Proceedings 1560-1700, Virginia Settlers and English Adventurers*, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland, 1970, p. 87.

180. *Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 38, p. 225.

181. Ibid., p. 266.

182. Jeaffreson, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 264.

183. *Calendar of State Papers–Domestic, Elizabeth 1601-03*, op. cit., p. 235.

184. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 104, p. 241.

185. Helena M. Chew, *London Possesory Assizes*, London Record Society, 1965, p. 137.

186. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 53, p. 46.

187. *Early Stuart Tradesmen*, LDS Library, Salt Lake City, p. 53.

188. George Sherwood, *Court Records, Chancery Deponents, London*, 1928, p. 231.

189. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 53, p. 137.

190. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 68, p. 3.

191. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 53, p. 177.

192. *Middlesex Sessions Records, New Series*, Vol. 1, 1612-14, p. 100.

193. *Middlesex Sessions Roll, Old Series*, Vol. 2, 1603-25, p. 106.

194. *Merchant Taylor's School Register, 1561-1934*, Vol. 1, In LDS Library, Salt Lake City. Sir William's life is summarized in *Other English and Early American Holladays* in the Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

195. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 58, pp. 7, 93, and 129.

196. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 110, p. 39.

197. Ibid., p. 101.

198. Jeaffreson, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 43. Also *Middlesex Sessions Records, New Series*, Vol. 3, 1615-16, p. 43.

199. *Calendar of State Papers–Domestic, 1611-1618*, op. cit., p. 324.

200. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 58, p. 125.

201. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 110, p. 61.

202. "Yorkshire Church Notes", *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 34 (1904), p. 140.

203. "Ashmole Manuscript–Visitation of North Yorkshire and Northumberland", *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 146, pp. 103 and 124.

204. *Alumni Oxoniensis 1500-1714*, Vol. 2, p. 732 (LDS Library, Salt Lake City). Other Hollidays who graduated from Oxford were: Anthony of Yorkshire, born 1588, enrolled 1608; Daniel, B. A. 1614, M. A. 1618; Edward, gentleman of Gloucestershire, born 1563, enrolled 1581, and likely a brother of Sir Leonard; Francis, B. A. 1603; Jeremy, 1606; John of Gloucestershire, born 1566, enrolled 1585; Thomas of Gloucestershire, born 1562, enrolled 1579, William, enrolled 1605-6; William, son of George of Reading, Berks., born 1698, B.A. 1718. *Alumni Cantabrigiensis*, Pt. 1, Vol. 2, p. 392, lists: Adam, of Durham, B. D. 1572; George, of Beverley, Yorkshire,

son of George, B.A. 1713-14; James, born 1715, son of Christopher of Goodmanham, Yorkshire, enrolled 1742; John, enrolled 1599; Nathaniel B.A. 1630, deacon's orders Bristol 1630; Thomas, enrolled 1615, B.A. 1619; William, born in Cambridge 1554, priest 1592.

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208. Percival Boyd, *Roll of the Draper's Company, London*, 1934.
209. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 110, pp. 104 and 115.
210. George Sherwood, *Court Records, Exchequer and Chancery 1557-1651*, London, 1928, p. 216.
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213. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Record Series*, op. cit., Vol. 55, pp. 309-310. Also, *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 110, p. 115.
214. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 110, pp. 115 and 154. The will of Christopher Halliday, carpenter of Hampsthwaite, in 1613 is on p. 34.
215. T. C. Dale, *Divided Houses in the City of London, State Papers Domestic of Charles I, 1637*, Society of Genealogists, London, 1937, p. 101.
216. *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*, op. cit., Vol. 47 (1908), p. 44.
217. Ibid., Vol. 54 (1915), p. 165.
218. Ibid., p. 189.
219. Ibid., p. 306.
220. *Sussex Record Society*, op. cit., Vol. 5, p. i.
221. *The Surtees Society*, op. cit., Vol. 135, pp. 7-157.
222. *Sussex Record Society*, op. cit., Vol. 5 (1906), p. 99, 118, 121, and 146.
223. *Chetham Society*, op. cit., Vol. 105, p. 270.
224. William Page, ed., *Victoria History of the Counties of England–Essex*, Vol. 2, St. Catherine's Press, London, 1907, p. 396.
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261. D. V. Glass, *London Inhabitants within the Walls 1695*, London Records Society, 1966, various pages.
262. Pugh, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 122.
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264. Cookson, op. cit.
265. *Registers of St. Nicholas Church*, Liverpool, as reported by personal correspondence from William Compton, Genealogist, living in 1973 at 6005 Green Valley Road, Knoxville, Tenn., 37914, pp. 1, 7, 13, 20, and 117, respectively.

Chapter 2

IN BONNIE SCOTLAND

O Scotia! My dear, my native soil!
For whom my warmest wish to Heaven is sent!
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil
Be blest with health, and peace, and sweet content!
Burns

PRE-ROMAN HISTORY

At the western end of the border between Scotland and England lies the eastern tip of Solway Firth (Bay). Here the Atlantic Ocean pierces spear-like into the western shoreline of these two countries. Halfway on the northern side of the bay is a small indentation where the Annan River lazily empties into the bay.[1] About two miles above the mouth of the river lies Annan, a picturesque town of 5,000 people. Backtracing the river, it flows generally parallel to Highway 74, and southward across the bonnie, rolling countryside of Dumfriesshire for some 30 miles from its origin in the Southern Uplands around Moffat.[2] (See map next page.)

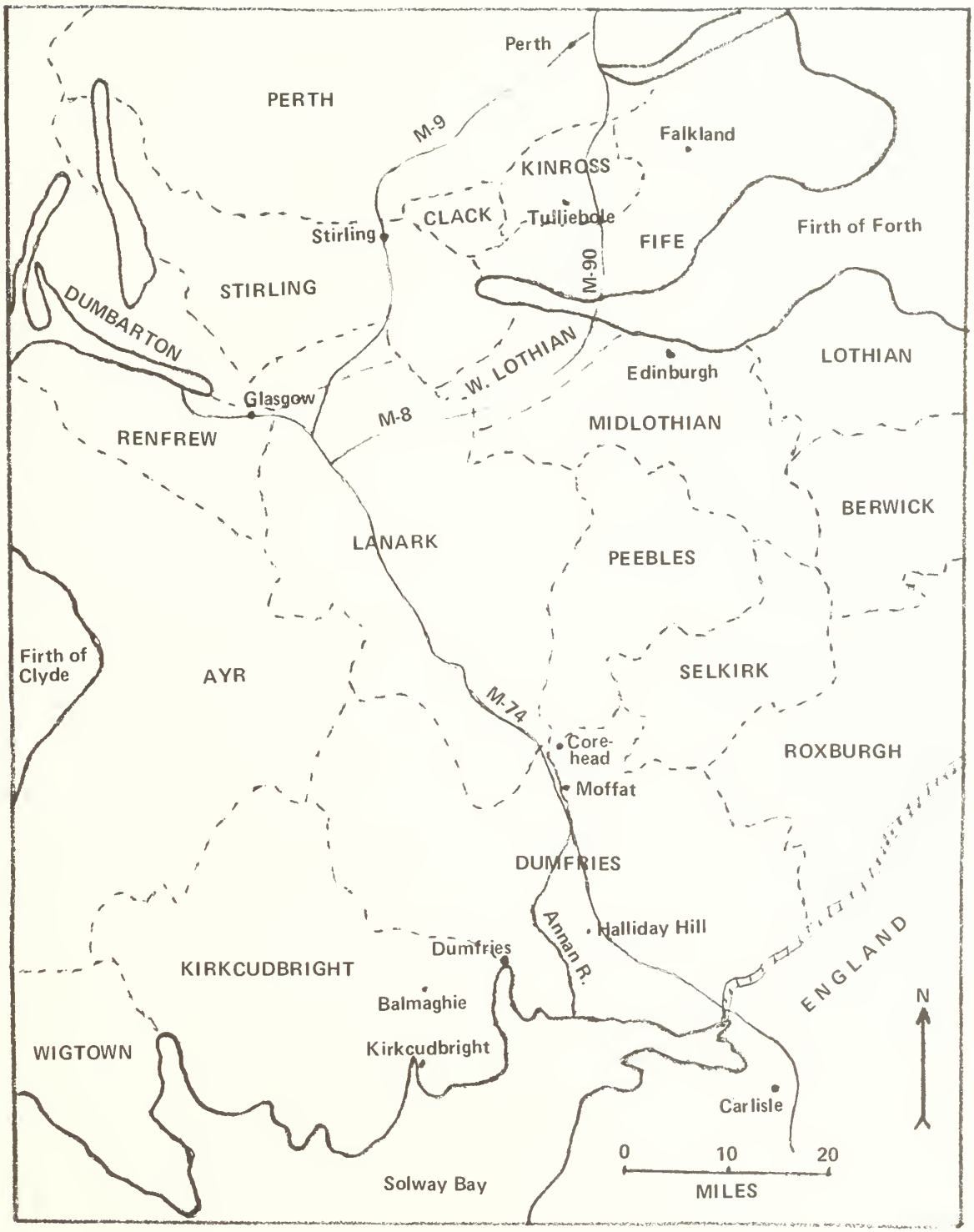
Some six miles above Moffat rise the rugged Lowther Hills to a height of 2500 feet. Here is a deep ravine carved out by glacial action an eon ago, and sharpened by the Annan headwaters over the centuries. This awesome hollow is called the "Devil's Beef Tub," and somehow seems to typify the turmoil of Scottish history. It is so narrow that its sides almost exclude the sunlight. Through this gorge flows a small stream, the beginning of Annan River. A few hundred yards below the ravine the stream enters into a widening glen typical of Annan Valley ("Annandale"), with its gently rolling waters scribbling through water meadows flanked on either side by rounded hills, or "corries" ("kettle-shaped").

On the middle fork of these headwaters, and about two miles east of the Beef Tub, stands Corehead, or the "head of the corrie," the first farm homestead at the head of the valley. It was here in the "Lowlands" that the Scottish branch of the Halliday family had its first known beginnings through Thomas Halliday, "Laird of Corehead." It is from here that we shall trace that branch of the family which originated here many centuries ago. (See map.)

The history of any people eventually becomes shrouded by the mists of the past. So it has been with the Scots. Here only a brief sketch will be given of these colorful people – enough to show the origins and struggles of the Halladays of Annandale and their relation to the English Hallidays.

Probably the people of Western Europe migrated to the British Isles shortly after the last glacial age, some 30,000 years ago. The earliest verified archeological evidence of men in Scotland is provided by 7000 year old flints (5000 B. C.) found along the southwest coast not far from Annandale.[3] In this same section are cave shelters which were occupied by the Obanians about 3000 B.C. These people used antlers and barbed points of bones for harpoons, and apparently used seagoing boats. About 2000 B.C., in the Neolithic period, cattle raisers and farmers began to enter the southern part of the country from what is now England. They cleared the woodlands with their stone axes, and are known for their pottery and earthen burial mounds. There is some indication that some of these people, short brunets with gray eyes, came from the Rhine River section of Europe.[4]

From about 1500 B.C. there was a pause in immigration, except for a small influx of taller, roundheaded people, and a long period of predominantly agricultural style of living ensued.[5] Trade with nearby societies then began to grow, especially with Ireland. During the Bronze Age, about 900 B.C., swords and larger spearheads, with socketed bronze axes, began to appear, indicating warfare and perhaps renewed invasions. These artifacts suggest trade not only with the British but with the North European mainland.



HALLIDAY SITES IN SOUTHERN SCOTLAND

The Iron Age came about 500 B.C. In southern Scotland were stockades and clusters of timber houses built along with stone forts. These marked the beginning of Celtic tribes. The country was thus settled over the centuries by a mixture of hardy peoples from all directions. The Celts were generally the Iron Age, pre-Roman people. The Picts were non-Celts who had entered Scotland from England during the succeeding centuries of Roman occupation and were generally warlike, especially those in the Highland regions. The Gaels were specifically the Scotch Highlanders. The people in Annandale were Lowlanders, and apparently represented a melting pot of various groups.

The rules for homesteading during the settling of Scotland were quite elementary: "He who first raised smoke and drew water" could claim title to the land as his farm.[6] Thus private enterprise and individual initiative, traditionally strong traits in a true Scotchman, rewarded well the early settler in that country. The modest resources of the region required thrift and hard work even to the point that to this day a Scot becomes synonymous with parsimony.

ROMAN PERIOD

In 55 B.C. the Romans invaded England. It was historically inevitable that they would probe the surrounding islands and countryside for further conquests. To the north the legions were not greeted with hospitality by the independent-minded Scots. Contrarily, they found numerous forts and ditches which made a real invasion of Scotland hazardous, though ultimately possible. In the years around 80 A.D. Agricola, Roman Governor of Britain, did invade as far north as Strathmore and Aberdeenshire. They found a kind of tribal society everywhere, and in the latter area an iron-using aristocracy. More primitive cultures were found in the south and west. One feature of these peoples struck the Romans with particular force. This was the discovery that in most reigons, including Annandale, the mixed race of Picts, Celts, Danes, and Saxons had something in common: They lived on land which they owned and cultivated themselves! No feudal system existed as on the Continent. In their surprise at this social system based on independence the Romans called the farm unit the "allod" and the people "allodi" (from Latin, "al," all, and "od," property). It is possible that the name "Halloday," and various forms thereof, originated in this manner. The "allodium" was a "form of estate among the eleventh century Anglo-Saxons in which absolute possession and control were vested in the holder – as opposed to "feodum," or feudal system involving tenants, servants, vassals, subjects, dependents, etc."[7]

The Romans met so much Scotch resistance that they were eventually forced by the numerous forays of the ferocious hosts to the north to defend themselves by building "walls" across Scotland. In 142 A.D. they built the Antonine Wall above present Glasgow, but about 200 A.D. withdrew to Hadrian's Wall which had been built about 120 A.D. along the Tyne River to Solway Firth. Remains of these structures can still be seen.

For several centuries sporadic warfare occurred between the Scots, especially the Picts, and the Romans to the south. However, the distaste for the Romans was not universal as some of the Lowlanders, probably including many in Annandale, were willing to become a kind of ally to the Romans in order to help rebuff the aggressive Pict Highlanders and other threatening tribes to the north. Hence, during much of the third and fourth centuries Annandale became a battleground. To escape this conflict some groups, probably including some Halliday ancestors, chose to go to Ireland. They were known as "Ulster Cruithenes."

But time solves many problems. The Romans began to withdraw in the fourth and fifth centuries due to home problems, although their influence remained. The most noteworthy of the effects of the Roman occupation was the introduction of Christianity to these pagan peoples. Christianizing had begun as early as 563 A.D.[8] Little is known about its development over the centuries, but the Scots took to it readily, and the tenacity of a believing Scot is never to be underestimated. It has been said that the meeting of Christianity with the talented and determined people of Western Europe was one of the epic events of world history over the past twenty centuries. Certainly the people of Annandale eagerly seized onto the precepts of Christianity and thus eventually helped to make Scotland a bastion of religion free from centralized control. An heirarchy has historically been repugnant to the Scot.

FORMING A NATION

With the departure of the Romans a nationalistic spirit began to stir in Scotland. By the sixth century the Anglians of Northumbria had spread northward into the Tweed Valley. In the early seventh century the King of Northumbria, Aethelfrith, extended his power westward into present Dumfries and Annandale. This brought in more people who were tall and blond. Eventually, during the 700's and early 800's, two kingdoms in the region emerged: Strathclyde to the west, including Annandale; and Northumbria to the east.[9] To the north were the Picts and Scots. Of particular interest to the Holladay family in this period is the return to Annandale of the Ulster Cruithenes, as noted by Burke, the noted British authority on genealogy:

> *The Holliday family, which is of remote antiquity, bears one of the earliest British surnames upon record; familiar now for more than six hundred years on either side of the Tweed, but originally adopted, according to tradition, as well as authenticated written evidence, on the Scottish border. The people, whom it came to designate, are represented, by the same testimony, as a portion of the Ulster Cruithene, which about the beginning of the ninth century, crossed the Irish Channel, and reconquered from the Saxons the greater part of their original possessions in the south of Scotland . . . Victorious, the conquered country was divided amongst their leaders and the Vale or Dale of the River Annan, the portion of one of these chieftains, was taken possession of by his followers. This vale was then thickly wooded, and the deer and the wild boar could be chased from "the Devil's Punch Bowl to Annan Water Foot," without once emerging from the forest. . . The evidence is complete that the chieftain (Halliday) who first assumed the surname, had his castle or strong tower near the source of the Annan River, and about two or three miles above the present flourishing village of Moffat, so celebrated for its mineral waters; at the Corehead the ruins of this castle may still be traced, and there we may suppose that generation after generation had lived in Celtic greatness as chiefs, and had hunted the wolf and the wild boar in the woody vale, when the more profitable pursuit of Saxon beeves was not necessary or advisable.*[10]

More recently a kinsman eloquently described this episode as follows:[11]

> *The (Halliday) name first appears as that of a Sept or clan, occupying the valley of the river Annan, in the district of Galloway. It is stated, however, by antiquarians, that this occupation (of the Cruithenes), at the time when the name first became known outside, was in fact a return to an old tribal home, after an absence of some centuries; that the ancestor of this clan had been driven from the same district and valley, by the Roman conquerors of Britain; and crossing the narrow sea to Ireland, were known there as the "Ulster Cruithene," the last word derived from "Cruitheneach," "to paint." About the beginning of the ninth century, pressed to enterprize by an overcrowded population, or tempted by news of the feebleness of the possessors of the old home in Annandale, or perhaps simply moved by the restless spirit of the age, for that was the period when the energy of Egbert's England, and the conquering genius Charlemagne (800-814) on the continent of Europe, waked up the Western world, from the sleep of the Dark Ages, a considerable number of these "Ulster Cruithene" recrossed the sea and conquered their old home from the Saxon possessors, who had now succeeded the Roman conquerors.*
>
> *The Ulster Cruithene thus recovered nearly all of their original possessions in Scotland, the districts later known as Galloway, Dumfriesshire, and part of Peebles, and in conjunction with Lanark and Renfrew formed the little Celtic kingdom of Strathe Cluyd. Through all this region, until well within the nineteenth century, the language of the people was, to a very great extent, Gaelic.*

In the eighth and ninth centuries there were widespread Norse raids on the north and west coasts of Scotland just as there were in England. To repel these invasions the Scots and Picts united in 843 under King Kenneth MacAlpin. Gradually other sections were brought under central rule. The task seemed accomplished when King Malcolm II defeated the Northumbria at the Battle of Carham in 1016, but it took two more centuries of struggle to consolidate and stabilize the kingdom – from 1058 to 1286. The Hallidays in Annandale were destined to endure the ravages of these struggles.

THE NORMAN INVASION

During this period both English and French came into the Annandale section in considerable numbers. Several factors caused this. One was the defeat of the English by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. As a result many Englishmen went north hoping to escape French rule. A second factor was the influence of the Scot kings themselves. The reign of Malcolm II (1005-1034) in Scotland was followed by Duncan I in 1034, then Macbeth (1034-57), and then by Malcolm III, son of Duncan I. Malcolm III had spent his exile in England and married an English princess, Margaret. This marriage helped to bring English ways to Scotland.

We should mention at this point, that about 1034, during the reign of Duncan I, Corehead may have been granted to the Halliday family "for services rendered". If so, this would be the earliest record of the family in Britain. This tradition is recorded by the 1640 Committee of the Kirkcudbright Covenanters, as reported by Col. C. A. T. Halliday of Fakenham, Norfolkshire, to the author in 1978.[12] While direct proof is not offered for this report, one can consider Hilaire Belloc's dictum that when writing history tradition cannot be ignored.

To continue with the historical background to the Scottish line, in 1097 Malcolm's son, Edgar, ascended the throne, with the help of William II of England. Then came Alexander I (1107-24) and David I (1124-53). This David was more or less unwittingly to influence greatly the future of Annandale (and the Hallidays, some of whom even acquired his name). A Norman in feeling, habits, and training, he brought with him the strict feudal ideas of the Continent. He admired French ability, and to advance a system of feudal rule of Norman barons in Scotland he invited a number of them to take up extensive lands there.[13] David may have done this to offset the power and independence of the various Lairds (lords) who had built towers here and there, including those in Annandale and likely Corehead. In 1124 he granted Annandale to Robert de Bruis (Robert Bruce), son of a Norman knight who had come to England with William to Conqueror.[14] He also made Bruce "keeper of Lochmaben Castle," located about midway of the valley, the ruins of which can still be seen.[15] In return, and under the Scottish king's "perjus gladii" ("by the law of the sword"), Bruce rendered to David the services of ten Knights.[16] All of this naturally offended the Hallidays and other natives of the valley, and bloody feuds followed. As a result, some of the Halliday clan was scattered into distant parts of England.[17] But history takes strange twists, and we are to see shortly how the Bruce family proved to be a blessing in disguise, and even defended Scotland against the English!

THE CRUSADES

David's son Henry (for whom undoubtedly the Henry Hollidays were named) died before his father did, so David's grandson, Malcolm IV (1153-65) succeeded him. He was followed by his brother, William the Lion (1165-1214). During William's reign occurred another epochal event in the history of the Hallidays, and led to their further dispersion. A son of Henry II of England, Richard I (Richard the Lion Hearted; born 1157, died 1199) decided in 1190 to join the Third Crusade to the Holy Land, Richard had maneuvered William the Lion of Scotland into a kind of vassal position and forced him to raise 5000 men for the Crusade, to be led by the Earl of Huntingdon. Burke states that "certain it is that almost every man in Annandale able to bear arms joined the standard of the Earl of Huntingdon, and accompanied the Lion Hearted Richard to the Holy Land; and that of the 5000 men sent by William of Scotland, 1000 were from Annandale, and almost all were Hallidays."[18] If one allows for some patriotic exaggeration flavored with family pride on the part of Burke and his source (possibly himself related to the Hallidays!), still it was true that the Halliday name was so well established in Annandale that one could "walk from Moffat to Solway Bay on Halliday land."[19] The clan had become so numerous from the bay to a hill near the Beef Tub called Erickstane that an old quatrain of folk verse written at a later date took due note of this:

Frae Annan-fit to Erickstane
Man and horse lang syne hae gane;
Neth greenwood gay; and a' the way
Upon the lands of Halliday.[20]

Erickstane is a hill five miles northwest of Moffat, and is therefore near Corehead.

As for the Crusade itself, history records well the events of that ill-fated mission. With his army of Hallidays, Leighs, and others, Richard the Lion Hearted made the journey to Palestine, fought many battles there, seized Accra and Joppa, but never actually defeated the shrewd Saladin, nor took Jerusalem. In view of the stalemate, Richard devised a suitable armistice and returned his army to Europe in 1192. He was quoted as saying that had all his men possessed the prowess of the Hallidays he would have succeeded in his attempts at conquest![21] As it was, the bones of the Hallidays lay scattered from Sicily to Palestine, and back through southern Europe as the aftermath of a futile campaign. It seems likely that some of the surviving Hallidays did remain in England upon their return, having made new English friends. Burke states that "the little band of worn out but distinguished warriors, was discharged and dispersed over the Kingdom. Among these veterans must have been many of the name of Holliday, for very soon afterwards we find the surname common in several counties in England, holding freehold lands of the sovereign, as also vassals of superior lords."[22] As already shown in Chapter I the Hallidays had been in England at least several decades prior to this time.

WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE: THOMAS HALLIDAY OF COREHEAD

William the Lion's son, Alexander II, ruled 1214-49, and his son, Alexander III ruled 1249-86. Kings Henry, William, Alexander II and III all married English wives, helping to bring peace between the Scots and their neighbor to the south.[23] The period 1153-1286 has been called Scotland's golden age. But bad times returned. Upon Alexander III's death in 1286, the successor to the throne of Scotland became an issue. Edward I of England (not to be confused with Edward the Confessor) insisted on appointing John de Balliol as Scot king and making him a puppet. When Scottish resistance mounted, England began an invasion in 1296. Again the Hallidays, being near the border, were involved, this time more closely, tragically, and with more far reaching effects on family fortunes than ever.

As were many Americans during the Revolution, the Hallidays were forced to a fateful decision as to whether to support the English king or to fight for independence against difficult odds, and even against cousins. It might have been easy to try to take a neutral position in their Lowland dilemma. But like most of the offended Scots, in this test of principles and character the Hallidays exerted their independence with typical forthrightness and alacrity and fought the English. This proved to be a costly decision to the Halliday family.

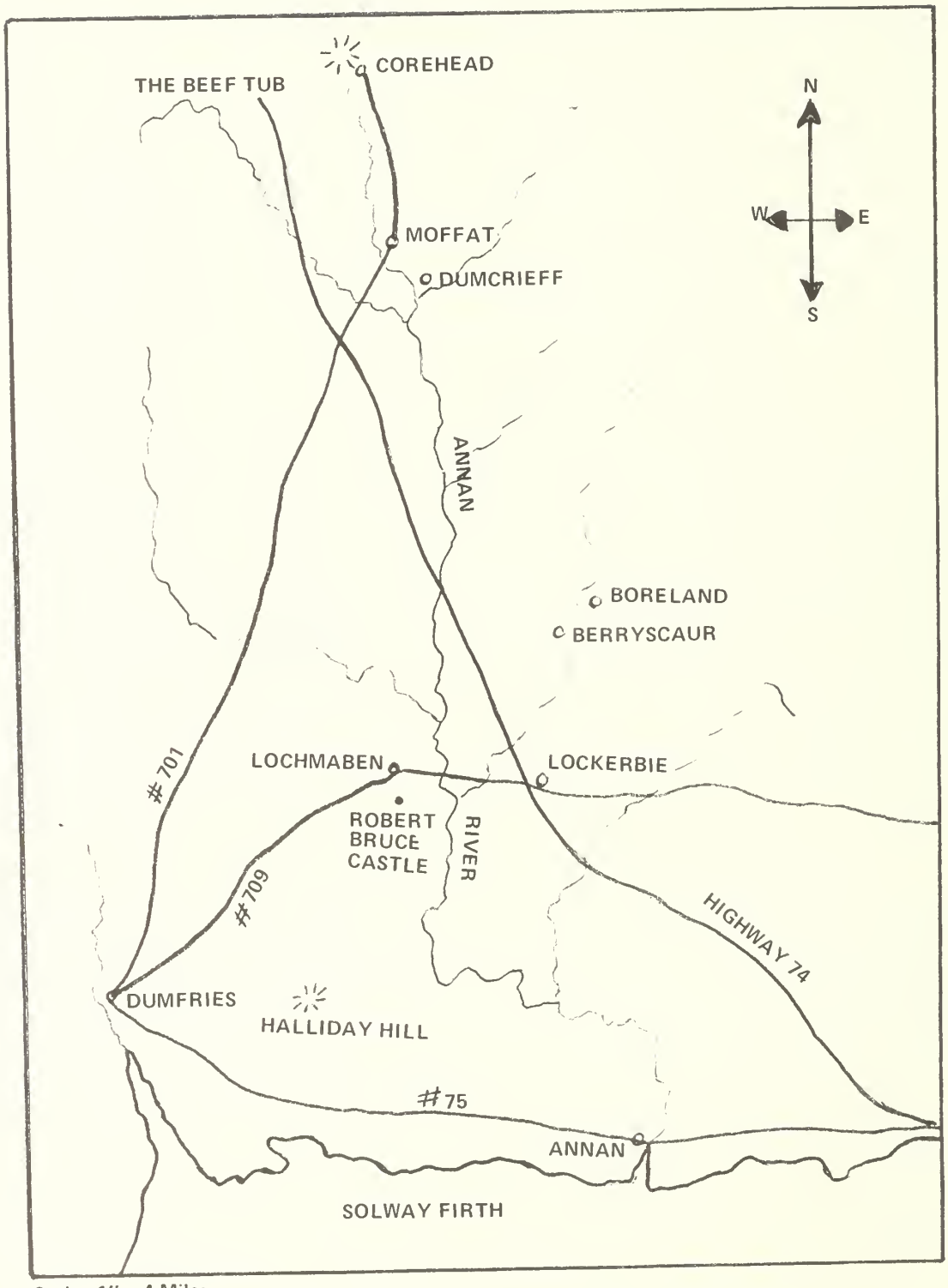
Two leaders sparked the resistance. One was William Wallace; the other was Robert Bruce. Wallace (1270-1305) was the second son of Sir Malcolm Wallace of Ederslie in Renfrewshire, and unlike Bruce, was a native and not of noble birth.[24] His passion for freedom for commoner and nobleman alike, along with rare courage, quickly marked him as the first leader of the Scots.

It is at this juncture in history, in 1297, that the first identifiable Halliday as an individual in Scotland can be verified. He was Thomas Halliday, "Laird of Corehead," and occupant of the tower there.[25] These towers were commonly built by the chieftains in Annandale, and served as both a residence and fortress. This one at Corehead was placed on a slight eminence within sight of the Beef Tub, and just below the Great Hill which rises to a height of 1528 feet. This tower was ideal for a fortress as it was protected by the formidable hills to the north, and it commanded a clear view of the one approach up the corrie from the south.[26]

Thomas was probably the son of previous Lairds of Corehead, and had descended from a line of them. He was married to the older of the two daughters of Sir Malcolm Wallace from his first marriage. Since William Wallace was a son of the second marriage of Malcolm to Margaret Crawford, then Thomas was his half brother-in-law. Thomas had a son named Thomas also, who was referred to in one of Wallace's letters as "Thom Halliday, my sister's son so dear."[27]

We can well imagine Thomas inspiring his son with the same simple but profound words spoken by Malcolm Wallace to his son William:

My son, I tell thee soothfastly,
No gift is like to liberty,
Then never live in slavery.[28]



Scale—1" = 4 Miles

ANNANDALE IN DUMFRIESHIRE, SCOTLAND

The intermittent struggle for independence from England lasted about three decades, and it was vicious. Sir Malcolm Wallace and a son were killed in 1295 by the English when they captured the castle at Lochmaben. To avenge these deaths, the impetuous William, now in his early twenties, along with four of his devoted followers, probably including his cousin Edward Little, some of the younger daughter of Malcolm Wallace, met at his half-sister's home, Corehead, to make plans for the war.[29] This was a perfect place for such a meeting due to its natural protection. Here these young patriots mustered a small but devoted group which struck the spark for Scotland's ultimate freedom. Hence the Hallidays at Corehead were among the forefront of those "Scots wha hae wi Wallace bled."

In May, 1297, Wallace's group killed the English sheriff at Lanark, marched on Scone, beseiged Dundee, and on September 11 disastrously defeated the English at Stirling.[30] For about a year Wallace ruled Scotland as a "Guardian of the Kingdom." But in 1298 Edward returned with a larger army and on July 22 defeated Wallace at Falkirk. Wallace fled to Europe, but upon his return was captured through treachery on August 5, 1305, near Glasgow. He was taken to London and after a mock trial was hanged there on August 23, 1305.[31] Pieces of his body were scattered over the countryside to intimidate his followers.

Throughout this whole episode the Hallidays were of course loyal to Wallace. Unlike the wavering Norman nobles who forsook the cause when Edward returned, the Hallidays stuck by their kinsmen and leader. They paid dearly for this. They were now out of favor with both the English and the nobles, and thus were denied lands, titles, and honors which the nobles could bestow. The Hallidays were never given to catering to people just to enjoy gain, especially if honor was involved. Had they done so they might well have become landed lords of Annandale, or perhaps acquired Scottish nobility. But as so often happens, virtue eventually prevails, for the Hallidays were now inclined to forsake the fickleness of war and politics and pursue more peaceful arts — farming, artisanships, and the professions such as teaching, medicine, and the ministry.[32]

However, they found even this to be difficult, for the following quarter of a century they were to witness further conflict with England. With the loss of Wallace the Scots turned to Robert Bruce (1274-1329). He was eighth lord of Annandale, keeper of Lochmaben Castle prior to its capture in 1295, and descendant of the original Norman of that name who had by this time become fully loyal and devoted to Scottish life.[33] Space precludes a full recital of the stirring annals of Bruce's war for independence; they are well recorded. In the decisive Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 the Scots defeated the English and Bruce became king. However, it was not until 1328 that the English finally recognized Scottish independence.

BORDER WARS

The role of the Hallidays during these turbulent years is not clear. As previously noted some sought the ways of peace. Apparently others continued to engage in wars, and particularly in border clashes and forays. The natives would gather on a certain hill five miles south of Lochmaben to prepare for plundering raids across the Tweed into Cumberland and Northumberland shires. These raids were made with great animosity, and as time passed turned into gatherings of jubilation. The days for such meetings became known as "holy days" of great dedication, or in Scottish, "haly days." By degrees therefore these rude bordermen adopted "Holyday" as a war slogan. Some claim that this is the origin of the Halliday surname. While the author doubts this, it is true that to this day the hill, about four miles east of Dumfries where they met, is called "Halliday Hill." (See the map.)

When Bruce died in 1329, his son David II became king, and a wise and good one he was. For the last decade of his long reign, i.e., from 1357-69, Scotland was especially prosperous, and merchants passed to and from England unhindered.[34] Undoubtedly many Hallidays spread southward to England during this period. Robert II succeeded David to the throne.

HALLIDAYS AT LARGE

Records attest to the fact that in the 1300's the Hallidays were entering peaceful pursuits and were scattered throughout the nation. Adam de Halide was a juror on inquest at St. Andrews in

1303.[35] John Halyday was listed as an archer of the East March in 1404. John Holliday lived in Hoddom in 1439. In that same year appeared the name of Jacob Haliday in the *Registrum Magni Sagilli* in Edinburgh (Register of the Great Seal).[36] On July 10, 1445, Nicholas Haliday was a bailie of Dumfries, as shown on the *Exchequer Roll*, and had been a bailie since June, 1436. On July 27, 1455, Johannes (John) Haliday was listed in the Annandale records pertaining to his death. Richard Haliday made a land transaction in Annandale in 1456. At about this same time Patrick Haliday, among others, was listed in the Statehill records as being fined for illegal fishing.

On July 27, 1462, the *Exchequer Rolls* at Edinburgh show that John Halliday bought a horse for 9 lbs. 10 shillings. On June 19, 1465, John Halliday of Annandale was fined in court, reason not given. On June 14, 1467, the Edinburgh court records reveal that John Halliday, perhaps the same man, and others, were given safe conduct for one year by the king to visit England on a trading mission. Soon hereafter, in 1479, William and David Halyday were merchants in Edinburgh. In June, 1495, was recorded by merchant, Andrew Haliburton: "Item payd to Schir Gylbert Halliday by command of my Lord off Rossis letters Oct. 7 96" (1496).

On October 21, 1503, the king granted Robert Halliday the right to sell land in Perth. William Halliday held a tenement in Dumfries in 1506. Further indicating that the family was spread by this time throughout the nation, on August 8, 1527, and again in 1529, in the *Acts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, Mathi (Mathew) Haliday, an Englishman, received letters from the king regarding an expense account involved in the "Cist Marches." John Holyday was a burgess in Dumfries in 1570, and John Halliday of Dumfries, perhaps the same man, was a member of the Scottish Parliament in 1593.[37]

At about this time, in 1597, the Englishman Edward Aglionby wrote an interesting rhyme on the Hallidays as part of his report on the border:

> *The Johnstone is a noble name, the Jardine is a frie;*
> *The Belles are baud, the Irvins gude, but the Carleilles bear the grie.*
> *But gie to me the Hallidies sae fair and frie;*
> *Gie to me the Hallidies, O! -- the Hallidies for me!*[38]

The "grie" meant the "prize", and so we not only salute this poet for his quality of verse, but pay tribute to his sentiments.

To continue with the recital of Halliday events in Scotland, on April 15, 1585, by an act of the Privy Council of Hollywood John Halliday was a procurator for the parties of a band of caution by William Maxwell of Carnsalloch. In a *Register of the Great Seal*, dated November 18, 1586, the king granted to John Creichton the right to sell some property to John Haliday, including fishing rights, in Perth. On August 8, 1598, Andrew Hering sold to John Haliday the estate of Tulliebole in Kinross, as found in the *Register of the Great Seal*, and discussed later. On October 25, 1605, at a court in Edinburgh, the king, for service, quit claimed to John Hallieday and his wife Elizabeth Hay, and their son Jacob, land in Strykynnes, in which the transaction involved another son William. In 1617 James Halliday of Dumfries was a member of the Scottish Parliament. Grissell Holiday lived in Corrysholme in Dumfriesshire in 1624. John Halliday was bailie of Culross in Fifeshire about 1650. John Halyday was a weaver in Plowart in 1668.[39]

ONE ANNANDALE HALLIDAY LINE

Let us now trace one Halliday line that emerged in early Scottish history.

To go back a few years, John Halliday was found on the *Exchequer Rolls* on July 27, 1462, and again on June 10, 1465, in Annandale. He was fined July 10, 1459, for fishing illegally. He apparently had a son named John who, on March 23, 1494, received a payment from the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. On December 26, 1489, John Haliday of Halidayhill granted to his son John and Margaret Greresoun his wife some land at Halidayhill, in Dumfriesshire. John and Margaret had two sons, John, Jr. and Thomas. On December 1, 1550, Thomas was on *Assize Roll* of Libertoun. John had less than an illustrious career. He took part in "the slaughters and cruell murders commyted within the kinges highness west marches in England by Scottish men. . . . .

and comme to Ingland and there cruelly slewe and murdered Richardy Blackburn Inglishman." This record comes from the *Hamilton Papers,* the *Lord Clerk's Registry* in the archives of the English Council which sat at York on December 3, 1541. Apparently John was rewarded for his deed, for on May 13, 1574, after living for a time in Edinburgh, he was listed as a Burgess of Dumfries!

On October 5, 1578, John Jr. and his son John still had property at Halliday Hill, but John Jr. and his son Thomas were listed as living in Glen, Kirkcudbrightshire, to the west. On February 3, 1584, John of Glen had a son named Alexander. John's wife was Katherine Moffat of Moffat. In addition to Alexander and Thomas, John and Katherine had Adam and Jacob Haliday.

Adam Hallyday married Margaret Pilkington, lived in Hartburn, Northumberland, England, in 1562, where he was a clerk. Later he acquired land at Luce, Wigtownshire, and settled there.

A family line emerged from Adam of Luce.[40] He had sons John, George, Robert (who died in Edinburgh in 1632), Edward, and David.

The roughness of the times is shown in one report that in 1609 Edward and others while on a trip from Edinburgh to Tortherwill were attacked by Robert Young and son at the West Port, "both armed with swords, sat upon them fiercely in the highway and left them for dead, besides killing a black horse of Edward."

David had a son, Alexander, who in turn had sons David and Alexander who lived on the Mayfield farm. It was this latter David who was killed by Grierson of Lagg in 1685, as discussed later.

The oldest brother John also suffered from the times. In September, 1609, one James Irwing came to John's house in Luce, in Wigtownshire, while he was lying in bed, "and so unmercifully attacked and wounded him that they left him for dead, and he lay bedfast for fourteen weeks."

John is found in many court records there. He married Margaret Hutcheson and died about 1625. They had John and Simon, of Selkirk. This latter John had a son John born in 1610, married Isabella McDowell, and resided at Glen, probably in Kirkcudbrightshire. Their children were:

I. Margaret, who married Andrew Dunbar.
II. Agnes.
III. Jone.
IV. Adam. See below.
V. Alexander.
VI. John, married Isabella Horne, lived at Castlemaine, and had:

A. Adam, born May 3, 1694; married Sara McWhirter Sept. 11, 1736; had Sarah, Jane, William (who migrated to Huntingdon County, Pa., and had sons John and William); Elizabeth, and Samuel. Adam went to Ireland to join his brothers John, Samuel, George, Robert, and sister Elizabeth.

B. John, born April 18, 1695; moved to Dublin, married Elizabeth Lloyd; had son John.

C. Samuel, born July 11, 1696; settled in Belfast, married Jane Hamilton; had son Samuel who came to Charleston, S.C., whence he was banished after the Revolution, and returned to London; and Alexander, a physician in Belfast.

D. George, born June 3, 1697.

E. Elizabeth, born March 19, 1698.

From IV above, Adam was born August 14, 1660; married Jane Macomson.

A. Samuel, born in Glen August 12, 1702 (see below).

B. Adam, born May 6, 1711, died an infant.

C. John, born February 19, 1716, died in 1719.

D. Adam, born December 1, 1718; married Sarah Grant; had two sons: (1) Adam, born July 11, 1740; migrated in 1759 to Franklin County, Pa., and had sons John and Zachariah; (2) John who died in 1743.

Samuel (A above) lived in Dublin and Belfast; married Rebecca Church, by whom he had John, born January 12, 1732; Alexander, born March 9, 1733; and Sarah, born June 8, 1734. After Rebecca's death Samuel married Janet Adair and had Jane and William. William married Martha Patton, moved to Westmoreland County, Pa., and had:

1. Samuel, born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., July, 1779. See below.
2. William, Sarah, Jane, Rebecca, Martha, John, James, Nancy.

Samuel (1 above) married Elizabeth Martin in November 1800; moved to Harrison County, Ky.; and had:

a. Catherine, born Sept. 1, 1801.
b. William Adair, (see below)
c. Sally, Martin, John Patton, Alexander Martin, Martha, Adalizo Maria, Joseph Wilson, Caroline Lavinie, and Elizabeth (b. May 2, 1822).

William Adair (b above), was born in Harrison County, Ky., July 16, 1803; married Lucia Shaw Cruft in Carlisle, Indiana, January 13, 1834. William and family and father moved to Preble County, Ohio, then to Wayne County, Indiana, and to Indianapolis in 1832. William died December 16, 1866. He had the following children:

1) John William, born Sept. 16, 1837; died Sept. 20, 1908.
2) Lucia Ana, born Nov. 11, 1839; died April 5, 1858.
3) Rev. William A., born December 30, 1841.
4) Margaret, born December 6, 1843.
5) John, (see below).
6) Francis T., born November 3, 1848.

John (No. 5 above), was born in Indianapolis, May 31, 1846. He married November 4, 1875, Evaline Rieman, and had:

a) Alexander, born August 13, 1877.
b) Lucie Shaw, born September 3, 1879.
c) Evelyne M., born September 10, 1881.
d) John H., born June 14, 1883.
e) Mary Earl, born August 2, 1886.
f) Elizabeth Cruft, born December 19, 1894.
g) Katherine Amelia, born November 4, 1896.

Thus here is an example of a Halliday branch that can be traced for 400 years, from Scotland to America. Two other lines will be discussed later.

REIVERS AND COVENANTERS

Meanwhile, two other notable events in Scottish history greatly affected the Halliday family. One was the "Reiving Times" in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the other was the persecution of the "Covenanters" in the late seventeenth century. Reiving (raiding) was a lawless activity which existed sporadically for several centuries throughout the border counties of Scotland and England. It was marked by thievery (akin to cattle rustling in the Old West), murder, and destruction. Bands of "mosstroopers" organized their families and fellow clans to attack across the border. It was a situation like the prohibition days in the United States in which the law was difficult to enforce because so many engaged in breaking it! We do not know the extent of participation by the Hallidays; many of them had moved elsewhere. But the records do show that they had a distaste in general for such poor sportmanship. During this period of the 1600's the Privy Council of Scotland drew up a long list of border families who might be punished. These lists were sent to the Chiefs of Annandale. The name of Halliday, though numerous in the dale, does not appear once on these lists.[41]

Prevost makes the following interesting commentary on these times:

> *Interested parties on both sides got together, often with a third party, assessed the damages arising out of the slaughters and prevailed on the parties to accept their arbitration. The terms of settlement were embodied in "Letters of Slains" of which many examples are still extant. In addition to the payment of damages the actual murderers were called on to perform a picturesque penance. It is, however, not clear whether "kinbute assythement" was recognised in Border Law.*
>
> *The foregoing account of Border Laws and life, extracted from a chapter in "Records of the Carruthers Family" by Mr. R. C. Reid, is only part of Mr. Reid's story, but it may be sufficient to give some idea of the unsettled state of the Borders in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.*

It must follow that a country which suffered from spoliation by the English and from family feud within its own bounds, was not likely to have preserved many contemporary documents and records and that therefore the information concerning Upper Annandale is both scarce and fragmentary.

It is certain that the men of Upper Annandale participated in the major operations against the English, who harried and despoiled them in return. They indulged in family feud both within and without their own bounds, and sallied forth from their mountain fastnesses to raid and reive according to the custom.

It is recorded in the balled called the "Sang of the Outlaw Murray," how Murray, a turbulent Border chieftain sent to Halliday of Corehead for help against the King of Scotland who, the outlaw suspected, intended to march into Ettrick Forest in order to "conquess baith his landis and he." Halliday, fearing for his own "fair Moffatdale," promised to go to his assistance with 500 men and to die rather than that the King should take Ettrick Forest. The King, however, decided in the end to make Murray sheriff, as being the easiest way of getting the forest under his control, and in the end, all ended peacefully. The Hallidays were in Corehead in the days of Sir William Wallace, and were still there in the fifteenth century, to which period the ballad possibly refers.[42]

As for the Covenanter activity, there is no doubt at all about the unwavering participation of the Hallidays in it on the Scottish side. In the early 1600's the crowns of Scotland and England made the nefarious decision to enforce a prescribed form of worship upon the Scots, namely, that of the Church of England. In 1638 the Scots formed a National League and Covenant to oppose this oppression, and a period of bitter struggle followed. During this time, the Covenanters were forbidden to enter towns or churches, but were forced to conduct their services in the moors. To combat even this practice, and quell the "rebellion," King Charles II of England in 1679 sent the Duke of Monmouth to Scotland with an army to force compliance of the independent Scots with his will. As so often happens, some humor arises from an otherwise serious situation. In this case, as recorded by Burke, there was a certain officer in Monmouth's corps named Thomas Halliday, a descendant of the Annandale family.[43] Upon arriving in Annandale and greeting long lost cousins, he discovered to his chagrin that they were all Covenanters! What should he do in this dilemma: stay loyal to the King and punish his relatives, or desert and support their fight for religious freedom? The reader well knows the decision. No real Halliday would hesitate to assert himself in favor of religious principles, especially if relatives were involved. So Thomas promptly left the king's service and joined his kinsmen in their struggle for Presbyterian rights. He later married and settled in Dumfries, and raised a distinguished family there.

But the family suffered in the war. Some paid for their convictions with their lives. Two incidents were especially tragic. On February 21, 1685, a small group of worhippers were assembled on Kirkconnel Muir (moor) about 20 miles west of Corehead. As often happened to harass and intimidate the people, this group was suddenly surrounded by the King's forces, in this case led by the heartless Grierson of Lagg. Hanna reports as follows:

Sir Robert Grierson of Lagg, having command of a party of Claverhouse's troop, and Strachan's Dragoons, surprised John Bell of Whiteside, David Halliday, portioner of Mayfield, Andrew MiCrabit, James Clement, and Robert Lenox of Irlintoun, and barbarously killed them after quarter, without time allowed to pray. When John Bell of Whiteside begged a little time to pray, Lagg answered: 'What devil have ye been doing? Have ye not prayed enough these many years in the hills?' and so shot him presently, in the parish of Tongland in Galloway, February, 1685. The said Laird of Lagg, with the Earl of Annandale, having command of some troops of heritors, pursued another David Halliday (of Glencape), and George Short, and apprehended and shot them under cloud of night, in the parish of Twynhame, in Galloway, Anno, 1685 (July 11)[44]

Upon the gravestone in the church of Balmaghie, located on the Dee River four miles northwest of Castle Douglas in Kirkcudbrightshire, upon the corpse of David Halliday, portioner (small laird) of Mayfield, shot by the laird of Lagg, February, 1685, and of David Halliday in Glencape, shot by the laird of Lagg and the Earl of Annandale in the same year, 1685, is this epitaph:

Beneath this stone two David Hallidays
Do lie, who souls now sing their Masters praise.
To know, if curious passengers desire
For what, by whom and how they did expire?
They did oppose the Nation's perjury,
Nor could they join with lordly Prelacy.
Indulgence-favours from Christ's enemies
Quench not their zeal: This monument then cries.

These are the causes not to be forgot,
Why they by Lagg so wickedly were shot.
One name, one cause, one grave, one heaven to tye
Their souls to that one God eternally. [45]

What utter folly we so often commit in the name of religion!

It has been observed that while the Halliday posterity showed just pride in belonging to a clan who "had with Wallace bled," more of them remembered their martyred forefathers of the Covenanter period.

THE TULLIEBOLE HALLIDAYS

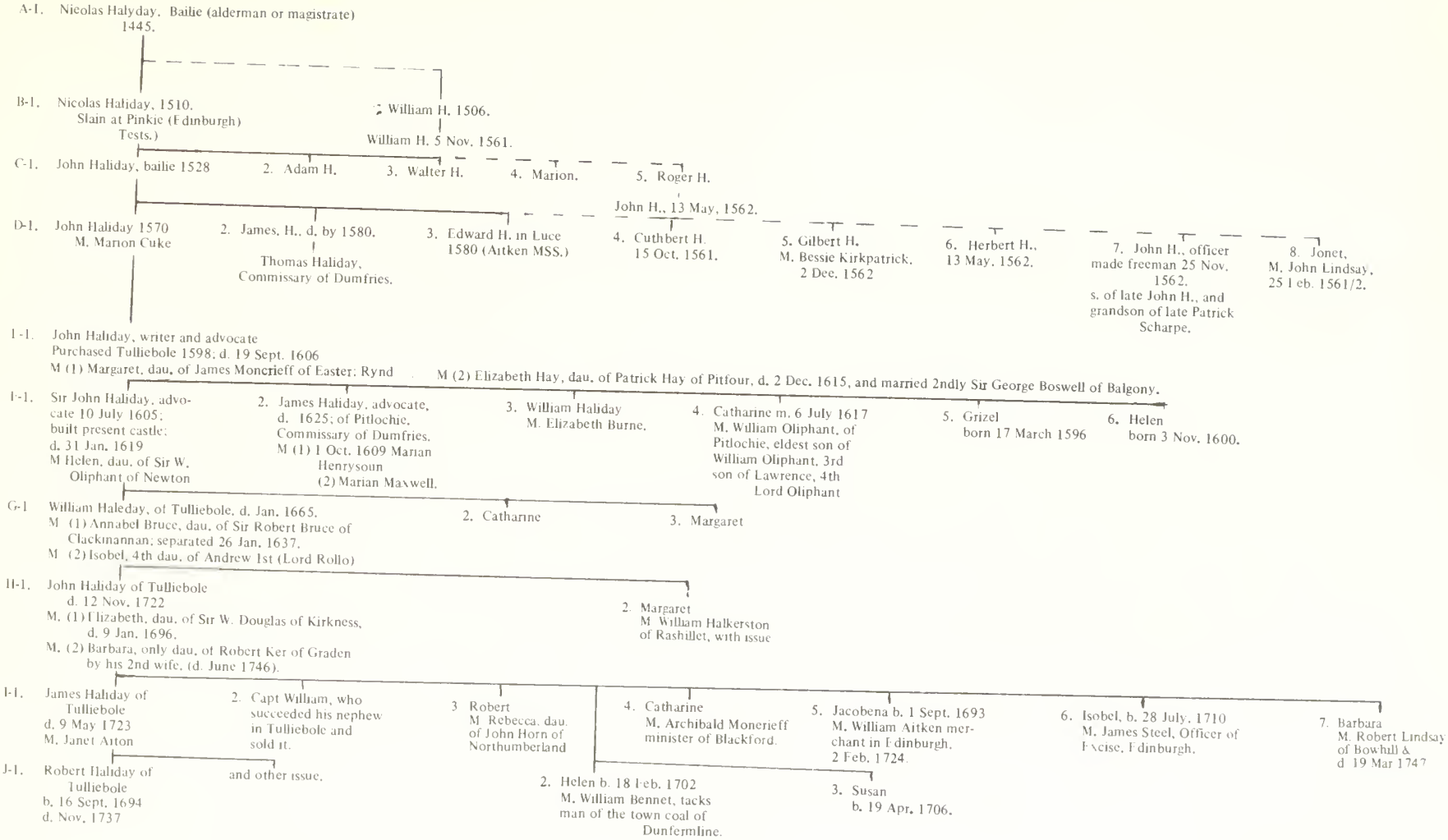
Meanwhile the Hallidays, being traditionally prolific and perhaps a little migratory, had begun to populate sections of Scotland outside Annandale. At least two groups emerged directly or indirectly from their Annandale origins. These were destined to play a prominent role in Scottish life.

One of these derived directly as a junior branch of the Corehead family that never left Annandale. These are sometimes identified as the "Galloway branch of the Hallidays." Prominent among these were the Hallidays of Castlemains and Chapmanton in Kirkcudbrightshire just west of Dumfrieshire already outlined. One notable descendant from this group was Dr. Alexander Halliday. He lived in Calcutta for a time and distinguished himself as a physician in Moscow. He left several sons who (in 1838) had descendants near Moffat.[46]

A second Scottish Halliday group descended from Nicolas Halyday (A-1) as shown in outline form on the Tulliebole Chart by Edgar.[47] This was a distinguished family. Edgar states that John Haliday (E-1) was the greatgreatgrandson of Nicolas, that he purchased Tulliebole in 1598, and married Elizabeth Hay in 1615. Burke states in one place that John purchased Tulliebole from the Herings in 1598 and married Elizabeth Hay.[48] In another place he says that Theobald, and not John, married Miss Hay, who was heiress of Tulliebole, and that their son, John, inherited the estate upon his mother's death.[49] More importantly, Burke clearly disagrees with Edgar on John's ancestry. As shown in the previous chapter, he claims that John was educated in Holland; was the son of Theobald who was "presumed" to be the son of William; was thus the greatgrandson of Walter the Minstrel; and that John migrated to Scotland. This may be confusing. But in this discrepancy we are inclined to accept Edgar's genealogy for John given in Chart 1 on the next page, as he appears to have a firmer hand on the dates and facts.

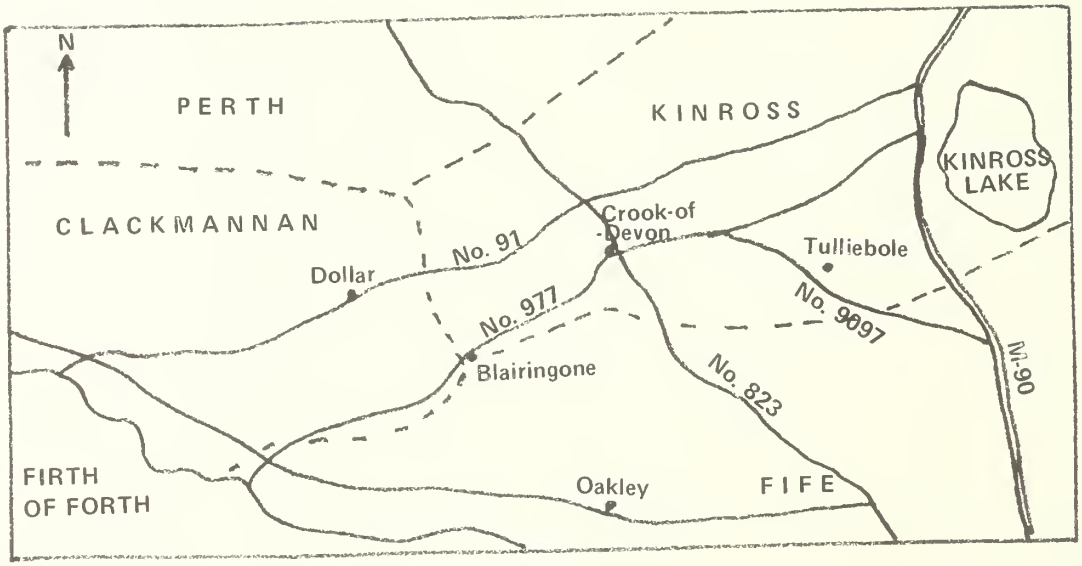
In any event, it appears that John (F-1 on the chart), the son of John and Elizabeth Hay Halliday, was a prosperous lawyer, as was his father, and a man of some distinction. Long before he married Helen Oliphant and before he inherited Tulliebole upon his father's death in 1606, he apparently became a close friend of James VI, King of Scotland (1566-1625). James, son of Mary Queen of Scots, became the Scottish King in 1567 as an infant, and later reigned as King James I in England from 1603 to 1625 as successor to Elizabeth I. It seems that in his youth the King, in traveling with his court from Stirling to Falkland, often slept at Tulliebole, which is halfway between these two towns. For this friendship and perhaps other reasons the King conferred knighthood upon John in later years. As previously narrated, James also knighted Leonard Halliday, mayor of London in 1605, and William the Alderman of London, thus indicating a tie between the Scottish and English Hallidays.

After John acquired Tulliebole he greatly remodeled it. It was our pleasure to visit this lovely castle on June 10, 1978, while on a tour of Britain. As shown on the map, it is located about 25



PEDIGREE OF THE TULLIEBOLE HALLIDAYS

TULLIEBOLE CASTLE, JUNE 1978



LOCATION OF TULLIEBOLE HALLIDAY CASTLE

miles northwest of Edinburgh and about a mile east of Crook-of-Devon, in Kinross (see map). The castle lies a quarter mile north of Highway 9097. As we drove through a heavily wooded area with rhododendron on either side of the road, the castle suddenly appeared before us on a lovely grass knoll. Exquisite rose banks flanked each side, while peacocks shrieked a welcome (or warning) to the visitors. As we approached the front entrance the stone archway above it caught our eye, with the inscription on the left side: "The Lord is onlie my defence"; and on the right side: "Peace be within thy walles and prosperitie within thy house". Also engraved were "2 April 1608"; "MJH" for "Master John Halliday"; and "HO", for his wife Helen Oliphant. There was a coat of arms, a chevron between three cinquefoils (five-leaved plants), and on it a crest of boar's head.

Upon knocking on the front door that Sunday morning, we were met by a pleasant lady who introduced herself as Lady Moncreiff. Her husband, Lord (Lt. Col. Ret. Harry Robert Welwood) was ill and could not meet us. He is of the line that married the Hallidays several centuries ago and which has, along with the Hallidays, held Tulliebole for nearly 400 years. He descended from Catherine, daughter of John Halliday, and Archibald Moncreiff (I-4 on the chart). We were escorted to the large banquet hall and library on the third floor. Here the traditional huge fireplace with two lances above it swept us back in centuries of time. Lady Moncreiff recited the history of the castle, doubtless the most pretentious of the Halliday domiciles existing today. She stated that "Tulliebole" meant either "poet's hill" or "hill of danger"; she was not sure which. As we continued to sip tea, she narrated the story of the witchcraft trials that occurred in the vicinity in the 1600's, and how the Halliday lawyers unfortunately became involved in them. She was actually referring to William Halliday who, on January 23, 1662, was issued an order by the Privy Council "to try various persons for the cryme of witchcraft". Possibly William's ancestors had also engaged in such advocacy. In any event, this proved to be such an unpopular activity that many of these Hallidays were forced to flee the country, and so went to Scandinavia. To this day some of them live just outside Stockholm, and Lady Moncreiff reported that they have been visiting Tulliebole regularly in recent years.

As we reluctantly left the castle we could see "shot holes" in the walls built centuries ago, and stones in the basement kitchen fireplace worn down over the years by continued sharpening of knife blades. We were delighted to see this beautiful structure in such good preservation, and it was with regret that we had to leave the hospitality and drive to Edinburgh.

We should add that the death of Sir John Halliday (F-1) was on Jan. 31, 1619/20, and that there is an official entry of his funeral in the Scottish Arms dated Mar. 8, 1619/20.[50] After William's fiasco and death, his son John (H-1) was declared male heir to his father on Jan. 30, 1666, and was granted lands at Eister Kilduff, among others, including grain and fulling mills at Harlow. Tulliebole remained in the possession of the eldest son of each succeeding male heir through Capt. William (I-2), who sold it in 1722 to his sister Catherine (I-4), who married Rev. Alexander Moncreiff.

ANOTHER HALLIDAY LINE

Meanwhile another family line developed in Scotland and part of it moved to England and Wales, being the Matthew Halliday family:

I. MATTHEW HALLIDAY, of Lochbrow, parish of Johnstone, Dumfrieshire, b. ca. 1676; d. 1743.
   - A. John, of Carse of Kinnel, Dumfriesshire, b. ca. 1705; m. ca. 1731, Margaret Dinwoody; and d. ca. 1768.
     1. James, b. 1732; d. 1816.
     2. Thomas, b. April 2, 1735; d. 1767.
     3. John, b. July 16, 1737; d. 1806.
   - B. WILLIAM (see II below).

II. WILLIAM HALLIDAY, of Woodend, Dumfriesshire, b. ca. 1707; m. ca. 1733, Janet, dau. of Matthew Thorburn; d. 1786.
   - A. WILLIAM (see III below).
   - B. Samuel, b. April 8, 1738.

C. Christopher, of Penlaw.
   1. John, b. April 7, 1762.
   2. William, b. April 4, 1764.
   3. Helen, b. July 8, 1766.
   4. James, b. October 11, 1768.

D. John, of Finnigall, m. September 13, 1763, Rosina Carruthers.
   1. Jean, b. September 16, 1764.
   2. James, b. July 8, 1767.
   3. Margaret, b. March 13, 1770.

E. James, b. March 4, 1741, d. 1809.

F. David, b. April 6, 1743.

III. WILLIAM HALLIDAY (II-A above), of Woodend, b. November 1735; m. ca. 1761. Margaret Laidlaw; d. May 13, 1825.

A. Christopher, of Bargainbush, b. ca. 1763; m. ca. 1787, Jean Bryden.
   1. Margaret, b. December 1788; m. James Johnstone; d. December 29, 1865.
   2. John, of Kirkhill, b. July 1790; m. ca. 1809, Agnes Bryden (d. October 25, 1864); d. 1829.
   3. William, of Lochbrow, b. July 1792; d. unm. April 4, 1879.
   4. James, Surgeon, b. March 14, 1794; d. unm. 1829.
   5. Christopher, Inland Revenue Officer, b. April 30, 1796; d. July 16, 1870.
   6. Jean, b. February 28, 1798.

B. MATTHEW (see IV below).

C. Walter, b. ca. 1771, m. ca. 1797, Elizabeth Renwick; d. 1852.
   1. James, emigrated to America, b. August 21, 1810; d. in America, 1847.
   2. William, of Copewood, parish of Dryfesdale, Dumfriesshire, b. May 5, 1812; m. Lillias Armstrong; d. January 14, 1872.
   3. John, b. September 25, 1814; d. 1838.
   4. Isabel, b. May 30, 1817; d. unm. 1898.

D James, of Dykehead, Woodend and Orchard, b. ca. 1774, m. 1) Jean Stodhard and had:
   1. James, b. June 8, 1798.

   He m. 2) Janet Bryden, and by her had:
   2. Christopher, b. August 9, 1800.

   He m. 3) Mary Renwick, and d. November 14, 1862, having by her had:
   3. Sarah, b. May 31, 1803, d. young.
   4. Mary, b. November 30, 1804.
   5. Isabel, b. August 13, 1806.
   6. Janet, b. May 3, 1808.
   7. William, b. July 6, 1812.
   8. Sarah, b. March 25, 1814.
   9. Thomas, b. May 8, 1817.
   10. Elizabeth, b. May 23, 1820.
   11. James, b. September 23, 1822.

E. John, of Hazelbank, b. ca. 1777; m. ca. 1802, Elizabeth Johnstone.
   1. James, b. June 24, 1803.
   2. Adam, b. March 29, 1805.
   3. Isabella, b. March 26, 1807.
   4. John, b. March 18, 1811.
   5. Mary, b. October 2, 1813; d. unm. 1883.
   6. Walter, b. January 7, 1818.

IV. MATTHEW HALLIDAY (III-B above), of Tennant in Meikle Whitriggs, parish of Hutton, b. ca. 1768, Barbara Little (d. April 21, 1832); d. June 9, 1846.

A. Mary, b. August 15, 1802.
B. WILLIAM, b. 1804. (See V below.)
C. Jannet, b. May 7, 1806; m. ca. 1829, William Fulton; d. December 7, 1865.
D. Samuel, b. June 14, 1808.
E. Margaret, b. May 22, 1809.
F. Michael, of Pyetshaws, parish of Hutton, b. May 8, 1811; m. ca. 1836, Agnes Beattie; d. April 30, 1871.
   1. Barbara, b. September 19, 1844.
   2. John Matthew, b. September 5, 1846.
   3. William, b. February 26, 1850.
   4. Rachel, b. August 10, 1852.
   5. Mary Anne, b. August 6, 1854.
G. John, b. January 23, 1813.
H. Isabel, b. May 5, 1815.
I. Elizabeth, b. (twin) May 5, 1815; d. num. March 13, 1860.
J. Helen, b. May 6, 1817.
K. James, b. February 5, 1820.

V. WILLIAM HALLIDAY (IV-B above), of Woodend, b. April 6, 1804; m. ca. 1830, Margaret (d. March 2, 1877), dau. of Alexander Duncan, sometime of Carriden, Linlithgowshire, and of Kennelknock, Millhill and Wyneholme, Dumfriesshire, by his wife Janet Ruthven; d. February 2, 1889.
   A. Matthew, b. March 17, 1831; d. October 7, 1834.
   B. Janet, b. March 28, 1833; m. October 12, 1858, James Johnstone Gillespie, of Pitlochry, Dumfriesshire; d. September 13, 1921.
   C. Alexander, of Woodend, b. February 20, 1835; m. March 5, 1861, Margaret, dau. of William Gillespie Johnstone, by his wife Sarah Jardine; d. March 16, 1901.
   D. William, of Griegsland, b. January 25, 1837; d. Dec. 9, 1889; m. 1) October 27, 1869, Margaret Rogerson (d. June 1, 1873), dau. of John Renwick, by his wife Margaret Rogerson Paterson, and had:
      1. John Renwick, b. May 30, 1872; m. September 9, 1908, his cousin, Maria Janet Ruthven (d. March 8, 1940), 2nd dau. of John Halliday of Chicklade House (see VI-B below); d. November 5, 1956, leaving issue.

      He m. 2) January 1, 1875, Janet, dau. of Andrew Leslie, of Earlston, Berwickshire, by his wife Helen Bain. No issue.
   E. JOHN, born 1839. (See VI below).
   F. Michael, b. October 21, 1841; d. July 20, 1847.
   G. Matthew, b. (twin) October 21, 1841; d. an infant.
   H. James, b. November 11, 1844; m. January 5, 1875, Jane Emma Halliday; d. April 13, 1922, leaving issue.
   I. Matthew, Indian merchant, b. February 10, 1848; m. Mary Jameson; d. March 21, 1907.
   J. Christopher, Minister of Tayport, Ferryport-on-Craig, Fifeshire, 1879-1923; b. January 11, 1851; educated St. John's College, Cambridge (B. A. 1876); m. Freda Paxton (d. August 8, 1945), dau. of Rev. James Martin, of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, by his wife, Mary Millar; d. January 28, 1923.
   K. Michael, of Redhouse, parish of Johnstone, merchant, b. December 1, 1853; m. Christina Bain (d. November 21, 1933), dau. of Andrew Leslie, of Earlston, Berwickshire; d. April 9, 1934.

VI. JOHN HALLIDAY (V-E above), of Chicklade House, Chicklade, Wiltshire, Lord of the Manor of Chicklade, East India merchant, b. June 18, 1839; m. December 8, 1870, Maria Jane (d. February 25, 1916), dau. of Richard Brown, of Trevethan, Monmouth, by his wife Maria Milner; d. February 15, 1915.
   A. Della, b. 1871; d. an infant.

B. Maria Janet Ruthvan, b. November 22, 1872; m. September 9, 1908, her cousin, John Renwick Halliday, only son of William Halliday, of Griegsland (see V-D above); d. March 8, 1940, leaving issue. John R. d. November 5, 1956.

C. Gwendolin Tertia (Keverstone Court Hotel, Manor Road, Bournemouth, Hants), b. March 3, 1874; m. June 3, 1907, Marcus Trevor, son of George Trevor, of Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, and has issue. He d. April 1, 1933.

D. John Alexander, Capt. 11th Hus. and Adjt. 1908, served in India and S. Africa, Adjt. Leics. Yeo. 1911-14, served in World War I; b. April 10, 1875; educated Harrow, and Trinity College Cambridge; d. unm. of wounds received in action, November 13, 1914.

E. RICHARD WILLIAM RUTHVEN, b. 1876. (See VIII below).

F. James George Osman, of Rangoon, Burma, b. February 8, 1978; educated Harrow; m. November 1898, Muriel Isobel (d. December 2, 1930), dau. of Edmond Escombe, of 39 Gloucester Square, Hyde Park; d. October 11, 1947, leaving issue.

G. Susan Gwladis, b. October 4, 1879; m. June 27, 1899, Cecil Aubrey Escombe, son of Edmond Escombe, of 39 Gloucester Square, Hyde Park, d. January 14, 1921. He d. April 2, 1920.

H. Marion Margaret, b. July 19, 1881; d. unm. November 28, 1958.

I. Edward Victor Milner, b. April 11, 1883; d. December 14, 1892.

J. Dorothy Laidlaw, b. August 29, 1884; m. December 8, 1921, Frank Lindsay Gordon, of Napier, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, son of Thomas Edward Gordon, of Hawkes Bay; d. April 27, 1965, leaving one son. Frank d. June 14, 1938.

K. Matthew Alfred Corrie, of Drove Cottage, Gussage St. Michael, Wimborne, Dorset, served with Bedford Yeo.; b. August 3, 1886; educated Harrow; m. May 1913, Florence Mary Rowe; d. September 16, 1957.

1. Corrie Alexander, M. C. (1940) and Bar (1940), Capt. 11th Hus., served in World War II (Wooknole, Stanley Avenue, Beckudam, Kent); b. August 25, 1918; educated Harrow; m. December 22, 1950, Elizabeth Joan, dau. of Benjamin Evans.
   a. Corrie Alexander Ruthven, b. February 6, 1952.
   b. Jonathan, b. May 24, 1953.
   c. Sarah Margaret, b. October 10, 1955.
2. Margaret Anne, b. June 1921.

L. David Rupert Johnstone, b. January 10, 1889; m. 1921, Jeanner Girard; d. in Paris, June 24, 1952.

VII. RICHARD WILLIAM RUTHVEN HALLIDAY (VI-E above), of Weston Mark, Upton Grey, Basingstoke, Hants, served in World War I 1914-18, as Capt. R. A. S. C.; b. August 27, 1876; educated Harrow and Trinity College Cambridge; m. October 27, 1904; Alma de Vere Palmer (d. March 29, 1958), dau. of Colin Campbell Wyllie, of Hove, Sussex, by his wife Mary Louise, dau. of Edward Walford, of 38, Brunswick Square, W. C.; d. August 23, 1943.

A. Sheila Alma (pgt House, Tisburg, Wilts.), b. October 2, 1906.

B. RUTHVEN JOHN WYLLIE, b. 1908. (See VIII below).

C. Barbara Mary (6 Southside, Moat Lane, Pulborough, Sussex), b. June 9, 1909.

VIII. RUTHVEN JOHN WYLLIE HALLIDAY (VII-B above), of Llanfair House, Landovery, Carmarthenshire, in southwest Wales, served in World War II in heavy anti-aircraft 1943-46; b. January 26, 1908; educated at Harrow, and Royal Agric. Coll. Cirencester; m; December 4, 1935, Mary Elizabeth, J. P. (1958) Carmarthenshire, only dau. of late Major William Edmond Hogan Stewart, D. S. O., D. L., J. P., of Llanfair House, Llandovery.

A. David Ruthven Stewart (c/o Royal Bank of Canada, Kerrisdale Branch, Vancouver, B. C., Canada); b. July 15, 1939; educated Harrow and Univ. of British Columbia; m. May 28, 1966, Margaret McLaren, dau. of Duncan Ogilvie, of Vancouver.[5 1]

ARCHIE HALLIDAY

Leaving this line now, it seems safe to say that in every family in each generation is some member who merits special mention due to some outstanding accomplishment, knavery,

eccentricity, or some other trait. During this period such a "character" appeared in the Halliday family in Scotland. He was Archie Halliday, the "Pedlar," either an eccentric or a genius take your choice. He was described as follows:

> *Along with his small mercantile negociations, Archie, though bred a tailor, studied the learned languages, theology, mathematics, and general literature. He could translate Latin, and he never travelled without a Hebrew Bible and a Greek Testament in his pack. On the correct pronunciation of the Hebrew he would discourse with all the zeal and dogmatism of a Buxtorf, the violation of which he regarded as a fearful desecration of the Sacred Text. His memory was so tenacious, that he could perform mentally a long and difficult calculation sooner than most people could do with a slate and pencil. He was a strictly religious man, of the Cameronian school, and of the purest moral principles; but his remarkable capacity was strangely allied to madness. Of two things he lived in perpetual terror – poison and the bite of a mad dog; and he had two objects of implacable antipathy – Popery and the Paraphrases. Against the use of the Scripture Paraphrases in public worship he wrote two separate works, in which he brings many grievous accusations against the authors of these sacred songs. Take, as a specimen of his structures, his remarks on the lines–*
>
> *The soul is led to solemn thought,*
> *And wafted to the skies.*
>
> *"There is nothing in the sky," says our critic, "but the sun, moon, and stars, which were objects of idolatrous worship among the heathens. Here, then, is an attempt to introduce heathen worship in Christian times. What could be worse?" When Archie got hold of a Bible containing the Paraphrases, he immediately proceeded to cut them out, if not watched and prevented. His own books were a heavy drug in the market; and, worst of all, he believed the printer, with whom he had quarrelled, had poisoned a whole impression from motives of revenge, and not daring in consequence to touch the books with his hands, he used to carry a parcel of them about with him for sale, suspended at the end of a string. When remonstrated with for selling poisoned books, he replied, that they were not dangerous to others, but only to himself, as his system drank in poison at every pore. Many stories are told of his eccentricities. When some person, who knew his weakness and wished to play upon his credulity, told him that he had taken his supper out of a dish in which a mad dog has been eating, he expressed himself dreadfully alarmed, and shortly after cried out that it must be true, as "he felt inclined to bark." He then gave some one a shilling to run for a doctor, and at the same time ran off himself on the same errand, leaving his messenger far behind.*
>
> *Archie also wrote a small treatise on the Gregorian Calendar, which he indignantly repudiates, and treats Pope Gregory XIII, and his chronological reforms with merciless severity, in comparison with whom he considers Julius Ceasar a well-informed and respectable personage.*[52]

So much for Archie.

RECENT HALLIDAYS

It should be noted of course that many Scots have migrated directly to America. No extensive research has been made on this subject, but a few examples are given here. One of the best accounts of a migration in the early 1700's is given by Clarence Halliday. One of his ancestors, George Halliday, born on the Dumcrieff estate just below Moffat about 1715, married Mary Hastie in January, 1739. George was a dyer and wauk-miller (cloth processor). In 1746 he moved his wife and four sons to Berryscaur just above Lochmaben, and died there sometime later. His son, John (1745-1778) had a son John, born April 25, 1778, at Berryscaur. This latter John, a schoolmaster, married Margaret Johnstone on December 25, 1801, and migrated to Perth, Ontario, Canada, in 1815, where he died in 1870. This couple had fifteen children, oldest of whom was John, born at Berryscaur October 4, 1802, and died in Springtown, Renfrew County, Ontario, in 1877. From John sprang an illustrious family in Canada which is the subject of two volumes by the late Prof. Clarence Halliday of Cobourg, Ontario. These books have been most helpful in tracing Annandale history. Let it be said that John the schoolmaster exemplified the best of forthrightness in the Halliday heritage.

Prof. Clarence Halliday married Edith Phillips on June 4, 1925. He died in 1963 and she survives. They have two sons: Ian, an astronomer; and Bruce, a physician, recently named President of the College of Family Physicians of Canada.[53]

Typical of the more recent immigrants to America was Alexander Halliday. He was born in Twynholm, Kirkcudbrightshire, on September 29, 1834, and came to New York in 1851. He and his wife Margaret had an only son, Alexander Brown Halliday, of whom it has been written:

> *Alexander Brown Halliday, a successful New York lawyer, was born September 7, 1869, in New York City. The Halliday family is of old covenanting stock, several of whom suffered martyrdom, and has figured in the history of Galloway since the sixteenth century. They have been landowners of the same properties from 1500 to the present generation. The father will be remembered as a whole-souled Scot, a resident of Yonkers, N. Y., and a member of the Presbyterian Church and the New York Burns and St. Andrew's Societies. He carried on a successful business, as A. Halliday & Co., for more than forty years on Harrison Street, New York City. He died February 6, 1905; his wife died in 1898.*
>
> *The surviving son, Alexander Brown Halliday, was educated at Calleson's School, New York City, Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., Harvard University, class of 1891, and Columbia University Law School; and since 1894 he has engaged in an extensive law practice in New York City.*
>
> *Mr. Halliday is of a pleasant and social disposition, diligent in business and a loyal and sympathetic friend. While a thoroughgoing American, he, like his father, takes a deep interest in everything relating to Scotland. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York, was Chairman of the Board of Managers, 1915, and was elected Secretary of the Society, May, 1916. He is a member of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, Yonkers; and of the Harvard, Reform, and University clubs, and the Fine Arts Society and Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. He attends the Presbyterian Church.*
>
> *Mr. Halliday married, June 7, 1899, Ellen M. Mudge, of Yonkers, New York. They have four children: Jean, born November 9, 1900; Margaret, born August 30, 1903; Ellen, born January 18, 1906; and Elizabeth, born February 18, 1911. Mr. Halliday's residence is 316 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.; his business address, 44 Pine Street, New York City.*[54]

Other Hallidays have come directly from Scotland to America in more recent years. The author has recently (during the early 1970's) talked to a number of them in San Francisco who came from Glasgow and other sections of Scotland. He has been in correspondence with Mr. David B. Forest of Dunoon, Argyllshire, whose mother-in-law was Mary Currie Halliday, and whose son lives in Vancouver, Canada.[55]

BACK TO COREHEAD

As we conclude this brief sketch of our Scottish cousins, the reader would undoubtedly be disappointed if a final word is not said about Corehead and the original Hallidays in fair Annandale. Let it be reaffirmed in good Scottish style that the family has sufficiently demonstrated its tenacity over the centuries. However, as Burke explains, there was apparently a break in the Corehead direct line:

> *It is now ascertained by the most authentic documentary evidence that, although the last Laird of Corehead, undoubtedly the chief of all who bore the name of Halliday, and the linear representative of the first Celtic warrior who assumed it, left no male heir of his body, and that the direct Scottish line failed between 1400 and 1450.* [56]

In other words, the direct line, but not the indirect or junior line, had ceased. In fact, Col. Cecil A. T. Halliday with whom we have recently corresponded on this subject, and who is a descendant of the Corehead family, verifies this. His grandfather wrote an account of this family to support his beliefs.[57] It seems that the Laird of Corehead died in 1453, and that he left two sons and a daughter. When his estate was divided among these children, the daughter decided to marry a fellow by the name of Graham who had been employed as a helper about her father's house. This greatly displeased her brothers, and a feud ensued in the family. Graham and his bride were joined by friends and clansmen so that they proved too much for the two brothers, who, fearing to remain at Corehead, sold their possessions and moved south to Galloway.

These brothers apparently multiplied creditably. Today many Hallidays live in the parishes of Moffat, Johnstone, and Wamphray, and specifically on farms or estates at Corehead, Ericstane, Lochbrow, Penlands, Woodrow, and in many other parts of the valley.[58] The 1971 telephone directory of Dumfries-Galloway lists sixty-three Hallidays, and two Hollidays! Among them are at least three Jameses, three Johns, one Walter (a building contractor), and nine Williams. The Glasgow directory lists ninety-nine Hallidays and fourteen Hollidays.

To verify that Hallidays still live in the Annandale area, while on the visit to Scotland in June, 1978, we stopped at Lochmaben on the way to see the ruins of Robert Bruce's castle just south of town. On the town square were two fine Scot lads sitting under the statue of Bruce. We inquired from them if they knew any Hallidays in the area. One promptly said: "See that pub across the street? Well, come in tonight and you'll find old Jack Halliday there!"

We did not visit the pub, for that afternoon we drove to Moffat, then five miles up a scenic valley carved by a branch of the Annan, to Corehead. As we approached Corehead from the south we literally forded the Annan, a clear creek a few feet wide splashing over small rocks. We drove up a well paved road flanked by green pastures dotted with grazing sheep. There at the very end of the road stood a modern brick house. When we knocked we were greeted by a graying, kindly lady who said she was Mrs. John Halliday Alexander! A friendly discussion followed. She said that the farm had been in the family since 1895. With some authority she stated that the original Thomas Halliday at Corehead was a shepherd, and that he or his ancestry was forced south, as though to confirm Col. Halliday's narrative.

We spent a few hours browsing over the premises, drinking in the beauty of the sweeping view of the valley to the south and the range of hills to the north. Here and there in the little coves were clumps of trees – pine, lime, and sycamore – ideal places to hide stolen herds! The bleating sheep all around added to the nostalgia that enveloped us in this pastoral setting. We walked back down to the house and explored the corries that could have been the exact site of the Corehead tower. Here and there lay scattered stones, perhaps from the foundation now nearly seven centuries old, mute reminders of a glorious past and the inexorable changes wrought by time. And as we reluctantly bade the lady farewell to go back down the valley, we could only say with the poet:

Nowhere beats the heart so kindly
As beneath the tartan plaid!
Aytoun

FOOTNOTES

1. "Annan" is Celtic and is thought to derive from "Annand," meaning "slow running water."

2. See the maps. The second one is adapted from Prof. Clarence Halliday, *John Halliday, a Forthright Man*, Published by the author of Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, 1962, p. 5. Prof. Halliday died suddenly in 1969. His widow graciously sent us a copy of this book and also *The Halliday Family Tree*. See reference 47. We have found especially useful John Bartholomew's "Road Atlas Britain," John Bartholomew & Son Ltd., 12 Duncan Street, Edinburgh, 1971-71, in locating small towns, roads, and the like.

3. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, William Benton, Publishers, Chicago, Illinois, 1969, Vol. 20, p. 41. The subject of Scotland is covered thoroughly in about forty pages in this volume and can provide the reader with many details of history, archaeology, geography, people, and culture.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Frank Adam, *Clans, Septs, And Regiments of the Scottish Highlands*, Revised by Sir Thomas Innes, Lord Lyon King of Arms, W. & A. K. Johnston & G. W. Bacon Ltd., Edinburgh and London, 1908, 7th Edition, 1965, p. 97.

7. *Webster's International Dictionary.*

8. *Colliers Encyclopedia*, Crowell-Collier Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., 1965, Vol. 20, p. 517.

9. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, op. cit., p. 42.

10. John Burke, *History of the Commoners*, Henry Colburn, London, 1837, Vol. II, p. 127.

11. Prof. Alexander Quarles Holladay, *Some Genealogical Notes for the Information of Younger Descendants Who May with the Clues Herein Preserved Collect Additional Facts, Supplementing This Brief Record of Our Name.* Unpublished paper, Richmond, Virginia, January 1901. Through courtesy of Mrs. Elizabeth (Richard F.) Holladay, Charlottesville, Va., 1971. Ulster is the northern portion of Ireland, predominantly Protestant today.

12. Col. Halliday descended from the Kirkcudbrightshire group and is writing a book on his line. We are in regular correspondence with him.

13. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, op. cit., pp. 43-44.

14. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, op. cit., Vol. 4, p. 297.

15. We visited these ruins on June 10, 1978, while on a tour of Britain. They are massive, and stand beside a lovely lake about 20 miles below Corehead.

16. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Vol. 20, p. 44.

17. Alexander Q. Holladay, op. cit., pp. 3-4.

18. John Burke, op. cit., p. 128. It is interesting to note that along with these Hallidays the Leighs (Lees) of England were in the Crusade. They were ancestors of the Lee family of Virginia. Lionel Lee raised a company of gentlemen Crusaders. For gallant conduct at the siege of Acre he was made Earl of Litchfield, and another estate, called "Ditchley," was given to his family. (J. Montgomery Seaver, *The Lee Genealogy*, American Historical-Genealogical Publishing Co., 2000 Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., p. 8, undated.) It was to be some six hundred years before Ann Lee and David Holladay, greatgreat grandparents of the author, were to meet and marry in Bedford and Campbell Counties, Virginia, in 1810!

19. Dr. John C. Holliday, *Holliday Family and Their Kin*, Kaywood Press, Degraff, Ohio, 1963, p. 6. He quotes Sir Frederick James Holliday, Chicklade House, by Huidon, Salisbury, England, August, 1898. Dr. Holliday is a retired physician from the Air Force, and lives in San Antonio, Texas.

20. W. A. J. Prevost, *Annals of Three Dumfriesshire Dales*, Published by Author, 26 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh, 12, 1954, p. 33. Selected sheets from this book were sent by the Dumfries Library in 1971.

21. Dr. John C. Holliday, op. cit.

22. Burke, loc. cit.

23. *Colliers Encyclopedia*, op. cit., Vol. 20, p. 518.

24. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, op. cit., Vol. 23, p. 166. Noting the names of these kings, it is not surprising that the Holladay family has so frequently used such names as David, Henry, Richard, William, James, Robert, John, and Alexander.

25. "Laird" is the colloquial Scot style for chief or Chieftain, a kind of "country gentleman," but not a warrior of any kind.

26. Prof. Clarence Halliday, op. cit., p. 8.

27. Letter of May 28, 1968, from Prof. Clarence Halliday of Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, to Mr. Harvey Shuler of Hamilton, Ohio. Clarence was inquiring about relationships between the Canadian Hallidays and the Ohio Hollidays. He had been given a copy of Dr. John C. Holliday's *Holliday Family and Kin*. See reference 19. In the letter Clarence states that on a trip to Scotland in the early 1960's he saw this battle record. Page 8 of Clarence's book (op. cit.) states:

> *"The family relationship to Sir William Wallace was never forgotten by the Halliday descendants. It was a source of pride to them. Even six centuries later, when the Wallace blood has been diluted beyond estimation, a William Halliday in Canada, in humorous yet nonetheless prideful verse, made the relationship a poet's theme:*
>
> *Ye Scots wha roost on Bagot's rocks and Blythfield's mountains high,*
> *Where prowls the wolf and wily fox—you hear them nightly cry*

And he that tills the fertile yird by Springtown's stately ha',
And ye who border on McNab—we should be brithers a'.

Come listen to a brither Scot, wha bears Sir William's name,
That far-famed Knight of Ellerslie, Wallace, dear to fame;
And in my veins pure rins the bluid that warmed that man of might,
If there was one degenerate drop it soon should see the light."

The remainder of this stirring poem is found on page 66 of Prof. Clarence Halliday's referenced book.

28. Agnes Marchbank, *Upper Annandale: Its History and Traditions*, J. and R. Parlane, Paisley Publishers, Edinburgh, 1897, p. 31. This book is in the Dumfries Library.

29. John Burke, *History of the Commoners*, Vol. III, Henry Colburn Publishers, London, 1838, p. 275.

30. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, op. cit., Vol. 23, pp. 166-67. Today a tall monument to William Wallace stands at Stirling to commemorate their hero whose sacrifice led to Scotland's independence. Wallace's sword is kept in it. On our trip to Stirling in 1978 we did not visit this tower, though we saw it, due to repairs being done on it. We did visit Stirling Castle, a massive fortress; also Bannockburn.

31. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, op. cit., p. 167.

32. Clarence Halliday, op. cit., p. 9.

33. *Encyclopedia Britannica*, op. cit., Vol. 4, p. 297.

34. Adam, op. cit., p. 42.

35. These names came by letter from David B. Forrest of "Dechmont," Blairemore, Dunoon, Argyllshire, Scotland, dated August 8, 1971, upon inquiry from the author. He married Bessie Halliday, daughter of Elizabeth Jane Halliday of Lanark, Scotland, and granddaughter of Joseph C. Halliday, who was born in Newcastle, England, and died in Lanark in 1900. Some of the data he listed came from George F. Black, *The Surnames of Scotland: Their Origins, Meaning, and History*, in the New York Public Library, 1946 and 1962. The other data came from Dr. John C. Holliday, op. cit., pp. 2-3, quoting Charles A. Hanna, *The Scotch Irish*, G. P. Putman's Sons, Knickerbocker Press, New York, 1902, Vol. II, p. 428. Original contact with Mr. Forrest came through a telephone call made by the author to David M. Halliday of Palo Alto, California, in 1971.

36. Many of the facts in the 1400-1650 period came from Gustave Anjou, *The Holliday Family*, published by Mr. Anjou apparently within the past twenty years, but undated. A copy is in the Mormon Library in Salt Lake City, and in the Holladay Collection in Nashville. This book gives many citations in Latin and cites many English and Scottish sources which would be useful to anyone wishing to probe more deeply into the Scottish line. The catalog number in the Salt Lake Library is 929.273, A-1, No. 545, and the microfilm number is 908084.

37. David Forrest letter, op. cit.

38. Personal correspondence with Col. Cecil A. T. Halliday, 1978, op. cit.

39. Anjou, loc. cit.

40. Ibid.

41. Clarence Halliday, op. cit., p. 10.

42. Prevost, op. cit., pp. 32-33. The *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* referred to by Prevost is part of Sir Walter Scott's *Border Minstrelsey*.

43. Burke, op. cit., p. 132.

44. Hanna, op. cit., p. 258. Dr. John Holliday, op. cit., makes the following comment on p. 4, and pays his tribute to the family most fittingly:

These and similar persecutions, brutalities and bloody murders, forced hundreds of most worthy Christian families to flee from Scotland. The Province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, offered a seeming refuge; but even there the fugitives were not exempt. Protestant persecution drove them to seek asylum in America. The Scotch-Irish migration of Presbyterians to Pennsylvania began in 1719. These Presbyterians became of sufficient influence in Chester County by the year 1722 to obtain the privilege of naming the township they inhabited after their late domicile in Ireland – Donegal. Here we have what may be accepted as proof that this progress across the great province of Pennsylvania and thence into contiguous territory, savagely opposed by hostile Indians and subject to all the perils and hardships incident to the heroic task of conquering the wilderness, and, as pioneers, advancing the boundaries of civilization and religion, may be found in meagre detail in the county and town histories of the Keystone and adjoining states; and is sketched in broad strokes in several works relating to the Scotch-Irish in America. In all this work the Hollidays bore a manly and noble part. They sacrificed property and life in heroic measure and never flinched in the face of duty or obligation. A number of their trusty and stalwart sons held commissions in the military force in the French and Indian war, the war of the Revolution, and the second war for independence – the war of 1812; others served as valiantly in the ranks. All unflinchingly met the toll of death on the battlefield whenever it was exacted. All left a heritage of honor and valor to their posterity. In the arts of peace these Scotch-Irish Hollidays gave an equally good account of themselves.

45. Ibid, pp. 266-267.

46. Burke, op. cit., Vol. II, p. 133.

47. Robert Edgar, *An Introduction to the History of Dumfries*, J. Maxwell & Sons, Dumfries, Scotland, 1915. (In the Dumfries Library.)

48. John & Sir Bernard Burke, *Burke's Landed Gentry*, Ed. by Peter Townsend, Waterlow & Sons Ltd., London, 1969, p. 660.

49. Burke, *History of the Commoners*, op. cit., p. 132.

50. R. R. Stodart, *Scottish Arms 1372-1678*, William Paterson, Edinburgh, 1881, Vol. 2, p. 211.

51. John & Bernard Burke, op. cit., pp. 273-4.

52. W. Robertson Turnbull, *History of Moffat,* W. P. Nimmo Ltd., Edinburgh, 1871, pp. 33-36 (From Dumfries Library).

53. Prof. Clarence Halliday, *A Halliday Family Tree,* Published by author, Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, 1963, pp. 10-13, 56, 65.

54. D. McDougall, *Scots and Scots Descendants in America,* Caledonian Publishing Co., New York, 1917, Vol. I, p. 243.

55. Letter from David Forrest, August 8, 1971, op. cit.

56. Burke, loc cit.

57. Letter from Col. Halliday, 1978. His grandfather wrote *The War Book of the Covenanters of Kirkcudbright, 1640,* J. S. Nicholson, 1854.

58. Clarence Halliday, *A Halliday Family Tree,*, p. 9.

Chapter 3

GLOUCESTERSHIRE ORIGINS

This royal throne of kings; this sceptered isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demiparadise, this blessed plot, this earth,
This realm, this England.
Shakespeare, Richard II, Act II, Scene I

COTSWOLD COUNTRY

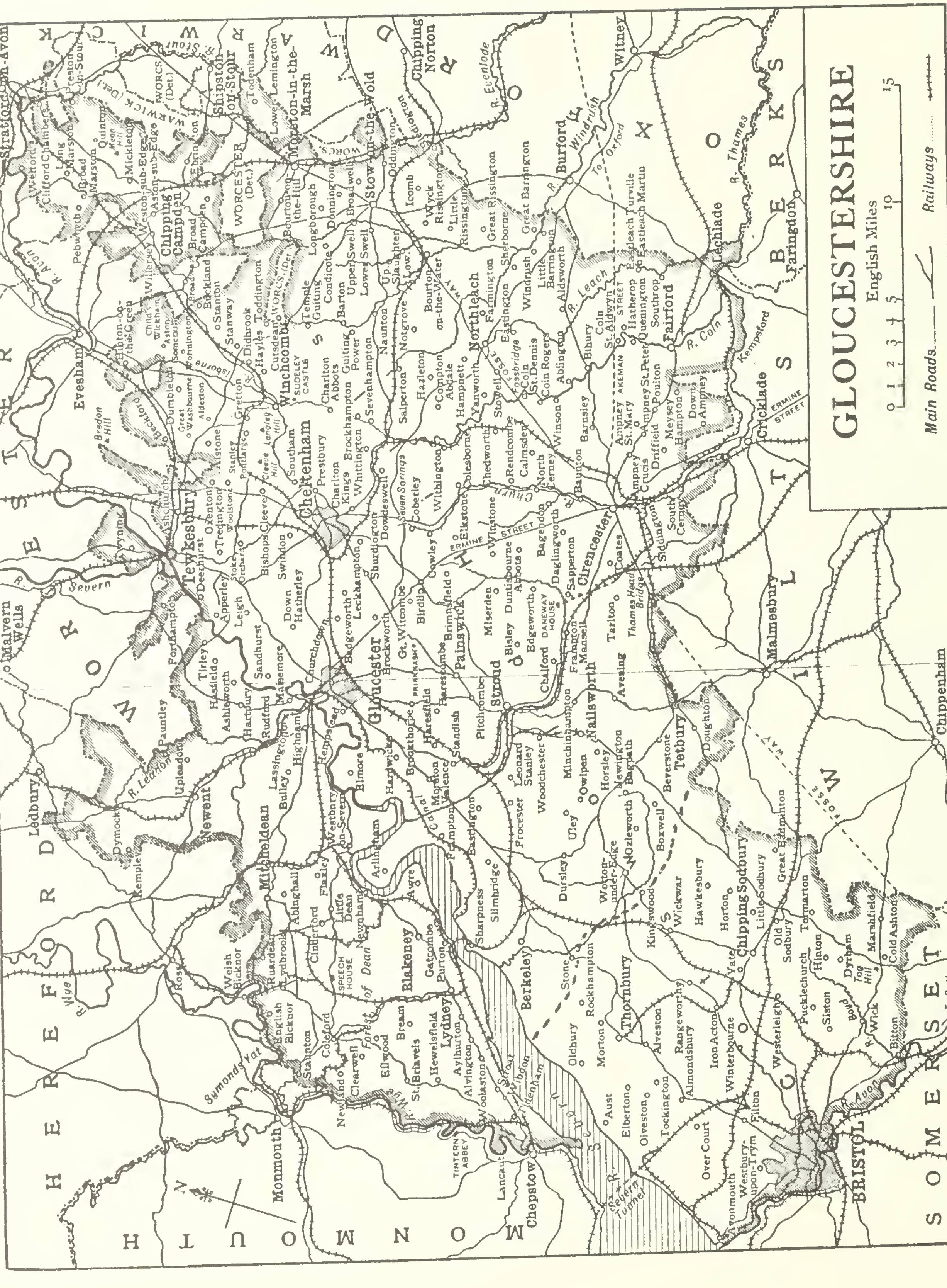
After rollicking through England and Scotland for a few millenia, let us now focus on the Holladays in Gloucestershire up to the time of the emigration of the main line to Virginia in the early 1700's. We shall leave to other genealogists the pleasure of tracing this family line prior to the mid-1400's, and determining whether it originated in England or Scotland.

In the history of the English Holladays Gloucestershire occupies a distinctive – perhaps a unique – place. Here in this lovely county of southwest England some eighty miles west of London resided the earliest known Holladay on record – Richard – in 1177, over 800 years ago. During the 1500-1700 period here lived the greatest concentration of Holladays known in any similar area in England, or, for that matter, anywhere. Here, where primitive men roamed 250,000 years ago; where Neolithic tribes hunted in 4000 B.C.; where Romans dwelt for over four centuries, until 446 A.D.; where the pagan Saxons prevailed for another four centuries until the Danes invaded in the 800's and finally placed Canute on the throne in 1016; and where the Normans spread their power after the invasion of 1066, enabling the followers of William the Conqueror to be rewarded with the lands of the deposed Saxons – here sprang up among the picturesque Cotswold Hills the Holladay line that is the subject of this book.

One could hardly choose a fairer region in which to begin a family history. The diversity and scenic beauty of this shire are unexcelled in all of Merrie England. With a climate made mild by the Gulf Stream to the south and west, the gentle rains assure that the forests and grass are green and lush. In fact, palm trees flourish along the coast 50 miles to the south. Snows are rare. And the year round rainfall keeps the crystal-clear streams flowing down from the Cotswold from an elevation of almost a thousand feet. The greatest of these streams is the Severn River which splits the county into one-fourth its area to the west and three-fourths to the east. Today one can still see large forests to the west of the Severn; the river itself widening greatly as it flows southward into the ocean and surrounded by rich farmland in the Vales of Berkeley and Gloucester; and then to the east the Cotswolds sharply rising to the highest levels in southern England. The cool, moist climate permits fruit trees to flourish, and apples and pears in particular grow in abundance.

The smaller streams (called "rivers" on the maps) flow downward from the Cotswolds, some easterly toward the Thames, but most of them westerly toward the Severn. It seems as though they have been pointing with a beckoning finger for some of the Holladays to go to London to the east, and for others to go to America to the west. Still so innocently picturesque and peaceful these streams have in a very practical way, as we shall see, contributed heavily to Holladay, English, and American history. Perhaps as though to confuse the historian and genealogist, the two chief rivers flowing westward are both named "River Frome". The one farther south flows into the Avon near Bristol; and the other, and of chief interest to us, is fed by several tributaries near Painswick, Avening, and Chalford, and flows into the Severn.[1]

Over epochs of time these streams have carved deep valleys which now surround the Cotswolds with the splendor and beauty of a sapphire tiara. Perhaps the loveliest of these is the Golden Valley, where Chalford nestles just east of Stroud, and where the family has lived for several centuries. Here the beech trees turn to a gorgeous golden color in the fall, as if Midas had added his touch to nature's glory already so abundant. On a visit to the area a century ago Queen Victoria was so impressed by the beauty of the fall foliage that she dubbed it the "Golden Valley". Down through this valley flows the picturesque Frome, which over the centuries has supplied water and power for the cloth mills which were the base for Holladay fortunes and fame, to be discussed later.



(Area below dotted line is now (1982) Avon County)

Here in the Cotswold hills and valleys the family has dwelt for eight centuries at least – some Hollidays still inhabit the area. Here they raised their sheep, for their lives and fortunes were literally wrapped up in one word: cloth. For, as in few other places, nature congenially conspired in the Cotswolds to provide all the necessary ingredients for cloth making. In fact, "Cotswold" derives from two Old English words: "cot", meaning matted or felted wool, as in fleece; and "wold", meaning a field, meadow, wood, or upland plain. So widespread has been the woollen business here that even today three Gloucestershire towns include the name "Shipton", meaning "sheep farm".

It has been our pleasure to fly several times over this area where the dust and the dreams of our ancestors are still in evidence, and to visit it in 1978, 1981, and 1982; to browse through the towns that dot the landscape from Bristol in the south to Tewkesbury in the north – Stroud, Rodborough, Minchinhampton, Chalford, King Stanley, Leonard Stanley, Stonehouse, seats of family history; and to meander through the lanes of the manicured countryside to see castles rich in English and family history. Here we walked the paths our forefathers trod over years past and we knew we were "back home".[2]

We should add that the history of Gloucestershire itself is a fascinating invitation to linger among its people. But it is too long to recite here the exploits of its heroes. It is worth noting that Shakespeare lived at Stratford-on-Avon ten miles to the north, and reportedly lived for a time at Dursley below Stroud where he had relatives. In his Richard II he had Northumberland to complain:

I am a stranger here in Gloucestershire;
These high, wild hills, and rough uneven ways
Draw out our miles and make them wearisome.

Northumberland should have spoken of the beauty of the hills.

EARLY GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOLLADAYS

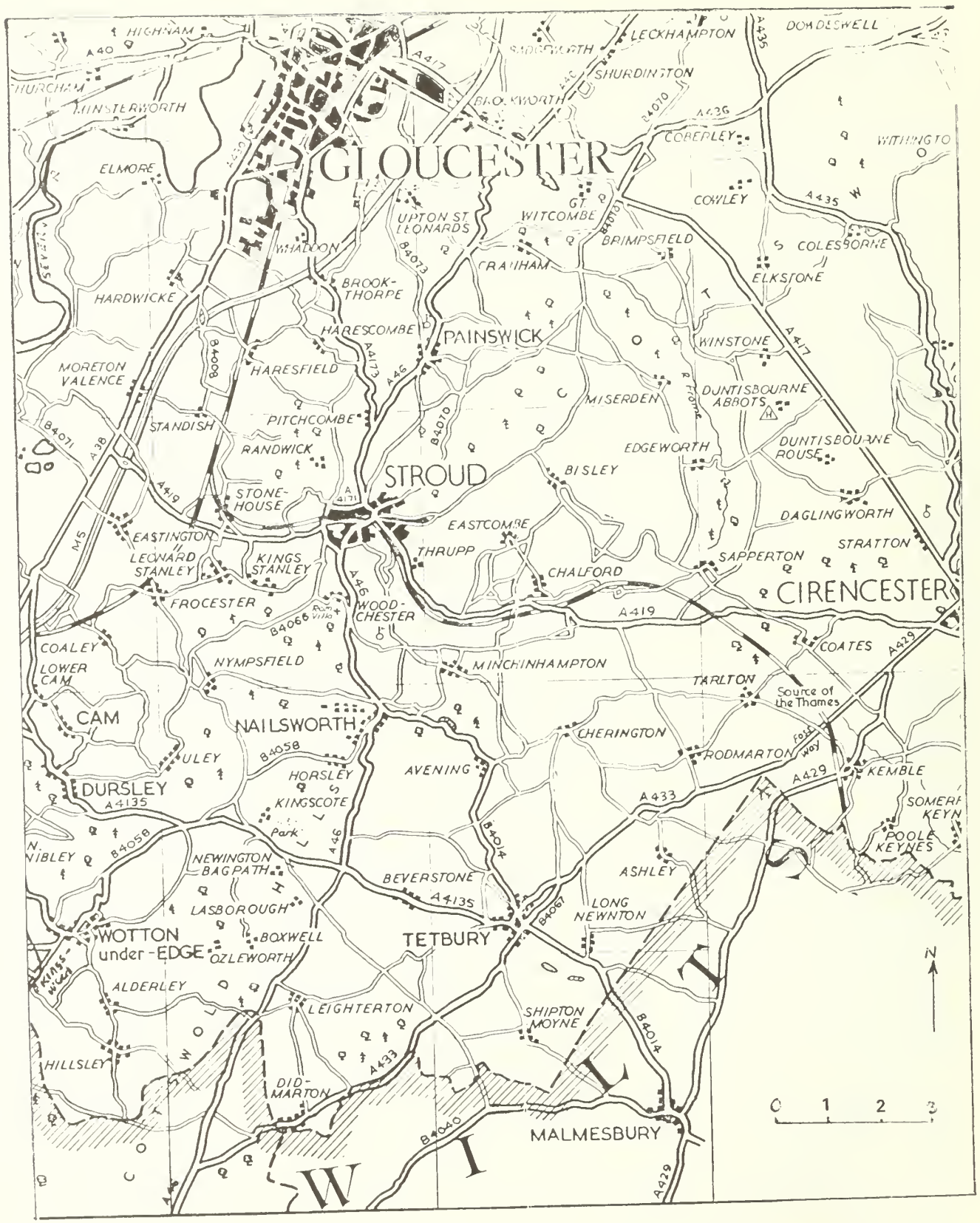
Aside from the stirring history and geography of Gloucestershire our interest is now in tracing early family origins in this shire. Let us first present some ancestral cousins of some note who are not known to be part of the tree trunk.

First, already mentioned, was Richard Halidai who lived in this county in 1177 – the earliest known Holladay on record anywhere. His place of residence is not known. The record states: "half a marca for Richard Hallidai. And two marcas for Suein and his son." This is doubtless the first record of taxation of a member of the family. We think that Suein was named for Swegen, the Viking who was the eldest son of Godwine, Earl of Kent and father-in-law of Edward the Confessor. Swegen's mother was Gytha, sister of Swegen, King of Denmark. In the course of time Swegen became Earl of Wessex (Oxford, Somerset, Hereford, Berkshire, and Gloucestershire). In 1044 he and his father were exiled from the English court. To atone for his sins he followed the custom of many others of his day and went on a Crusade to the Holy Land. On his way back from Jerusalem he died at Constantinople in 1053, apparently becoming something of a hero for the Holladay family.[3]

Possibly descendants of Richard, and certainly close relatives, were Reginald and Roger Halidai of Gloucestershire (town unknown) in 1195.[4] They are on record as owing some small dues to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This same church assessment appeared again at Michaelmas (Sept. 29) in 1196. Apparently our distant relatives were slow in donating to their church. However, we should note that in this latter record the name appeared for the first time as "Halyday".

Then in 1270 Walter Halyday, possible progenitor of Walter the Minstrel (B-200) below, was summoned by the church, along with twenty others to "show to what extent they had in fact completed the work that had been assigned to them on the abbey land in Maysmore" (two miles northwest of Gloucester).[5] Then at Down Ampney, two miles east of Cirencester in southeast Gloucestershire, Thomas Holiday was a witness to the release of one Adam de Hyche on March 28, 1282.[6]

In the Guise Family record of date February 14, 1316/7, a grant of land at Godwyneshale in Upfelde in Elmore extended to the land of Adam Haliday. Elmore is a town on the Severn three miles west of Gloucester.[7] In a survey of the inhabitants of this town in 1327 a Robert Holyday was listed.[8] He was possibly a brother of Adam, and certainly a relative. Then on September 17, 1385, William Halyday witnessed a deed to land in Bromesberrow near the Herefordshire border, and four miles northeast of Dymock.[9] Far to the south, at Bristol, John Halyday, son and heir of Margery, was



SOUTHERN GLOUCESTERSHIRE: ENVIRONS OF STROUD, CHALFORD, AND OTHER HOLLADAY SITES IN COTSWOLD COUNTRY

party to a "burgage tenure" in 1395 on the lease of some land.[10] Nearer to the seat of our Holladay line, at Bisley, four miles east of Stroud, on October 19, 1441, "Thomas Fylde and Francis Halyday of Byssleye were appointed as attorneys for a land transaction of John Frampton."[11] Possibly a descendant of this Francis was another Francis who, a century later, in 1545, paid taxes in Kevell Parish, Wiltshire, but who apparently died in Gloucestershire.[12] Very likely this latter Francis Halliday in 1548 rented a fulling mill called St. Mary's in Chalford.[13] This was about a mile below Holliday's mill (or Bidmead's mill) which was operated by Thomas Holliday (J-240) and his sons who are on the trunk of the tree. This mill, comprising two fulling mills, a grist mill, and a gig mill, was sold by Edward Halliday to Henry Winchcombe, clothier of Upton St. Leonard (halfway between Painswick and Gloucester), in 1594.[14] This Edward was likely the son of William (E-220) and therefore a brother of Sir Leonard (F-250), later Mayor of London. More about this mill later.

On November 27, 1551, Bishop Hooper of Gloucester took an action against John Holydaye, but details were not revealed, nor was John's address.[15] Suffice it to say that when the Bishop was burned at the stake in February 1554/5 at Gloucester, Queen Mary directed Sir John Brydges (1st Lord Chandos) of Sudeley Castle in northern Gloucestershire to superintend the execution.[16] Just six years before this, in 1548, William Holliday, father of Sir Leonard (F-250) had married the aunt of Lord Chandos, Sarah Brydges![17] Fate offers many unexpected quirks.

Then in 1552 Edward Mill and wife Jane were denied lease of ten acres of land and 20 acres of pasture in Harescombe (five miles northwest of Stroud), which land was held by William Holyday for a term of 11 years.[18] This was likely the same William just discussed. On July 3, 1564, Michael Hollyday was a tenant in a manor in Stroud.[19] He was likely the son of Edward and Margery (D-200), and thus brother to William (E-220). Concerning the latter, on Sept. 2, 1570, was a grant from Henry Kyng, mercer and Alderman of Gloucester, to the Mayor and Burgesses of that city, of his "corner tenement or shop in the parish of All Saints near the High Cross in Northgate Streate, now held on lease from the said Kyng by William Hallydaie (E-220), of Rodborough, clothman, and Richard Byrde, Gloucester, gentleman," for a term of 200 years.[20]

In 1576 John Hollyday was recorded as a warden at the Holy Trinity Church in Minchinhampton.[21] Seven years later Christopher Hollyday in Gloucester was paid a fee for gathering moss for the church.[22] We do not know what a church would be doing with moss.

In August 1608 came a survey "of all the able and sufficient men in body fit for His Majesty's Service in the Wars, within the County of Gloucester, viewed by the Right Hon. Henry, Lord Berkeley".[23] This roster was compiled by John Smith Sr. of North Nibley (two miles south of Dursley). Following are the Hollidays found on this roster:

Adam Holladay, of Little Dean (west of Severn), about 40, middle height.
William Holliday, miner of Little Dean, about 40, middle height.
Christopher Holliday, cooper of Hineton (Hinton, 10 miles east of Bristol), about 20, middle height.
Edmund Holliday, servant to John Hiet, Westbury, about 40, middle height.
Elizabeth Holliday, widow of Ruardean.
Nicholas Holliday, of Rodborough.
Thomas Holliday of Rodborough, master to John Miles and Henry Stringer.
Henry Holliday, yeoman of Rodborough, about 40, tall.
John Holliday, husbandman of Minchinhampton, about 40, middle height.
Thomas Holliday, of Minchinhampton, about 40, middle height (probably G-250).
Michael Holliday, of Nether Lyppyatt (near Chalford), about 20, low height, servant to John Dancy, tucker.
Richard Holliday, dyer of Woodmancote (1 mi. east of Dursley), about 40, middle height.
Richard Holliday, dyer of Stonehouse with four servants, about 40, middle height.
Samuel Holliday, weaver of Tetbury, about 40, low stature.
James Hollyday, weaver of Upton (between Tetbury and Avening), about 20, low height.
William Holliday, of Hardwick (five miles southwest of Gloucester), about 20, middle height, servant to John Greaves.
Thomas Holliday, of Hardwick, about 20, servant to Charles Bycke.
Thomas Holliday, of Ayleworth (location unknown), about 20, tall, and servant to Edward Ayleworth.

Walter Holliday, nailer of Ruardean, about 40, tall.
Walter Holliday, of Marston Sicca (district near Gloucester), about 40, low height, servant to John Kecke.
William Holliday, dyer of Wotton Burrowe (3 mi. south of Dursley), about 40, middle height.

This list confirms that the family in Gloucestershire was numerous in 1608, for these names do not include children, women, and men of the age not able to fight. It seems safe to say that these 21 men represented at least a hundred other members of the family. This list is almost a perfect record of the Holladay men in 1608 who were in the 18-50 age group.

To continue with some glimpses of Hollidays in Gloucestershire, on December 1, 1661, John Holliday of Lydney, 12 miles west of Stroud, who was a laborer, was indicted for some undisclosed offence.[24] In 1669 William Holliday, age 72, of Stroud, was a deponent in a court case of Arundell vs. Poole.[25] We do not know the nature of the case.

Convulsions continued to plague England after the civil war ended in 1660, as great religious and political excitement disturbed England during the latter part of the reign of Charles II. The apparent successor to the throne, the Duke of York, confessed his conversion to Catholicism. The resulting furor culminated in the Rye House plot in which the Earl of Essex, Lord William Russell, Algernon Sidney, and others were arrested for being traitors.[26] Russell and Sidney were beheaded in 1683 on charges of treason not clearly defined by the Crown. Many Englishmen, including several Holladays, were outspoken in their outrage. Consequently in 1684 the King seized arms from "dangerous and disaffected persons in ye several cittys and counties". Among these was William Holliday of Rodborough from whom various pistols and firearms were taken and put in the custody of the Postmaster at Gloucester, Nicholas Webb. Not quite so lucky was a near neighbor, William Clutterbuck of Eastington, who was taken to London and placed in the Tower for three weeks to meditate on what could happen to him if he became more indiscreet.[27] He became discreet. So England survived another crisis. Clutterbuck was related to Jasper who married Margaret (G-140), sister of Sir William Halliday in about 1600.

On a more peaceful note, dipping just a bit into the 1700's, on December 29, 1715, Giles Holliday took the oath of constable at Stroud.[28]

TRUNK LINE

B-200. SIR WALTER HALLIDAY, THE MINSTREL

It was in the mid-1400's that the Holladay line in this book began to emerge in a clearly defined manner in English records (see chart next page). The progenitor of this illustrious branch of the tree was Sir Walter Halliday, of Rodborough. He has been known variously as "the Minstrel","Master of the Revels", and the like. Likely basing his conclusions on Burke, Henry Hollyday of Maryland states that Walter was the grandson of Sir Thomas Haliday, "Laird of Corehead", the youngest son of the last Laird of Corehead, whom he leaves unnamed (see last chapter).[29] Corehead was, of course, the Halliday ancestral home in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Unfortunately, Henry does not cite the authority for his statement, but apparently makes an inference from the writings of Burke. It is, in fact, unlikely that Walter was Thomas' grandson since Walter died in 1500 and Sir Thomas about 1350.[30] Even had Walter been a descendant of Thomas, which we doubt, he would more likely have been his great-grandson, or perhaps farther removed.

Burke states that Walter "was a younger son of the Annandale Chieftian", without giving dates or proof. He says that Walter was not a direct descendant of the Laird of Corehead, but an indirect one, the "direct line having failed between the years 1400 and 1450".[31] He offers no evidence that Walter did not derive from a Viking-English line. We are inclined to think that he did, and that he might have descended from Walter Halliday found in County Kent in 1240, already mentioned in Chapter 1. In this case Walter, or more likely his descendants, may have simply migrated westward a hundred miles or so to Gloucestershire in the intervening centuries. More likely, Walter the minstrel could have derived from Richard Halidai who was living in Gloucestershire in 1177, or Walter in 1270, both listed earlier in this chapter.

In any event, Sir Walter is a strategic figure in the Halliday family in England. He was apparently a man of means and prominence, and in great favor with Edward IV (1461-83). According to Carl

Holliday, on January 19, 1464, Edward commanded that "our beloved Sir Walter Halliday, Marshall of our Minstrels, be given a pension of ten marks". In this position he became so important that he was known throughout all of England as "Walter the Minstrel, Master of the Revels".[32] This must have been a prestigious and honorable title, and not one to suggest frivolity on the part of Sir Walter, especially since it had been bestowed by the King himself. Such minstrels had enjoyed high position during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. However, by the mid-1400's their popularity had waned a bit, even to the point of being called "rogues and vagabonds". Any Holláday would reject such labels. So, to remedy this low state, Walter (apparently not yet knighted) and a number of fellow musicians set forth their grievances to the King in a tragi-comic petition:

Be it known that we have learned from the complaint of our beloved Walter Haliday (Marshal), John Cliff, Robert Marshall, Thomas Grene, Thomas Calthorn, William Cliff, William Christean, William Eynsham, our Minstrels, that certain ignorant rustics and craftsmen of various callings in our Kingdom of England have falsely represented themselves to be Minstrels, of whom some, assuming our licence, which has in no way been granted to them, represent themselves as our Minstrels; under the colour of which licence and of the said art or occupation of Minstrels they in various parts of our Kingdom collect and receive large sums of money from our subjects.

And although they are in that art or occupation by no means learned or skilled, and practise divers arts and callings on holidays and ordinary days and derive a sufficient living therefrom, they nevertheless move from place to place on festival days and collect all those profits by means of which our aforesaid Minstrels and our other Minstrels for the time being, sufficiently learned and instructed in the aforesaid art or occupation and practising no other craft, trade, or calling, should obtain their living.

Furthermore, we learn that much disgrace is thus brought upon that art or occupation and manifold and manifest deterioration of our Minstrels practising the said art or occupation, and moreover no slight loss and grievance to our people engaged in agriculture or otherwise.

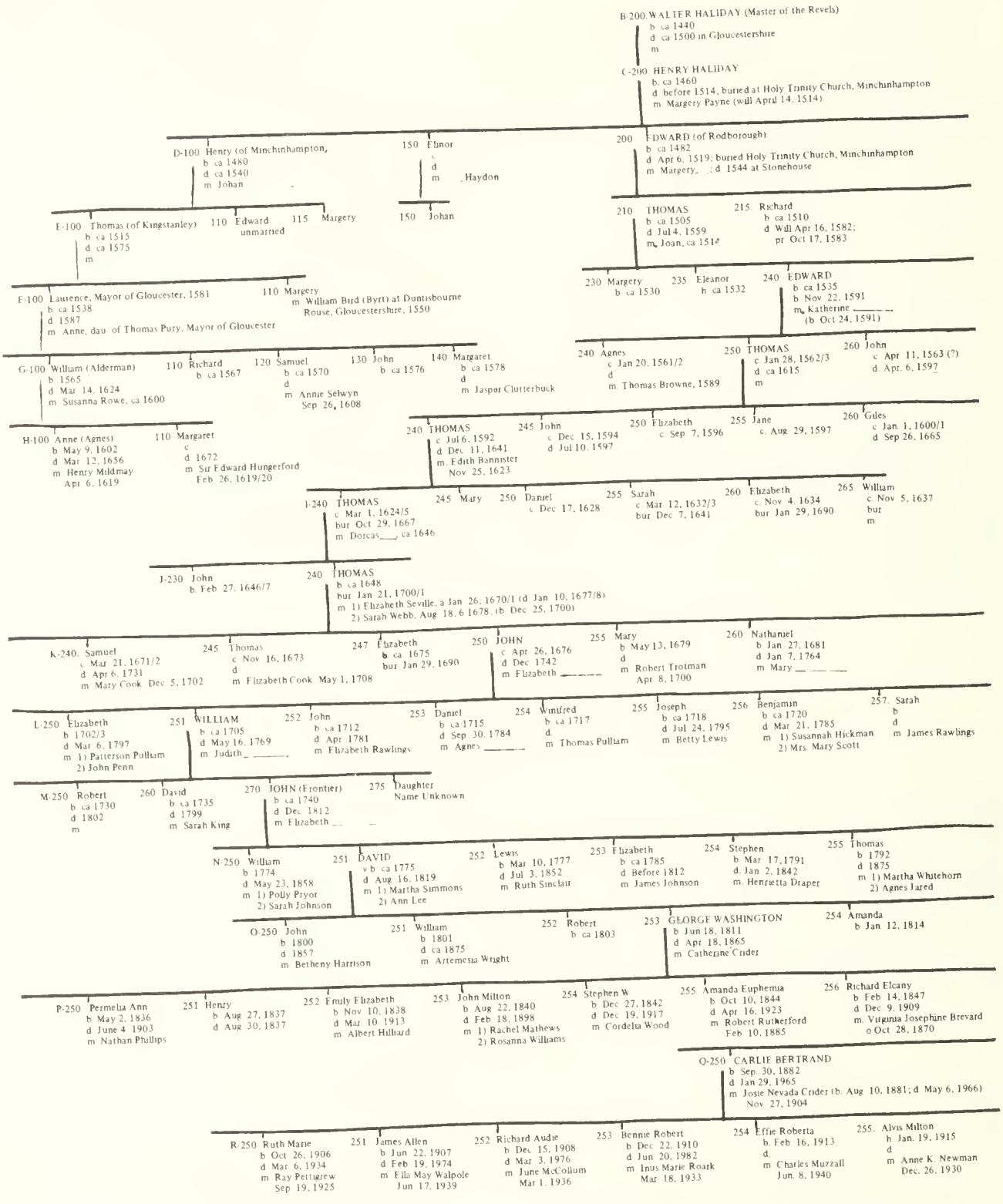
Therefore, our Minstrels have humbly besought us that we would of our grace and special favour deign to provide for them a suitable remedy in this matter.

We, considering the foregoing and being favourably inclined to their reasonable supplication in this matter, have of our own favour, certain knowledge and of our own motion, granted and given our licence and by these presents do grant and give licence for ourselves and our heirs as far as in us lies to the said Walter Haliday (Marshall), John Cliff, Robert Marshall, Thomas Grene, Thomas Calthorn, William Cliff, William Christean and William Eynsham, our Minstrels, that they to the praise and Honour of God, and that they may be the more specially bound to pray for the well-being of us and our most dear Consort Elizabeth Queen of England so long as we live and for our souls when we shall have departed from this world; as also for the soul of our most dear lord and father Richard late Duke of York, and for the souls of our renowned progenitors and for all the faithful departed, both in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary within the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London and in our Royal Free Chapel of St. Anthony in our same City of London, to found, to continue and to increase a certain perpetual Brotherhood or Guild (such as we learn that brothers and sisters of the Fraternity of Minstrels of our Kingdom in times past formed, established and ordained), and that they may be enabled to receive, to admit and to accept as brothers and sisters of the said Brotherhood or Guild, whatsoever persons, both men and women, adhering to them with loyal intention;

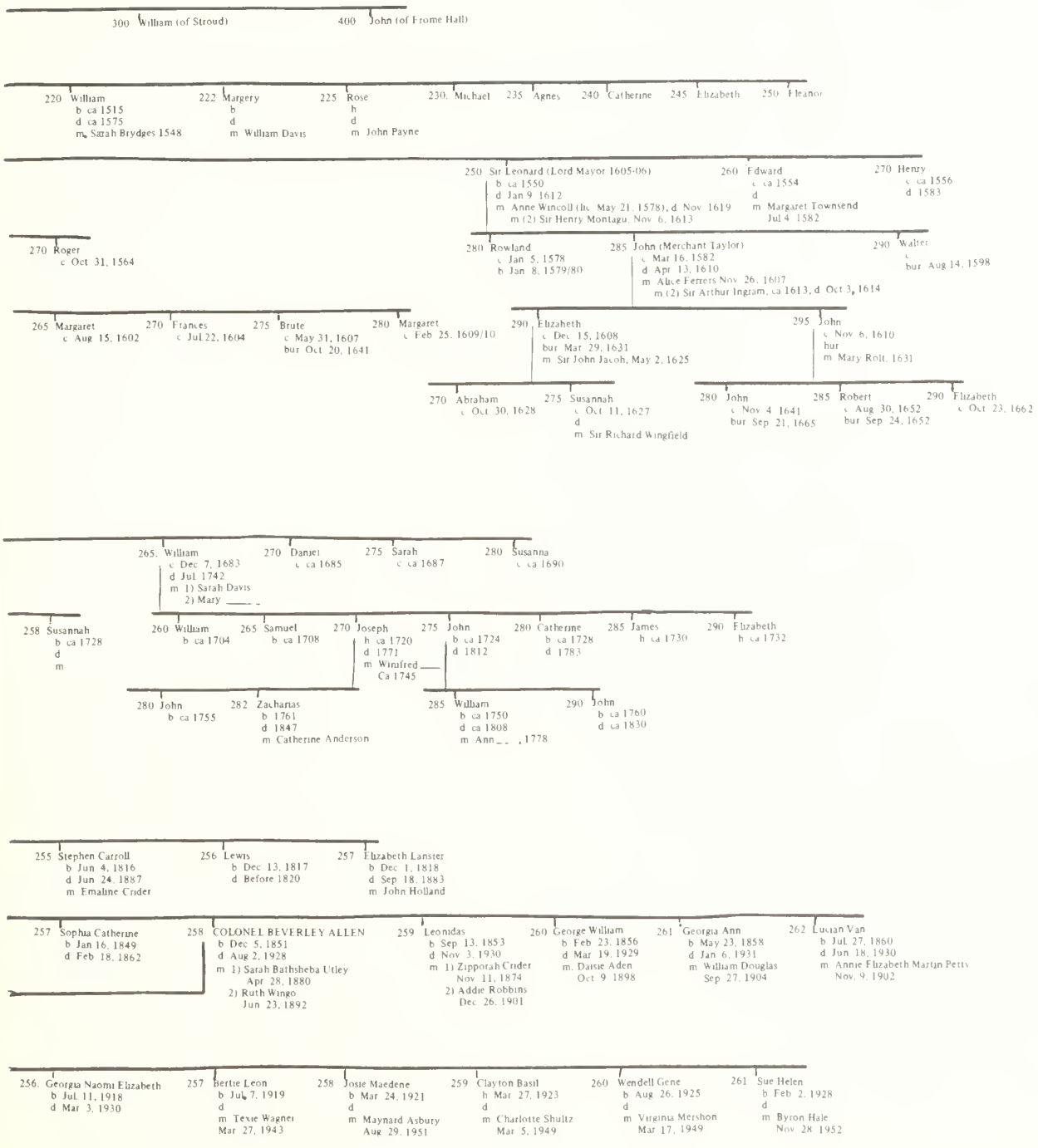
And that our aforesaid Marshall and Minstrels are and shall be in law and name a body sole and community sole and perpetual, able and capable at law, and shall have perpetual succession;

And that the aforesaid Minstrels who now are as well as our other Minstrels and those of our heirs in perpetuity, shall be able at their pleasure to name, elect, ordain and successively constitute from among themselves, a Marshall capable and fit to remain in that office for the term of his life, and also each year two Wardens to rule and govern the said brotherhood or guild;

And furthermore we will and by these presents grant for the support and increase of the said brotherhood or guild that no Minstrel of our Kingdom, even though he be sufficiently instructed in the art or occupation, shall henceforth in any way practise or publicly exercise the art or occupation within our Kingdom aforesaid, unless he belong to the said Brotherhood or Guild and shall have been admitted to the same and shall have contributed to it with the other brethren (provided that none of the aforesaid brethren or those to be admitted shall pay for entrance or admission more than three shillings and four pence); and if he should do otherwise or should in any way contravene he shall



MASTER CHART OF



HOLLADAY LINEAGE

by the aforesaid Marshall and Minstrels of ourselves or our heirs for the time being be fined according to their discretion;

And that our aforesaid Marshall and Minstrels and their Wardens and their successors shall be able lawfully and with impunity to summon, make, and ordain lawful and orderly meetings and communications among themselves and lawful statutes and rules for the proper government and the advantage of the Brotherhood or Guild when and as often as it may be necessary;

And if any of our Minstrels or those of our heirs should depart or die or should on account of shortcomings or offences or other cause whatsoever be released, removed or deposed from our service, then the Marshall and other Minstrels at the time existing shall on our behalf elect and nominate another Minstrel, fit and sufficiently learned and skilled in the art or occupation wherever in our Kingdom, whether within or without the Liberties, they may chance to find him (the County of Chester excepted) in the stead and place of the one departed, released, removed or deposed, and to instal him as one of our or our heirs' Minstrels to be retained in our service, to receive our pay, or royal assent thereto having been obtained.

And moreover we will and by these presents grant to the aforesaid Marshall and Minstrels that they and their successors shall have the power and faculty to inquire by all reasonable and lawful ways, methods and means throughout the whole of our aforesaid Kingdom,as well within as without the Liberties (the aforesaid County of Chester excepted) concerning each and every person pretending to be a Minstrel and falsely claiming our Licence and improperly and illegally professing or exercising the aforesaid art or occupation, or not belonging to the aforesaid Brotherhood or Guild; and concerning all other matters and circumstances regarding the foregoing;

And from time to time, as often as may be necessary, as well within as without the Liberties (the County of Chester excepted) to supervise, to examine, to rule and to govern all and each of those persons practising the art and occupation of Minstrels and to justly and properly correct and punish any one of them for offences or shortcomings in respect of the foregoing.

And all penalties, fines, forfeitures, or damages whatsoever (if in accordance with the foregoing any such should be properly or probably adjudged, assessed or imposed by reason of such inquisition, examination or scrutiny, upon any one pretending to be Minstrels or otherwise offending) shall be collected, applied, and expended for the use and advantage of the Brotherhood, for the continual and perpetual maintenance of certain wax candles (commonly called tapers), for the expenses in the aforesaid Chapels of the Brotherhood at present existing or which may come to exist in the future.

Shall be held, occupied, exercised, enjoyed all and singly the aforesaid inquisition, scrutiny, supervision, rule, government, correction, punishment, and other things aforesaid in the ways and forms above cited by the aforementioned Walter, John, Robert, Thomas Grene, Thomas Calthorn, William Cliff, William Christean and William Eynsham our Minstrels and their successors for ever without let, hindrance, impediment, molestation, disturbance, or injury of us, our heirs, justiciaries, escheats, ministers or others whatsoever.[33]

Since this colorful document so carefully (and perhaps patriotically) enumerates the benefits that would come to the Kingdom if the King granted the wishes expressed, it is not surprising that on April 24, 1469, King Edward IV did graciously give the petitioners a Royal Charter – one of the earliest known – by which musicians in England could establish a brotherhood or guild. This was long ago, 23 years before Columbus discovered America.

Even brighter victories were to come Walter's way, this time in the military field. On May 4, 1471, he fought in the Battle of Tewkesbury some ten miles north of Gloucester at the junction of the Severn and Avon rivers. (We visited this lovely spot in 1978). This decisive struggle was waged between the Yorkists and the House of Lancaster in what was has come to be called the War of the Roses. About 3000 men fought on each side, with Walter being a Yorkist. According to Henry Hollyday, Walter distinguished himself with great valor in helping Edward to win a signal victory. The King had already knighted him before 1464.[34] Thus arose the first known knight in the family. Despite some possible confusion in dates for the granting of knighthood, these arms have been in the family now for over five hundredyears! (See the Appendix on arms).

As a consequence of his attainments Walter "acquired vast estates" in Rodborough adjacent to Minchinhampton.[35] We do not know the exact location of this property, but judging from where his line lived in years to come it was probably near the Fromehall Mill, and on the western portion

of the village and along the road from Spillman's Court to King's Court. (See map next page.) According to one genealogist (Boddie), Walter was granted a manor called Berton in Gloucestershire.[36] He cites the *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1461-67* as the source for this grant. We have searched these Rolls from 1300 to past 1500, and the maps and records of the shire, especially in the Rodborough area, for Berton, Birton, and related spellings. The nearest we have come to finding such a place is called Barton, eight miles east of Cheltenham, and also Burdon Court. This later place was named for the family which held it from the thirteenth century, and is located in "Grumbald's Ash Hundred" between Thornbury and the northwest corner of Wiltshire, and some 12 miles south of Rodborough.[37] There was a Barton or Berton Manor on the east side of Gloucester which could also have belonged to Walter.[38] We therefore find no clear evidence for Walter's manor.

There may be a question as to whether Walter belongs to this branch of the family tree. The above grant for the music guild does not mention Gloucestershire, but appears to center in London. This may simply be because the King lived there. (Edward IV is buried in St. George's at Windsor Castle 15 miles west of London). But other evidence supports this ancestry. First, we have found no error in Burke's Holliday lineage, and he flatly states that Walter is Henry's father. The Holliday family doubtless provided Burke with his information, and it is not likely that the lines of members as prominent as Sir Leonard and Sir William would have been fabricated. As for names, it was two generations after Walter that the Minchinhampton church records were begun by the Anglicans. The first Walters among Minchinhampton christenings were the son of William, christened April 8, 1582, and the son of Edward, christened October 6, 1583. These two Walters were almost certainly descendants of Henry, and it appears also of Walter. Two other Walters are found near Gloucester in Smyth's roster of soldiers in 1608, already cited. Outside Gloucestershire, in London the parish register for St. Michael Bassishaw shows a Walter Holliday being buried on August 14, 1598, where Sir Leonard (F-250) was soon to be buried, as well as others in his family. This Walter was doubtless Leonard's son. We think that this number of Walters well suggests a predecessor by that name as listed by Burke and in our chart.

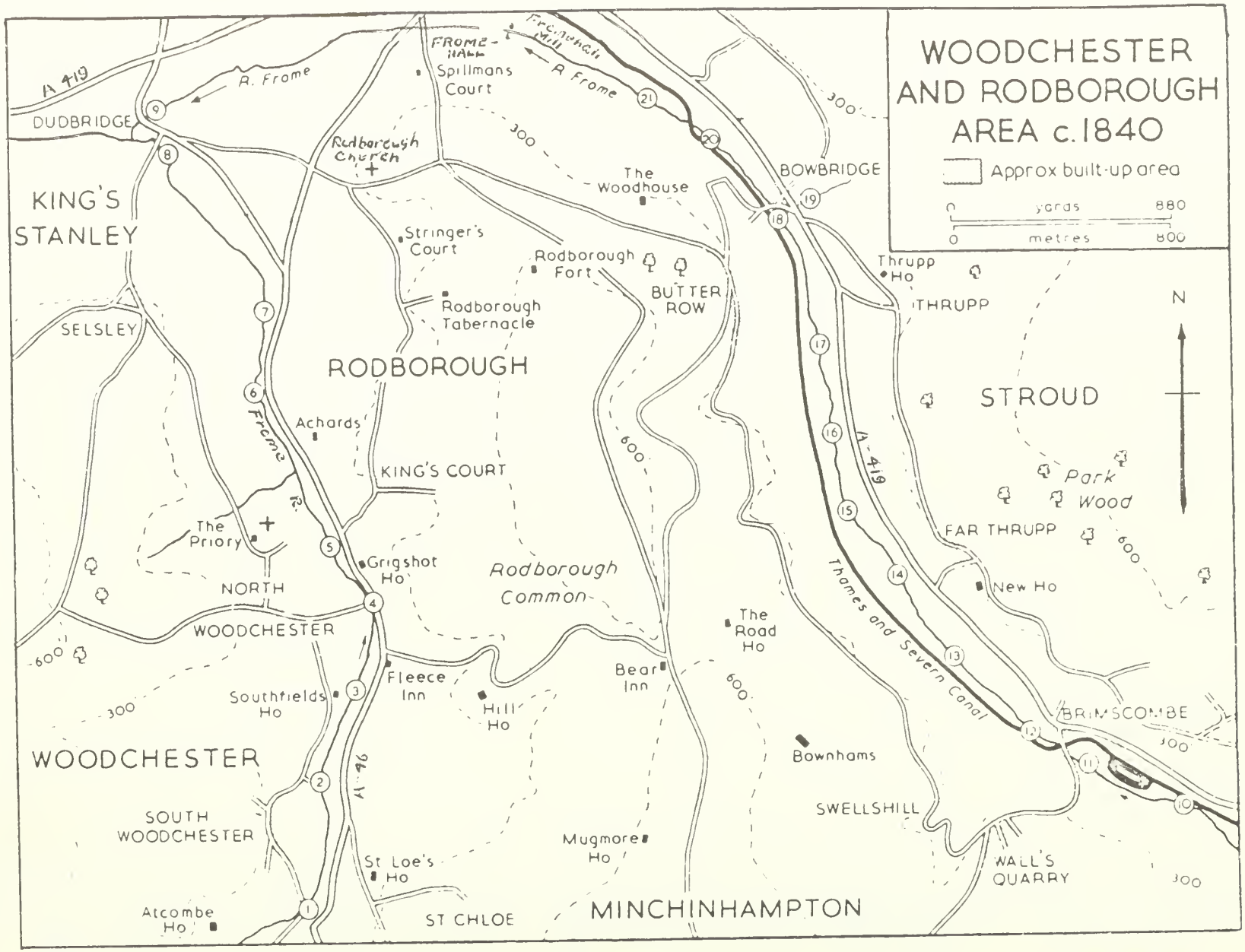
To complicate the matter a bit, there was a William Holyday in Rodborough who was overseer of the will of Thomas Bygge on August 8, 1470.[39] Bygge requested burial at "Nun's Hampton", which indicates that William lived near the place of descendants of Walter. But we do not know William's identity, though he could have been Walter's father or brother, or even possibly the father of Henry.

Since Rodborough is really the first known "home town" of our Holladay line, it deserves some special attention. Now a town of 2000 people, Rodborough lies largely on a triangular promontory some 600 feet high, bordered on the east by the Frome River as it emerges from the Golden Valley and passes through Stroud, and on the west by a tributary of the Frome that flows northerly from Nailsworth and by Woodchester. The view from atop the ridge is spectacular as one looks to the east over Stroud, and to the west over several neighboring towns. Through the "common", or park, on top of the ridge runs an ancient highway, now paved, which connects London with Severn passages at Framilode and Arlingham. It linked London with Stroud for transporting cloth in the heydey of the cloth business, and today the road winds down Rodborough Hill as in centuries past.[40]

Rodborough history goes back to the eighth century, before the Viking invasion. However, the parish church or chapel, though built in the later Middle Ages, long remained dependent on the larger, nearby Minchinhampton Holy Trinity Church. The first parish records are found in about 1660. In 1327 there were 21 assessments for the subsidy, and 62 for the poll tax in 1381. There were about 240 communicants in the parish in 1551 (at the time of the birth of Sir Leonard Holliday), and 50 households in 1563. There were about 170 families in 1650, attesting to the large growth of the town due to industrialization, largely the cloth business. There were about 750 inhabitants in 160 houses in 1710.[41]

This lovely old Rodborough church, St. Mary Magdalene, sits on a steep western slope of the town, with a towering spire and a typical churchyard with many tombs. On our visit there in 1981, just as the Sunday evening vespers were being sung, we quietly searched for Holladay markers, but found none.

Rodborough has the distinction of being the hometown of Sir Leonard Holliday, Lord Mayor of London 1605-6. He was born here, on the steep western slope of Rodborough, in about 1550, in a house torn down in 1958 on the present site of King's Court on Bowle Hill.[42] He was son of William Holliday, a prosperous clothier, and mentioned in several early records. When taxes were assessed in



Mills:

1. Frogmarsh
2. Churches
3. Southfields
4. Woodchester
5. Rooksmoor
6. Frigg
7. Lightpill
8. Hawker
9. Dudbridge
10. Bourne
11. Port
12. Brimscombe
13. Hope
14. Phoenix
15. Ham
16. Griffin
17. Stafford
18. Bowbridge
19. Newcombe
20. Arundell
21. Capel
22. Fromehall

Rodborough in 1545, William paid the highest of all – 42 pounds. "He was an early member of a great clothier family which maintained its position in the industry for 300 years".[43] Leonard's cousin, Alderman (Sir) William Holliday (G-100), was born in the same house, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, and he also moved to London and to fame as the second Governor of the East India Company, to be discussed later.[44] A William Holliday from Walter's line, but from John and not Edward, moved from London back to Rodborough in the 1700's and lived on "Dowell Hill", which was a misnomer for Bowle Hill (see the map).

Many families intermarried with the Hollidays in and around Rodborough. These included the Paynes and the Spillmans who go back to the mid-1300's when Thomas, Hugh, and William de Rodborough were living there. In fact, John Spillman was a Sergeant at Caen's Abbey in Normandy in 1218, and held Spillman's Court.[45] Margery Spillman married William Payne in about 1417, who then owned the Court. In about 1510 Rose Halyday, daughter of Edward, married William's descendant, John Payne of Garson (Garston), Wiltshire (two miles east of Malmesbury, and 13 miles south of Rodborough).[46] Then in 1708 Henry Holliday occupied Spillman's Court along with a messuage called Dudbridge.[47]

Other families in and around Rodborough with whom the Holladays married were the Selwyns, Webbs, Brownings, Beards, and Clutterbucks. Sir William Hallidays' sister Margaret married Jasper Clutterbuck, Mayor of Gloucester in 1646, and a clothier, and had several children.[48]

In the early 1690's Nathaniel Beard leased Fromehall Mill and owned the Spillman's Manor there, which passed to his Nathaniel in 1695. His daughter Catherine married William Halliday on March 29, 1755, which placed the Fromehall Mill and Spillman's Court back in Holladay hands. By 1805 the Court was owned by another William Holladay who also owned Fromehall Mill and the Achards estate (see below).[49]

Meanwhile, the old Rodborough Manor, with all its history, in about 1400 passed to John Browning when he married William de Rodborough's daughter Agnes.[50] In about 1670 Richard Browning, John's descendant, married Jane, daughter of Giles Holliday.[51] The manor passed to Edward Webb in 1594, then to Thomas Webb and Michael Stringer, when it became known as Stringer's Court. There were half a dozen Webb-Holliday marriages in the vicinity, including Sarah Webb to Thomas Holliday (J-240) in 1678. Soon, in the early 1700's, the Court passed into the Dudbridge hands, and then the Shurmurs, and later to the Wathen family. All three of these families married with the Holladays. It is interesting that Rodborough Court was restored in 1965 and used as office for an accounting firm, two of the owners being Alan Payne and C. J. Holliday![52]

Another manor, Achards, was owned by the FitzAlan family in the mid-1400's, and by Walter Hungerford (related to Edward who married Margaret, daughter of Sir William Halliday (G-100) in London) when he married Eleanor FitzAlan. She died in 1455 and eventually the manor passed to Richard Webb in 1559, to Thomas Webb (clothier of Wallbridge Mill) in 1634, and then to Philip Wathen and John Gyde.[53] By 1805 it was part of William Halliday's estate.[54]

So the descendants of Sir Walter Halyday remained in Rodborough for a long time – some are still there. They owned considerable property and businesses as will be seen later. However, we do not know Sir Walter's business, other than being minstrel, but we could not exclude his being a clothier as he lived in the place and period of great cloth-making activity.

According to Burke, Sir Walter died in 1500. Nothing is known of his wife.

C-200. HENRY HALLIDAY OF MINCHINHAMPTON

The only known successor to Walter, Henry is listed by Burke as "of Minchinhampton", probably meaning within the parish. He may have moved from Rodborough, where he was born, about two miles to this more sophisticated town where so many wealthy clothiers lived. Judging from the will of his wife, he was a man of considerable means, and was indeed most likely in the cloth business.

As with Rodborough, Henry's descendants should have an appreciation of the town of Minchinhampton. It is reputed to have been in existence from the time of Alfred the Great (989). That it was flourishing at the time of the Norman Invasion in 1066 is shown by history that Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, presented the manor of Hampton to the convent of the Holy Trinity at Caen, 30 miles south of Havre in Normandy (near Pontaudemer; see Chapter 1), called "L'Abbaye aux Dames" (abbey of the ladies).[55] England's first census, the Domesday Book of 1086, includes the church; in fact, the name means "hampton (or village) of the Nuns". This antique and picturesque

Cotswold town was the center of trade, especially for cloth and wool, during the 1200-1700 period.[56] Many of the principal houses within the town were built by wealthy clothiers, for whom it was a favorite place of residence. We can readily believe that Henry Holliday was one of these, as the town housed Hollidays over the centuries, even up to the present. Today may still be seen the gray stone Market House on the square, built by Philip Sheppard in 1698, the only surviving of three such structures built for wool sales.

Of special interest to the family is the Holy Trinity Church, not only because it represents the oldest "home church" known for this Holladay line, dating from the Norman period around 1080, but also for its beauty and unique architecture. Some parts of the building date from the 1300's, with alterations in the 1500's, and a major "restoration" in 1842. The tower dates from about 1350, but in 1563 the upper half was removed because of fear that the supporting arches were not strong enough to carry the weight. It appears, therefore, to be unusually square in dimensions, rather than pointed. The south transept is the chief glory of the building, built in about 1308, being 40 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 40 feet high. On several visits there the author can testify to the impressive details of the structure.

Inside, the font dates from the early 1300's, and was recovered from a garden where it had been used as a flower pot! Until about 1538, in the reign of Henvy VIII, the church was Catholic, but then became Anglican. On the north wall of the west end are various memorial "brasses". These generally were over the grave of the deceased, but over the years were brought inside the church. One of these is of John Hampton and wife, likely the father of Sir William Hampton who was born at Minchinhampton and, like Sir Leonard and Sir William Holliday a century later, moved to London. Here he became a member of the Fishmongers Company and then Lord Mayor in 1472.[57] Another brass, oval in shape, commemorates James Bradley, D. D. He was Astronomer Royal in 1742, succeeding Halley, and died at Chalford. There is also a plaque for John Iles, a major cloth mill operator at Chalford for many years. Of special interest is the brass of Edward and Margery Halyday (D-200; see below).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, MINCHINHAMPTON, ATTENDED BY HOLLADAYS FOR 500 YEARS

Over the past five centuries the family has attended this church, as the following pages will reveal. In view of this it was with special pleasure and interest that on September 26, 1982, we took the privilege of worshipping at Holy Trinity. It was difficult to restrain sentiment at revisiting this "home church" of so many years. The Rev. Michael Vooght, rector, was most friendly, as were the parishioners. The sermon was from Luke 12 on the man who enlarged his barns to accommodate his great harvest, but died that night as a misguided creature. The service emphasized thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest of the season. Princess Anne and her husband Mark Phillips, who live just down the road at Gatcombe Park, are parishioners at this church, but did not attend, possibly because of the heavy rain.

The Rodborough Chapel, two miles away, did not become independent until 1658, so many of the family living there took active interest in the Minchinhampton Church. One of the more active of these was Michael Halyday of Rodborough, likely the son of John of Minchinhampton, and christened January 22, 1580, and thus likely of the line of John (D-400). On January 16, 1618, there was a "ceveat against the institution of anyone to the rectory of Minchinhampton until Michael Halyday of Rodborough, weaver, presents Henry Fowler, M.A., as rector" to succeed Anthony Lapthorn.[58] On December 5, 1623, Michael is listed as a clothier of Rodborough. As late as 1660 Michael Halyday, possibly a son of this one, appointed Thomas Warmestree, D.D., as rector of the Minchinhampton Church.

To return to Henry Halliday, he was born in about 1460, and died in about 1510. According to Burke he married a Miss Payne. While Henry's will has not been found, his wife's has, and her name was Margery. So we assume that she was Margery Payne. Burke says that she was of "Payne's Court" near Frome, Somerset, 35 miles south of Minchinhampton. Although there were definite connections with the Paynes in Wiltshire, as shown by the later marriage of Henry's granddaughter Rose (Edward's daughter), and of his son Edward's trade in Wiltshire and Somerset for wool, we are inclined to think that Margery was of the Payne family in Rodborough, indeed of Spillman's Court near Fromehall which was acquired by the Payne family as already discussed.

The most direct information on Henry comes from Margery's will dated April 14, 1514. This is the earliest Holladay will that we have obtained. Unfortunately, some historians, such as Playne, have confused her will with that of Margery, her daughter-in-law, wife of Edward, made in 1544.[59] Because of its quaint language and authentic facts the will is given here in full:

> *In the Name of Oure Lord Amen. The yere of our Lorde 1514 the xiiijth day of Aprill, I Margery Haliday widdow in Mynchynhampton in Gloucestershyre being of hole mynd and perfect remembrance comende my soulle to the blessed Trinite, to our blessed Lady and to all the glorious company of Hevyn and my body to be buryed in the Church of the said Parish at Anderlyat parish. And first I bequeath to the moder church of Worcester xij d.. and I bequeath to my Mynchynhampton in recompense of tythings forgotten xx s., and I bequeath to an honest priest to pray specially for my husband's soulle and myn and the soulles of our benefactors v lbs vi s viij d. And I bequeath to the berying of the Baner clothes to the house of God and to the use of the church of Mynchynhampton xi lbs. Also I bequeath to my godchildren to be devyded among them by equall porcionns xi lbs. by the discrecion of myn executor. And I bequeath to Elynor my daughter my best girdill my best bodis and my best gown. And I bequeath to Johan Haliday the wyf of Henry Haliday a certain porcion of my rayment to be assigned by the discrecion of myn executor. Also I bequeath to Ellnor my daughter viij lbs to be occupyd to the use and well of her children shalbe sene by myne executors by whome I will the said some of viij lbs ii s the nearest of it to be delyvered and devyded by equall porcions to the children of the said Ellynor at such convenient tyme as shalbe for my executor. And I bequeath to Edward Haliday my sonne viij lbs to be occupyd to the use of his children in maner as it is before rehersed. And I bequeath to William Haliday my sonne viij lbs after the maner before rehersed. And I bequeath to John Haliday viij lbs after the maner before rehersed. And I bequeath to Edward Haliday, Thomas, and Margery the children of Henry Haliday my sun a certeyn sume of money to be assigned by the discrecion of myn executors as they think them wisdum after the extent of my goods is seen. And I bequeath to Johan Haydon my brass pot and pannys and pewter except my London pewter. And I bequeath to the Johan Haydon my flocke bedds with blankett and shetes to the said bedds. And I will that x lbs in the handes of Edward and William by sonnes by equal porcionnes to be occupyd and spendt to the continuance of the anniversary for my husband and me and oure benefactors by the space of xiiij yeres by the discrecion*

of the said Edward and William. Also I forgyve Elynor Heydon my daughter v lbs the which the said Ellynor oweth to me. And I bequeath to Tetbury Church to the comon use of it iij s iiij d. And I bequeath to Ahton Fowler iij s. And I bequeath to Conne my priest v s. And I bequeath to John Herris my priest v s. And I forgyve Elizabeth Smyth v s that she oweth me. And I bequeath to Elizabeth a flock bed and a mantell. And I bequeath to Locker's children ij coats. And I bequeath to Beditt church iij coats. And I bequeath to pore peopill lynnen cloths to the extent of x lbs. Also I will my legacies be made more or less after the syght of my goods as shalbe seen to the discrecion of myn executors. The residue of my goodes unbequeathed I assigne to be disposed after the wisdome of Edward and William Haliday my sonnes whome I ordayne and institute to be myn executors that they fulfill my legacy and dispose my not bequests to the well of theyre fader's soulle and myn. The witnesses John Rade priest and persone of the said Testament and conveiver of this Testament. Richard Broke the day and the yere of our Lord before rehersed.[60]
Probate xxi day of May 1514.

From this will we can see the deep religious convictions of our ancestors. Also, it is clear that Henry and Margery are buried within the church, as was their son Edward (next section). The will corroborates the sons of this couple as listed by Burke: Henry (E-100), Edward (E-200), William (E-300), and John (E-400). However, Burke did not mention Eleanor or her daughter Johan Haydon (doubtless named for her aunt Johan, wife of Henry), Eleanor having married Mr. Haydon. Margery lists only her grandchildren by her son Henry: Edward (E-100), Thomas (E-110), and Margery (E-115). Edward remained unmarried, according to Burke. Thomas was the father of Laurence and grandfather of Sir William Halliday (G-100). Nothing is known of Margery. It is almost certain that Edward (E-200) had children by 1514, and William and John as well, yet Margery does not mention their children probably because her son Henry had died and she was showing normal grandmotherly concern for his orphans. This was also the reason why she named Edward and William as her executors. This verifies that John was the youngest son. In order to make it easier to follow the trunk of the tree, and not become entangled in too many branches, the lines of Henry, William, and John are presented elsewhere.[61]

D-200. EDWARD HALYDAY OF RODBOROUGH

Born in or near Minchinhampton in about 1482, Edward had a most distinguished career as a clothier. One can gain a rather good picture of his friends and activities by reading his will. From other sources it is known that as much as any other clothier of his day he rejuvenated the lagging cloth making and wool business in the Rodborough area, and in so doing he won both fame and fortune. Here he built a house reported to be standing in 1712, and owned by William Halliday – the house in which Sir Leonard and Sir William were reportedly born. In 1712 one historian states: "Mr. Holyday (a later William Holliday) has a good house and estate on Dowell Hill".[62] This was called "Halliday Mansion". As already stated, "Dowell Hill" doubtless was meant to be "Bowlehill", named for the Bowles family into which the later William Halliday married, and spelled "Bowellhill" in some documents. Other reports indicate that Edward lived at Frome Hall, very near or at the mill on Frome River which he owned and operated for some time. We have visited both of these places (see photo later). Frome Hall had some smaller and older buildings around it in 1981 which could date from 1500, but the larger, impressive structure was more of a Victorian style, and was perhaps 200 years old. It was about to be torn down in the summer of 1981 to make way for apartments. To confuse further as to just where Edward lived, his will devised his place at Stonehouse to his wife Margery, this being four miles west of Rodborough. Whether this was his summer dwelling we cannot tell for sure. But we do know that the site of Bowlehill was at the present site of King's Court, and that Bowlehill was demolished in 1958. A rather complete description of the recent Frome Hall is found in Stroud records, giving it two stories and a partial basement.[63] It had several large chimneys, a bit reminiscent of Bellefonte in Spotsylvania to be discussed in Chapters 4 and 5. The structure was built of native gray stone, faced west, and had a number of attractive columns.

Edward's cloth making business required wool, and he ranged well beyond Gloucestershire to acquire the kind he needed. One historian states that he bought wool from Wiltshire, which may well account for contacts with the Payne family at Garston 13 miles below Rodborough, and the consequent marriage of his daughter Rose to John Payne.[64] However, this historian may have confused

Edward, who died in 1519, with his nephew Edward (E-110), son of Henry, "of Rodborough, Parish of Minchinhampton", who filed a complaint on July 7, 1526, against one Robert Unwyn of Bishop-canning, Wiltshire. Edward had agreed to buy 20 pounds worth of wool from Unwyn, and made a down payment of ten pounds and picked up half the wool. On the day appointed to pick up the remainder of the wool foul weather blocked the roads so that this could not be done. When the roads were cleared the price of wool had risen and Unwyn would not deliver the residue of ten pounds at the old price, but demanded the higher price; nor would he return the ten pounds of money. Thus the case wound up in court. We do not know the outcome, but we can see how Edward would be unhappy at the renege of Unwyn.[65]

This same historian states that "many of these clothiers, such as the Halydays and Spillmans of Rodborough, owned a mill", rather than lease one. There is little doubt that Edward owned and operated the strategically situated Frome Hall mill on the northern tip of Rodborough, possibly along with his brother John (D-400) who was said by Burke to be "of Frome Hall". This mill was operated by the family rather consistently for two centuries.

We do not know the identity of Edward's wife, except that her first name was Margery. There is no reason to think that she was not native to the area around Rodborough. They would have married in about 1500 in a Catholic ceremony, too early to be included in the Anglican records of Holy Trinity at Minchinhampton if that was the place of their wedding.

At a relatively early age of about 37 Edward made his will, on April 4, 1519, two days before his death. This informative document reads as follows:

In the Name of God Amen. The iiijth day of Aprill in the yere of our Lord God 1519, I Edward Haliday of Rodborow within the parish of Mynchynhampton in the Countie of Gloucester, cloth-maker, seke in my body and hole of mynd and perfect remembrance laude be unto all myghty God, make and ordaine my last will and testament in maner and forme folowying. First, I comende my soule to all myghty God, our Lady Saint Mary his mother, and to all the holy company of Heavyn, and my body to be buried in Anderlies Chapell within the Parish Church of Mynchynhampton aofresaid nyyh unto the sepulcur of my father and mother on whose soules thou have mercy. Also I bequeath to the said Parish Church of Mynchynhampton xi s. Also I bequeath to any place of Friars within the town of Gloucester and the suburbs of the same xiij s. iijd. Also I bequeath to the prisoners in and aboute the said towne of Gloucester v s. vii d. to be distributed by the distribucion of mynd Executrix and supervisour. Also I bequeath to the Chapell of Rodborowe aforesaid towards the buying of a paire of vestments for the said Chapell, xi s. Also I bequeath to the Church of Stone-house in the said Countie towards the covering of the said Church with lead, xi s. Also I bequeath to Richard my sonne xi lb. of lawfull money of England and to Willm my sonne xi lb. of lawfull money of England, and to Michaell my sonne xi lb. of lawfull money of England. And to Agnes my daughter xi lb. of lawfull money of England, and to Kathryn my daughter xi lb. of lawfull money of England and to Elizabeth my daughter xi lb. of lawfull money of England, and to Alionore my daughter xi lb. of lawfull money of England to be delivered to my said children in form folowying, that is to saie, xi lb to every of them when he or she shall come to and accomplish the years of abilitie to be maried, that is to saie, at the age of xviij yeres, which somes of money I will shall remayne in the custody and kepyng of my said wyf unto the tyme that my said children come and accomplish the age afore rehersed of the said Margery my wif so long lyve and be sole and unmarried. Also I will that the said Margery durying the tyme that she shall continue sole and not married shall kepe and find my five children in her above proper costs and charge until they come to and accomplish the said age. And if my said wife be contracted or maried to any mann the said somes of money to my five children bequeathed on any of them remayning in her possession and not to my five children at the age afore delivered, than I will the said somes to my said children not paid and delivered within the custody and kepying of my said children that have not received their parts as before, said shalbe delivered to my sonnes Thomas Haliday and Richard Haliday. And that they at the recepte of my said sonn or sonnes with sufficient sureties with them shalbe bound by their obligacion sufficient in the law to myne Executor and overseer or to the longest lyver of them in a convenient some by them to be bynyfited for the redelivery of the said somes to my said children in maner and forme as is before expressed. And also that the said Thomas and Richard shall fynde at their own proper costs my said children whose porcions they shall soe receive unto the tyme that they come to and accomplish the age afore rehersed. Also I will that if any of my said children dye

before the age of xviii yeres that then the porcion of hym or her or of them that soe shall succume to decease shalbe equally devided, distributed and despersed amongst the other all my children, they kypying as well maried as unmaried by even porcions. Also I bequeath to John Payne my son-in-law x lb. of lawfull money of England upon condicion that he with sufficient sureties with hym be bound by theyre obligacion sufficient in the law to my said wif and William Haliday my brother and overseer of my testament iij d., in a convenient some by them to be remitted to observe, fulfill and perform all and singular his promises conwehyng the joyntour of Rose my daughter and wif to the said John within three months after his lands shall come to his possession, that is to saye, to gyve her two months more over and above the land that she nowe hath in joyntour as shall amounte in the hole to the ready value of tenn pounds over all charge and reprises. Also I bequeath to Minister John Rade xx s, and to John Haliday my brother xi lbs, and to my cosin Thomas Benet xx s, and to Willm Davys my sonne in law x lbs, and to Robert Smyth xi s xiij d, and to Robert Harris xi s xiij d, and to any one of my god child children now lyving five pens iij s, I bequeath to my Brother Haliday xi lbs. Also I will that he be recompensed and satisfied of all such costs, charge, and expenses as he shalbe putt to or sustaine or any tyme or tymes aboute or any thyng comprised in this my said will or the execucions and performance of the same, or any thying therin contayned. Also I gyve and bequeath to Thomas my sonne five acres of woods to be takyn in Pakeneel, also where I have and possess a farme with ly appurtenance sett and lying in Stonehouse aforesaid which late wast in the holdying of one Thomas Warren of the demise and lease of the Erle of Arundell for terme of certain yeres as by indenture between the said Erle and me thereof made more at large doth appear. I will the said Margery my wyf have, occupie, and enjoye the said ferm durying the yeres of my said ferm that be not yet past if she so long lyve, upon condicion that she and other sufficient sureties with her be bound by their obligacion sufficient in the law to my brother Willm Haliday the overseer of this my last testament in convenient some by tyme to be bynyfitted that she dyruing the tyme that she or her assignees shall have and occupie the said ferme, shall find a commendable priest to saie mass and other divine service in the said Parish Church of Minchinhampton, gyving yerely unto the said priest for his salary five poundes five shillings xiij d of lawful money of England at the Feast of the nativite of Saint John Baptist, Saint Mighell the Archangell, the nativite of our Blessed Lord, and the annunciacion of our blessed Lady by evyn porcions to be paid to praye for me and the said Margery my wyf, our father's and mother's soules, and of all them that we be bound by the order of Chariete to praye for. And also that she nor her assignees durying the tyme that she or her assignees shall have and occupie the said ferme with the appurtenances shall not doo nor suffer to be doon any act whereby the said ferme shulde be forfitted to the said Erle or his heires or in any waye to be determined, but that the residue of the said yeres after the decease of the said Margery not past may come to my said children accordying to this my put testament, that is to saie, if the said Margery dye within the said terme that then Thomas my sonne with sufficient sureties with hym bound by obligacion to my said brother Willm in maner and forme as is above rehersed of my said wyf shall have, occupie, and enjoye the said ferme durying the residue of the said terme, then to come to his use and behofe if he so long lyve, he fyndying a commendable priest durying the tyme it shall so continue in his handes in lyke maner as is above said of Margery my wif.

At this point in the long will Edward makes the same provision for other children in the lease as he did for Thomas, naming in order Richard, William, Mychaell, Rose, Margery, Agnes, Kathryn, Elizabeth, and Alianore. Then he continues:

Also I will that my said wif have and enjoy the hoale terme that I have in my dwelling place, myll, and dye house in Rodborowe aforesaid with all other land and tenements contayned and specified within my said lease of the said house which I have of the lease of Giles Kyn with all and singular the appurtenances durying the tyme that she continueth sole and not maried if she so long lyve. And if she mary and take to husband any man or dye before the said term be determined, then I will that Richard my sonne shall have, occupie, and own the dwelling place, myll, and dye house, with theyre appurtenances with all other lands and tenements contayned and specified with my said lease durying the residue of the said term then to come with all the implements in the farm, myll, and dye house belongying to his own use and behofe. And if the said Richard my sonne dye before that the said term be ended then I will that Thomas my sonne shall have and enjoye the said place as is before said durying his lyf if the term so long continue. And so fynally to any child one after

another in lyke maner and forme as is before said of the term of Stonehouse. The residue of all and singular my goodes and catalls not bequeathed, my detts truly paid and all my legacies and bequests informed and fulfilled, I gyve and bequeath to Margery my wif to her own proper use and behofe, whom I make and ordayne my sole Executrix to so to very true execucion of this my last will and testament. And I depute and ordayne my brother Willm Haliday to be overseer of the same. Wytness: Maister John Rade, Sir Robert Smyth, Priest Gyles Kyn, gentleman, Thomas Benett and many others. Givyn under my seale in Rodborowe aforesaid the day and yere above rehersed.
Probatum made July 3, 1519.[66]

From this lengthy will we learn that Edward considered Rodborough his home; had connections in Gloucester, Stonehouse (four miles west of Stroud), and Minchinhampton; was indeed owner of a cloth mill and dyehouse, likely at Fromehall; owned property at Stonehouse and Pakenhill (two miles northwest of Stroud); gives to his brothers John and William, but not to Henry who apparently had died; wills his place at Stonehouse to Margery his wife for her dwelling place, if she stay single; and he names sons: Thomas, Richard, William, and Michael, and daughters Rose, Agnes, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Alianore (Eleanor). Again, unfortunately, Playne omitted Thomas from this list and substituted Edward, confusing the wills of the two Margery Halidays.[67] This error misled the author for several years in delineating this part of the early Holladay line. Playne also failed to mention Rose who had married John Payne by 1519 and had several children (Walter, likely named for the Minstrel, Alice, etc.). Apparently the other four daughters were still single. That he makes his brother William (D-300) overseer indicates that Henry had died and that John (D-400) was youngest of the brothers.

As alluded to previously, there is a memorial "brass" to Edward and Margery in the Minchinhanpton Church. This is the oldest known Holladay monument. Located to the north side of the west section, it measures four feet high and two feet wide.[68] The features of these, our honored ancestors, are striking, as are their costumes. Edward, with a countenance of ruggedness blended with piety and solemnity, looks straight ahead, as seen in the photo (p. 71) has long clubbed hair, and is clean shaven. His loose gown reaches to the ankles, is thrown open both above and below the waist, exposing to view the furlining, as though to accentuate the wool he had worked with so long. The sleeves of the gown are loose, and hanging round the cuffs is a broad band of fur. He wears broad toed shoes which are fastened across the instep, the fashion of the day. Both he and Margery fold their hands in upward supplication. Margery wears the then fashionable "kennel" or pedimental headdress, and looks toward Edward with wifely adoration. The dress is rather tight fitting and has a narrow collar. It has reflex sleeve cuffs lined with fur. The broad, loose hip girdle, instead of being buckled, is tied with three rosettes from which hangs a metal chain fastened to a pendant. Embroidery embellishes the lower part of the dress which is arranged to show the toes of her round shoes.

Beneath the figures is an inscription: "Of your charite pray for the soule of Edwarde Halydaye and Margery his wyf which Edwarde deceased the vi day of Aprill anno domini MCCCCCX1X". Below this is Edward's merchant mark engraved on a disk, upside down, with a double cross on a globe and the initials "E" and "H". One cannot repress a feeling of antiquity mixed with admiration and awe as he beholds this memorial.

Both Edward and his mother spoke in their wills of Anderley's Chapel in Holy Trinity in which they wished to be buried. We have attempted to determine the exact location of their graves since the brass hangs on the wall. On a visit to the church in 1982 no one knew of the chapel. We must assume from this that they were in the old nave and chancel which were demolished in 1842 when that part of the church was "restored". The old chancel was considerably larger than the present one. One report (see footnote 55) on the history of the building states that there were many slabs in the walls of the nave and chancel which were broken up in 1842, and that these were probably coverings for coffins, or were memorial slabs, some of which were appropriated by the builders or were placed in local gardens! At any rate, the exact location of Edward's grave will probably never be found.

Margery survived Edward by 25 years, apparently living in Stonehouse during that time in the estate willed to her by Edward. She died in late June or early July of 1544 since her will was made June 2 and was probated July 11. The will follows:

In the name of God Amen. The second daye of June in the yere of our Lord God 1544 and in the 36th yere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Henry the Viiith by the grace of God Kyng of England, Frannce, and Ireland, defender of the faythe and of the Church of England and also of Ireland in earth supreme. I Margery Hallydaie widow, late of Stonehouse within the Diocese of Gloucester being of good and perfect mynd but sick in bodie doe make my last will and testament in manner and forme folowyng. Ffirste I give and bequeth my soule unto Allmighty God and my body to be buryed in the Parish Church of Stonehouse. Item. I give and bequeth to the high altar of the said Parish Church 12 pence. Item. I give and bequeth to the mending of the hoyweys within the parish of Stonehouse where most often sene 6 sh. 8 pence. Item. I give and bequeth to Thomas my sonne in money and other stuffe 5 pounds to be stowed among his children after the manner and wyse folowyng. And to Margery my goddaughter 20 sh. Item. I give and bequeth to Elnor her sistor 20 sh. and the reste to be stowed equally amongst the reste of his children. Item. I give and bequeth to Myghell my sonne 5 pounds in money and stuffe. Item. I give and bequeth to Margery Davys my daughter 5 pounds. Item. I give and bequeth to Walter Cloterbock 5 pounds in money and stuffe. Item. I give and bequeth to William Felpatte my son-in-law 5 pounds in money and stuffe. Item. I give and bequeth to Gyles Fylde my son-in-law 5 pounds in money and stuffe. Item. I give and bequeth to Walter Payne my daughter's sonne 20 sh. Item. I give and bequeth to Alys his sister 20 sh. Item. I give and bequeth to Elizabeth Payne 20 sh. Item. I give and bequeth to Jone Payne 20 sh. Item. I give and bequeth to Kateryn Payne 20 sh. Item. I give and bequeth to Mary Payne 20 sh. Item. I give and bequeth to Gyles Payne 20 sh. to be devyded at the tyme that God shall apoynt them to be maryed. Iff it so happen that if any of these same dye before they are maryed that then their porcyns of money shalbe remayning among the others that be alyve. Item. I wyll that my executors be stowe at the daye of my buryall 10 pounds at every moneth 16 pounds 13 sh 3 pence and every moneth after durying the whole yere and the yere mynd as they shall think best and convenyent. The residue of all my goods moveable and unmoveable, my detts and legacy payd I give and bequeth to Richard Hallyday and William Hallyday whom I jointly make my full executors. These berying witness: Randall Barker, Richard Fowler, William _ and others.[69]

To be noted in this will is that Margery names her daughter Margery, probably her oldest, while Edward names William Davis (Davys) the husband of Margery Jr. This is likely because Edward had given her most of her legacy at the time of her marriage. It seems that in her will Margery named her goddaughter Margery as a special legatee since she was apparently the oldest daughter of Thomas, and therefore her oldest granddaughter who had special hold on her affections.

Reference to "hoyweys" of course meant "highways" or roads.

The "Parish Church of Stonehouse", though not named, must be St. Cyr's, still standing about a mile southwest of the town. We visited this lovely church in September 1982. It is aged, but it and the adjacent cemetery are quite well preserved. Though we did not find a Halyday marker, Margery doubtless rests there.

Before proceeding with Edward's oldest son Thomas, and to give a little glimpse of life in those days around Rodborough, we summarize several activities of Edward'snext two sons Richard (E-215) and William (E-220). One was a dispute with their neighbors on October 27, 1535, over the grazing of cattle at Stonehouse:

First they agree not amongst themselves for ye manner of their common. Richard Holliday saith that yer fermer of the ferme (farm) of Stonehouse and ye tenants thereof agree on a day for putting in their cattell and that ye fermor is the first that entreth...Willm Holliday is contrary to them both, and to him selfe allso, first saying as Richard Holliday saith after that as soone as the last cocke is caryed it is comonable savinge that by consent of ye tenants of both manors it is kept for a space; then againe that the fermor of Stonehouse first entreth with his cattell; more disagreements myght be founde by a narrowe sifter...If Richard Holliday and William Holliday two of their four witnesses are parties and contributors to ye suite, as some of ye plaintiffs have confessed for they said that all ye tenants of King Stanley are contributors (savinge three which are one Sellwin, Fowler, and Wilkins) but they are tenants theare therefore contributors. And William Holliday touchinge this same common was both a plaintiff and a defendant at the counsell in ye Marches wheare in his aunswere he confesseth that he hath a tenement in King's Stanley....

MONUMENTAL BRASS OF EDWARD AND MARGERY HALYDAY, HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, MINCHINHAMPTON
(Merchant Mark below)

FROME HALL MILL, RODBOROUGH/STROUD

(Lower part of mill is very old; upper part built in recent years. It is used in 1982 for various manufactures, but not for woollens. It is on the north side of the river, and is best reached on Lodgemore Lane, just off Highway 419 south of A-46).

FROME HALL, 1982, SITE OF HOME OF EDWARD HALYDAY

(This Victorian house is about 200 years old, and was about to be torn down in 1982. It is on a bluff 50 feet above the mill, and on the south side of the Frome River)

Fowre of ye defendants witnesses prove that ye greatest part of ye gounde hath bene of olde tyme arable as appeareth by ye ridges and furrows yet clearlie to be seen and some of it from tyme to tyme hath been tylled, whreby their prescription to have somon after ye hay mayed etc. is overthrowen. ...And if all ye tenants of Kingstanley should put in all their cattell (as they may if their prescription be true) the herbage of ye ground wilbe cleared up within three or four dayes: howe then can they have comon there until Candlemas, as their prescription is?...Richard Holliday and Will Twesill, two of the plaintiffs say that they have heard and doe verilie thincke that ye burgage holders and customary tenants of Kingstanley doe pay and have used to pay some rent and sume of money in consideration of ye comon; but what they know not; but Willm Holliday one other of their witnesses saith that he doth know that every burgager payeth and hath used to pay for every burgage xiii pence for ye comon; and that burgages theare are about 52.[70]

It is interesting to know that William, so confused, was to be the father of Sir Leonard Holliday some 15 years later, one of the family's most distinguished merchants and politicians!

Richard and William appear in Rodborough ecclesiastical records in various capacities. Richard and Edward Bennett were overseers of the will of John Berde of Rodborough on May 10, 1542, in which was a legacy of a "brode loom", showing Berde's cloth business. On September 26, 1544, Richard and William Lewis (doubtless related to the Lewises who lived in Spotsylvania County, Virginia), were overseers of the will of Elizabeth Selwyn of Rodborough, who had a son Edward and into whose family the Hollidays married (Samuel (G-120) married Amie Selwyn in 1608). "Richard and Wyllyam Holyday" and Edward Bennett witnessed the will of John Kenny of Rodborough in 1545. In the 1540-44 Chancery records is a revealing account of a suit by Richard Holliday and Edward Bennett against John Payne, who had married Richard's sister Rose:

...that whereas one John Payne, gent., about nine yeres past and by several yeres citizen hath been elected and ordeyned one of the churchwardens of the church or chapel of Rodberow during which tyme he hath received and gotton into his hands amongst divers debts perteyning to the said church the sum of 22 marks without any payment made to any of the churchwardens or parishioners as though he hath been thereunto by them oftentimes required. By occasion whereof the devyne service cannot be so well mayntayned nor sacrements to your said orator dulie mayntayned...[71]

To which, Payne "saith the bill is false and insufficient"' The suit involved Edmund Rodberow, Robert Bennett, Robert and John Richards, Thomas Payne the son of William who was son of Margery Spillman and heir of Edmund and Maude Spillman, and others. The impact of this suit is that Holladay conviction shone through Richard as he was willing to sue his brother-in-law over what he considered a mishandling of church funds.

On June 21, 1544, Richard Holliday was willed a pair of tucker's shears by Alice Caloni of Stroud, who also willed to Michael Holliday and John Arundell "all my household stuff." William Holliday and his brother-in-law Giles Fields were witnesses. William was also a witness to the will of John Marye of Stroud on March 12, 1549.[72] Then on August 10, 1544, Richard Holyday was an overseer to the will of William Compton of Chalford. Compton's daughter Margery had married Edmund Webb. Thus it appears that even this early some of the Hollidays had likely moved from Rodborough eastward near to Chalford.[73]

E-210. THOMAS HALLIDAY OF MINCHINHAMPTON

The eldest child of Edward and Margery, Thomas was born in about 1500 in or near Minchinhampton. Little is known about his life. As previously pointed out, the Gloucestershire historian Playne omitted Thomas from the children of Edward because he confused the two wills of Thomas's mother and grandmother, both of whom were named Margery. In view of the success of his father, Thomas doubtless was engaged in some form of cloth or wool business. But because of the turmoil within the church during the Henry VIII reign, culminating in the breach with the Catholic church in 1558 and the establishment of the Anglican church, parish records during Thomas's adulthood were not well kept. There is a notation in the *Minchinhampton Parish Register* under date of July 4, 1559, that Thomas Halliday was buried.[74] In fact, this is the first Holladay recorded in the register. The only other known contemporary Thomas Halliday (F-100) was the father of Laurence, and he

was recorded as "of King Stanley". Therefore, all facts point to this burial record being that of the above Thomas Halliday.

There is no direct record of any children of Thomas during this time of turmoil. However, there is one entry in the Holy Trinity church records on March 7, 1582, which may relate to Thomas, and probably does. There is a brief letter of administration of the estate of one Joan Chambers, "deceased, late of Minchinhampton, granted to Edward Holliday her son". This indicates that Joan had been the wife of Thomas, having married in about 1528. When Thomas died in 1559 she married a Mr. Chambers and died in 1582 at about the age of 68. We find no other Edward in the proper age group to be her son except F-240 below. This means that Thomas married Joan___.

F-240. EDWARD HOLLIDAY OF MINCHINHAMPTON

Since no direct record of Thomas's children has been found it may seem strange to include him or Edward on the trunk of the tree. The reason is based partially on necessary inferences. Edward would be born in the 1525-40 period in all likelihood. He would be having children in the 1550-75 period, and their names should fairly well match those of Thomas's family. Surely enough, the *Minchinhampton Parish Register* shows "Katherine, wife of Edward Holliday, buried October 24, 1591." Therefore, they married in about 1560. The register shows that their children were Agnes (G-240), christened at Minchinhampton on January 20, 1561/2, doubtless named for Edward's aunt. She married Thomas Brown at Painswick on September 15, 1589. Then came Thomas (G-250), christened on January 28, 1562/3, for whom see the next section. Next was John (G-260), christened April 11, 1563 (likely an error in the date) doubtless named for Edward's uncle John. Finally was Roger (G-270), christened October 31, 1564, and likely named for an earlier family member named Roger as described earlier in this chapter. Perhaps to confuse a bit, but there were other children of an Edward, not necessarily this one, since he would be somewhat old to be their father. First was Walter, christened on October 6, 1583; then Edward, christened October 10, 1585; Joanna, buried October 22, 1591; John christened March 8, 1591/2; Ann, christened November 3, 1594; William, christened February 2, 1594/5 (probably an error in date) and buried February 19, 1609/10; John and Edward, brothers, buried June 22-23, 1597; and William, christened February 16, 1611. We would suspect that the father of this latter group of children was the son of Edward (F-240) and for some reason his birth was not entered in the parish register.

Nothing further is known of Edward's career. We should add that the only contemporary Edwards with this one are Edward (F-260) the brother of Sir Leonard, and his son Edward, whose lines are rather well defined; also, Edward, son of Henry (F-270), who, according to Burke, did not marry. Not a single Edward is seen in the line of John (E-400), though Edmunds do appear.

The other necessary inference regarding Edward (F-240) lies in the fact that an Edward Holliday was buried at Minchinhampton on November 22, 1591, about a month after Katherine, his presumed wife. He would now be about 60 years of ago. He certainly fits the time frame. None of the facts about Edward refute the acceptance of him in the family line shown here.

G-200 THOMAS HOLLIDAIE OF CHALFORD

Christened January 28, 1562/3, Thomas was doubtless named for his paternal grandfather, a custom that was generally closely followed to the 1700's. The *Minchinhampton Parish Register* lists him as "of Chalford" at the time of the birth of his daughter Margaret in 1602. However, because of the close proximity of that village to Minchinhampton (only a mile and a half), and the fact that most of Chalford parish records were maintained at Minchinhampton (the other part being at Bisley), Thomas may have moved to or lived in Chalford somewhat earlier than 1602. In the census of military men in Gloucestershire in 1608 previously listed in this chapter, four Thomases are listed: one each in Rodborough, Minchinhampton, Hardwick, and Ayleworth. Since the Minchinhampton Thomas is listed as about 40 years of age he is almost sure to be G-200. He is described as being of "middle height", and presumably fit to be a good soldier, now at the age of 45.

Since Chalford was at its peak in cloth making during this period, it being one of the oldest centers for this industry in the area, it seems very likely that Thomas was also engaged in some form of the clothier business.

We have seen no record of who or when he married, but it is most probable that he married in another shire whose records are not as complete as are those for Gloucestershire, and which we may not as fully have searched. Thomas's marriage does not appear in the list of some 1200 Holladays extracted from the compendious *Boyd's Marriage Index of England,* and Eric Roe's *Marriage Index of One Hundred Parishes in Gloucestershire,* nor in the even more voluminous *International Genealogical* Index by the Mormons.[75] So we cannot name his wife. One could speculate that he was the Thomas who married Elizabeth Taylor at Leonard Stanley on December 2, 1574, but would he not have children for 18 years?

However, most, if not all, of his children are in IGI. In order, they are: Thomas (H-240), c. July 6, 1592, of whom in the next section; John (H-245), c. December 15, 1594, and buried July 10, 1597; Elizabeth (H-250), c. September 7, 1596; Jane (H-255), c. August 29, 1597; Giles (H-260), c. January 1, 1600/1, buried September 26, 1665; Margaret (H-265), c. August 15, 1602; Frances (H-270), c. July 22, 1604; Brute (H-275), c. May 31, 1607, buried October 20, 1641; and Margaret (H-280), c. February 25, 1609/10. Of these nine children only the progeny of Thomas is given below, and that of Giles and Brute is known in part. We should add that the Latin name of Giles is "Egidius", and that this has sometimes been misinterpreted as "Eusebius".

Judging from these records Thomas must have died in about 1615. No will for him has been found either in Gloucestershire or in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

H-240. THOMAS HOLLIDAY OF CHALFORD

The eldest recorded child of Thomas Holliday (G-250), Thomas was a product of the "Golden Valley" through which the Frome flows as it passes through Chalford. He was christened July 6, 1592, and is not to be confused with Thomas, son of Richard (possibly G-110), who was christened September 23, 1595, and was buried at Minchinhampton on January 25, 1596/97. That Thomas was of a good family and a man of some means and prominence is shown in the *Minchinhampton Parish Register* which refers to him as a "gentleman". Being of a rather large family Thomas apparently found it necessary to apply himself diligently early in life. This led to success and fortune, probably in some business related to cloth, as shown by his reference to a tuckmill in his will. We suspect that his mill was near what was later to be called Holliday's Mill on the Frome. This was about a mile upstream from St. Mary's Mill which was reportedly where Roger Bacon, the philosopher, lived in the late 1200's. Not far to the north, about three miles, was Lypiatt House on a slope below Bisley where some historians say that the famous Gunpowder Plot to blow up Parliament and kill James I was hatched in 1605, when Thomas was about thirteen years of age.[76]

Thomas married Edith Bannister in Standish, seven miles northwest of Chalford, on November 25, 1623.[77] The license was secured on November 15. The Bannisters were not a numerous family in the area. Several by that name appeared in Virginia in the 1600's, including the noted botanist John Bannister, who lived in Charles City County, Virginia, and became noted on both sides of the Atlantic for his knowledge of early Virginia plants. We do not know the relationship between him and Edith. It was perhaps this same John Bannister of York River, Virginia, who was godson to James and Elizabeth Carie (Cary) of London on June 25, 1659.[78]

Thomas wrote his will on December 9, 1641, and the *Minchinhampton Parish Register* records that he was buried on December 11, 1641. So he must have died on December 10. His will follows:

> *In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Holliday of Challford in the County of Gloucester, Gent. beinge sicke in bodie butt of sound mind and of good memory thanks be given to God doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament in manner and forme following, namely.*
>
> *Imprimis. I bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God my maker and unto Jesus Christ my only Saviour and redeemer by whose Death and passion I hope to be saved and by none other meanes: my bodie to be buried in Christian burrial according to the direction of my overseer and Executor and as concerning my worldly substance I give and bequeath it as followeth:*
>
> *ITEM. I give to my daughter Elizabeth thirty pounds of lawfull money when shee shall accomplish the age of eighteene yeares this to be paid out of my land by my haire my sonne Thomas or his haires to my land that then shall be.*

ITEM. I give to my daughter Mary thirty pounds of lawfull money when shee shall accomplish the age of eighteene years this to be paid out of my land by my haire or his haires as above said.

ITEM. I give unto my sonn Daniell twenty pounds of current money when he shall accomplish the age of one and twenty yeares to be paid as above said out of my land by my haires.

ITEM. I give to my sonn William twenty pounds to be paid by my haire when my sonn William shall accomplish the age of one and twenty yeares.

ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my sonnes Danniell and William all that land that I bought of Edmund Waite to be equally divided betwixt them when the eldest of them shall accomplish the age of one and twenty yeares.

ITEM. I give and bequeath unto Edith my wife fowerteene pounds a yeare after my haire comes of age if she keepe her selfe widdow and then to have it soe longe as shee shall keepe her selfe widdow; and if she doe nott keepe her selfe widdow then she is to have but tenn pounds a yeare. Also she is to hold all my meanes until my haire comes of age towards the bringinge upp of my children and the payment of my debts.

ITEM. My will is that if any or either of my children shall happen to die before they shall be of age to claim their legacies that then my will is that his or her or their legacies shall be equally divided amongst the rest of my children surviving.

ITEM. If my haire refuse to pay all or any of the above bequeathed legacies that then my will is that these legatees shall hold the ground called The Hill under Cowcumbe and the old tuckmill and all profits belonging durenge the tearme of one and threescore years.

ITEM. I give and bequeath unto Edith my wife all the rest of my goods, cattles, and chattles both mouvable and unmouvable: my debts, funeral charges, being paid, and I make and ordaine her to be the sole and only executrix of this my last will and testament.

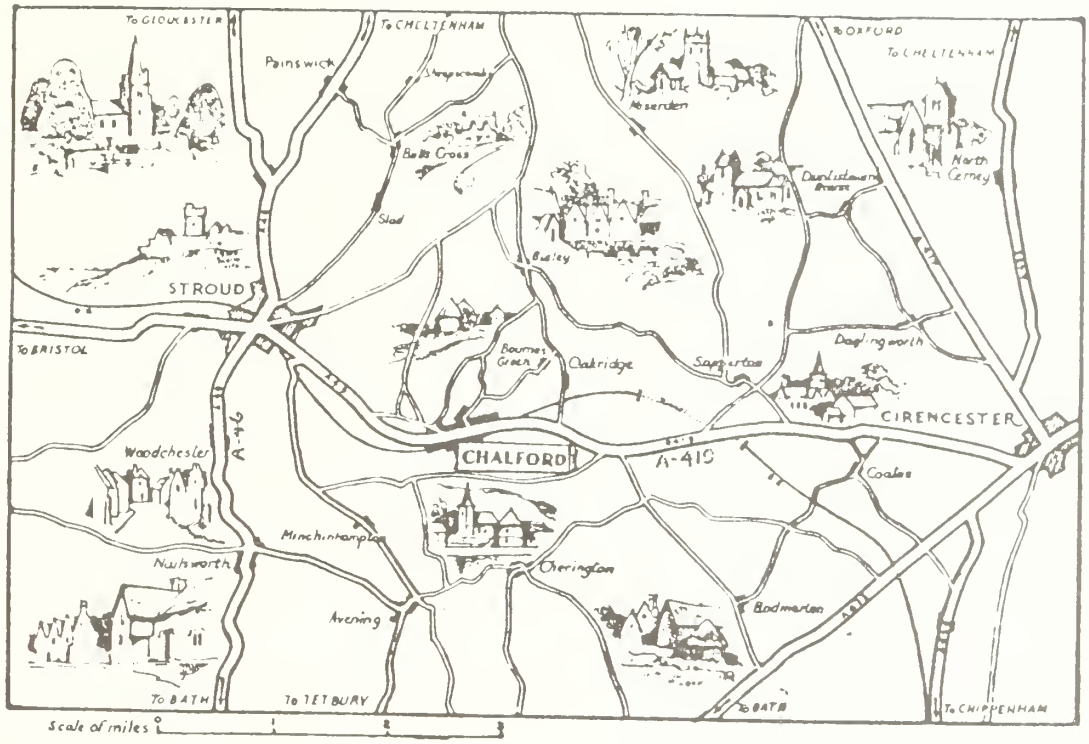
ITEM. I doe ordain overseer of this my will my two brothers-in-law Richart Batt and Henry Bannister; and they are to have for their paines five shillings apeace to be paid by my Executrix.

In witness hereof I have hereunto put my hand and seale the 9th day of December 1641 in the seventeenth yeare of the reign of our sovereign Lord King Charles....

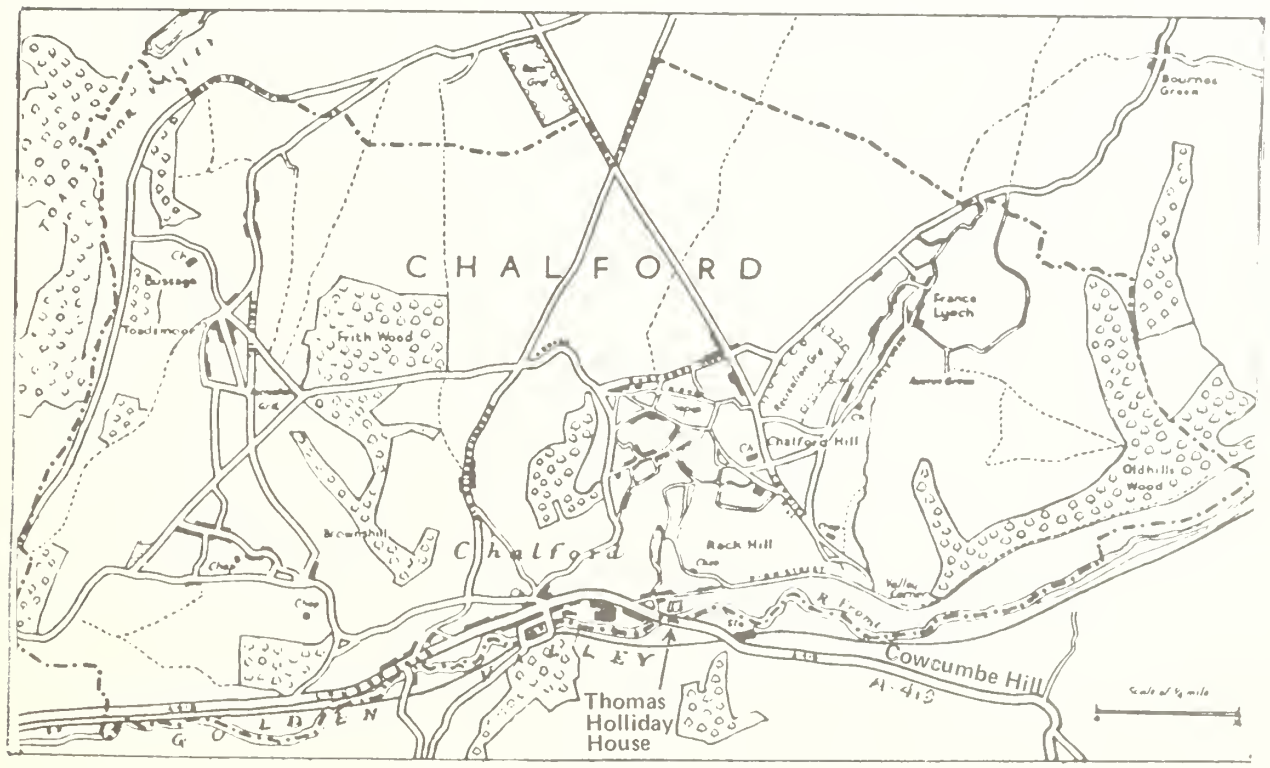
ITEM. My will is that my wife shall have the house that shee now dwells in during the time that she keeps her selfe widdow and if she marry she is to have that house that my hatcher lives in duringe her life.

Witness hereunto *James Witcombe* *Thomas.....*[79]
Benjamin Harmer
Samuell Wright

Thomas was only 49 years of age when this will was written. (He was of course only 16 years of age when the 1608 military census was taken, so was not included in it). His bequests show that he was a prosperous business man. Since his eldest son, Thomas, was now only 17 years of age, he was merely named as heir, and Edith and two brothers-in-law were named executrix and overseers respectively. Thus, all the children were minors in 1641. The clarity and tone of the will indicate that even in sickness Thomas had a good business head, for he bequeathed five shillings to each of his overseers "for their paines". Witnesses James Witcombe and Benjamin Harmer were related to two well-to-do mill families in southern Gloucestershire. The reference to "ground called the Hill under Cowcumbe" is the property situated in the valley along the Frome stream on the southeastern edge of Chalford. This is a long, fairly steep hill, still called Cowcumbe, up which "London Road" runs even today. (See the map next page). The hill ascends the southern boundary of the Golden Valley, and



THE ENVIRONS OF CHALFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE



CHALFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, HOME OF THOMAS HOLLIDAY

is highly wooded. We rode up this hill in 1978 and 1982 and obtained a magnificent view of the valley and town beneath. See Thomas Holliday, J-240.

Richard Batt came from a family in Bussage, a village half a mile above Chalford, and in Bisley Parish.[80] The name is sometimes spelled "Butt"'

In view of the outstanding influence which the cloth business had on Holladay fortunes over the centuries along the Frome, and that Thomas owned a tuckmill and therefore was a clothier, we choose this point at which to give some background to cloth making and family participation in it for so long a time. For the better part of a thousand years our family has dwelt in these valleys and on these hills, and during much of this time their lives and fortunes have been literally and largely wrapped up in one word: cloth. In this area are found all the necessary ingredients for making cloth: water for washing and power; fuller's earth; pastureland for the sheep; and of course an energetic people. Long before the family name appeared in records, the Gloucestershire Domesday Census of 1086 preserved enough facts on the area to give us a rather clear picture of what it was like. Aside from such data as the vineyards that flourished in the Severn valley, of special interest were the water mills being used to grind grain in 178 villages in the shire![81] Many of these mill sites doubtless were later converted to the woollen textile manufacturing business. These mills were powered by the numerous streams falling down from the Cotswolds, discussed earlier in this chapter.

In addition to serving as a source of power the water was also used to wash and process the cloth, as described below.

Another necessary ingredient was fullers earth, used in felting the cloth discussed later. Fortunately this mineral was found in abundance in many places in Gloucestershire. The Cotswolds are composed of two kinds of oolitic limestone, which in the south is almost white and in the north has a deep golden color. Where these two layers meet is a joint of fullers earth of a soapy, soft texture, ideal for felting cloth. In fact, the word "Chalford" derives from "chalk ford" as the town sits on a layer of oolitic limestone.[82]

Sheep were of course necessary for providing wool. The moist, cool climate along with abundant rainfall provided pastures and other conditions favorable to raising sheep. Much of the Cotswold plateau not adapted to farming could well be used in sheep grazing. So from prehistoric times sheep have dotted the countryside of the county. In 1306 Gloucester Abbey alone had 10,000 sheep producing over 16,000 pounds of wool annually.[83] In the mid-1300's England annually exported over ten million pounds of wool, and the leading Cotswold wool merchants grew rich. At this time cloth was Bristol's chief export item. In 1341 in Cirencester, Laurence Halliday (F-100), father of Sir William, owned property in 1587, and had ten such merchants. By the mid-1400's London merchants (such as the Cely family), who exported wool to Europe, traveled regularly each year to the Cotswolds to buy wool that was then sent by packhorse to London. It would be another century before the Hollidays were found as mercers (dealers in cloth) in London carrying on the family tradition of making and selling cloth. By 1550 England was exporting 52 million pounds of wool and cloth, and much of this passed through Bristol. Supporting this business was sheep raising. This was so widespread that even today in Gloucestershire there are three towns named Shipton, meaning "sheep farm". Even so, some of the wool was imported from Spain.

By the mid-1300's the English, specially those in Gloucestershire, began to see the economic wisdom in converting more of their wool to cloth and selling it for greater profits. Consequently, dozens of cloth mills sprang up along the streams in that county. Because of the emphasis on raising short-haired sheep rather than long-haired ones common to Yorkshire, and also the accessibility to Spanish wool through Bristol, the clothiers in Gloucestershire specialized in making "broadcloth" as contrasted to the heavier worsteds of East Anglia. This necessitated a high degree of skill so that cloth manufacture became the leading technology of the period in south England. To avoid poor quality of cloth various laws were passed by the guilds and by the Crown. Among these was that the cloth had to be manufactured within a city, and in public view, and not hidden in some back room.

The steps in fabricating broadcloth are interesting, and since family fortunes came from this source it seems proper to summarize the processes here. After the wool had been cleaned and the grease removed, it was carded. (The longer staple wool for worsteds was "combed".) Then it was spun on spinning wheels such as our colonial ancestors used. These two processes were usually carried out by women and children at home, so that the clothier had a dispersed business. The spools of thread were then taken to the weavers who, in the time up to the early 1700's, used handlooms only, and wove the warp and woof into cloth. The broadloom with the flying shuttle was not to be

introduced until the late 1700's. The cloth was now returned to the clothier's mill where it was ready for fulling.

The fulling process was distinctive for broadcloth. This operation was carried out in "stocks" – two wooden feet which were alternately raised and dropped on the cloth as it lay in a trough filled with water and the soapy fullers earth. The stocks were controlled by the revolving water wheel with tappets. Fulling required about twelve hours, and the advantages of water power were obvious. This beating process made the cloth thick and felted so that the warp and woof were hardly visible. This had been known as early as 1285 when a fullers mill ran at Temple Guiting in northern Gloucestershire. Further encouragement to this cloth making developed when Edward I in 1297 placed a tax on wool exports. Later, of course, the politicians found a way to tax the cloth as well!

The "fulling" mill was also called a "walk" mill or a "tuck" mill. Several Holladay wills in the 1500-1700 period refer to their mills in one of these terms. In his above will Thomas Holliday bequeaths his tuck mill.

After fulling came the "gigging" process. This was done either manually or mechanically by moving teazles across the cloth in both directions to raise or "roughen" the nap. In later years the gig mill employed a rotary cylinder with wire teeth for raising the wool and making it fluffy. Knapping was a variation of gigging, not invented until the 1730's, in which the nap was raised in a series of small knots at regular intervals along the cloth. The cloth was then shorn smooth.

At this point the clothier could wash, rack, and dry the cloth, or he could dye it. If he was to sell dyed cloth, he could send it to a dyer, or if he was a larger clothier he could dye it himself. Dyeing was performed by specialists. There was a wide choice of colors: buff, green, red, brown, olive, blue, black, and purple. Long before coal tar dyes were developed these dyes were obtained from natural sources, boiling of certain wood, etc. Dyers charged by the yard of cloth, or by the pound of wool. Several Holladays are found in the records who were dyers, as Henry Holliday of Dudbridge. By the 1400's dyeing had become somewhat scientific, and it was customary to associate a cloth color with a city, such as "Gloucester Red", "Uley Blue", "Stroud Scarlet", and the like. There were 38 dyers listed in the county in 1608.

After dyeing, the cloth was stretched on racks and dried. This was done indoors by heaters during the colder, wetter months, or outdoors in a "rack close" near the clothier's house during the summer. Protection against thieves was necessary.

The final step in the process was to shear off loose threads and then press for shipment. Law required that the broadcloth at this stage be from 26 to 28 yards by no less than seven-quarters, and weigh not less than 44 pounds.

Clothiers lived in or adjacent to the mill. While the larger clothier might employe a thousand outside people to spin, weave, shear, or dye on a piece-part basis, he also usually supervised a number of employees in his own mill. For this reason, and to prevent theft of the precious cloth, he lived very close to the mill. For example, Fromehall in Rodborough, owned by the Holladays for several centuries, from the late 1400's, was one of the largest mills and the home was in or adjacent to it. While in 1981 and 1982 on a visit to it we saw the house was on a bluff overlooking the large mill, the two were doubtless together on the stream in early times. Some clothiers, like the Halidays and Spilmans of Rodborough, owned their mills; some rented them; others chose to buy their wool and have the various specialists make cloth from it. In any event, many of these business men acquired large estates, like the families of Webb, Paul, Wortley, Sheppard, Loveday, and Haliday. The greater portion of these Halidays were centered about Minchinhampton, but were in fact associated with at least 36 mills along the Frome and other streams, either directly or through in-laws, and throughout Gloucestershire and some surrounding shires. Several went to London, largely as factors.

By the mid-1400's many fulling mills were concentrating on the Frome River, near Stroud. In 1557 the importance of this cloth industry was so well established that Parliament was obliged to specifically exempt "towns or villages near the River Stroud" from the restriction that cloth had to be manufactured in towns only. In 1622 James I was so concerned about the welfare of the cloth business that he instigated a meeting of clothiers in Stroud, including Michael Holliday, to find ways to improve sales. Michael was of Rodborough and was active in the chapel there and the Church at Minchinhampton.

Gloucestershire clothiers prospered for several centuries from the manufacture and sales of the superfine broadcloth – until the mid-1800's. The cloth's smooth surface made it ideal for billiard table covers, jackets, tennis balls, and the like. Even today virtually all the billiard table covers for the

world are made in Stroud. Since some of the wool needed for this cloth,especially at Kingswood, came from Spain, this may account for the various visits made by Sir William Halliday (G-100) to Portugal in the 1590 period when the war with Spain (including the Armada in 1588) cut off much of the wool from Spain. On the side Sir William could spy for the Crown and gain experience that would later, in 1621, fit him to be Governor of the world's largest shipping operation, the East India Company.

It was customary in early times, and required by law under Henry VIII, that the clothier place his "mark" for identification of his cloth. Woven into the cloth, this mark was of angular design, usually incorporating a cross and a sign resembling a shepherd's crook, and often the clothier's initials. These marks were prized possessions, symbols of pride, that were frequently carved over the doorway or fireplace. The brother-in-law of Sir William Halliday, Jasper Clutterbuck of Kingstanley had such a mark and once took great caution to protect it from counterfeit. Edward Halyday of Rodborough throught so highly of his mark that he had it carved in his monumental brass when he died in 1519. This can be seen today in the Holy Trinity Church in Minchinhampton.

As the cloth industry grew, guilds were organized to control prices and wages. Complex rules were devised to assure a quality cloth. These were usually enforced by civil laws. It was out of this guild system that several Holladays, such as Sir Leonard, Sir William, and Giles migrated to London and made their mark on the world.

A word about selling the cloth. There were two chief outlets: Bristol and London. In the early days, around 1300, the chief export from Bristol, a city of 5000 people, was cloth. Nestled on the southern border of Gloucestershire as an independent city since 1373, it was a relatively close port from which both wool and cloth were shipped to Europe through its local customs. Also, dyes were imported there for use in Gloucestershire. Bristol grew fast as a port, second only to London. In 1497 John Cabot sailed from Bristol for the New World. By 1550 London had surpassed Bristol in shipping of cloth. But in the mid-1600's, due in part to the civil war in England, and also throwing open the tobacco trade with the New World in 1639 which had previously been exclusive to London, Bristol broke the London monopoly on shipping to America. Indeed, in the 1654-80 period Bristol became the monopoly! It played a key role in colonizing the New World, for in that period over 10,000 persons left Bristol for the West, a number of Holladays among them. By the mid-1600's Bristol had as many as twenty sugar mills in or near it. In 1666 out of a convoy of 23 ships that arrived there 19 were laden with tobacco from Virginia and the Barbadoes. By 1700 it had grown to 60,000 people, and was a major center for slave trade. In 1725 its ships carried 17,000 slaves to the plantations of the West. Bristol at that time had about 15 glass making factories.

So through the years Bristol served Gloucestershire in a number of ways, but, strangely, few Holladays have ever lived there, even though it is today a city of over half a million people.

London presents a different story. From 1550 most of the cloth from Gloucestershire went to London. Apparently it was more economical to distribute it from there than from other points. Cloth was sent to London in packs of ten sheets, a total of 440 pounds. At first it was primarily carried by packhorses, but finally "fly wagons" and vans came into use in the late 1600's. Daily departures were made from the larger towns for London, and the trip took three days. Roads were muddy and slow, and even as late as 1700 a whole day was required to take a wagon from Stroud to Chalford and back, a total distance of only ten miles!

Taking cloth to London could be precarious. William Halliday was robbed of cloth at Stanwell, just west of that city (and half a mile below present Heathrow airport), in 1600, by one Edmund Shordiche, reportedly a Buckingham gentleman!

The clothier could arrange his own sales for the English market, but all London exports were channelled through agents at Blackwell Hall on Basinghall Street. Cloth from each shire was kept separate. It is significant to note that Sir Leonard Holliday (F-250) from Rodborough lived in Bassishaw within a block of Basinghall St., and Sir William not far away. Both were from Rodborough. Records also show that even in the 1700's the Levant and East India companies which Sir Leonard helped to found and operate, and the latter being governed by Sir William (G-100) 1621-23, were major exporters of Gloucestershire cloth by way of London! In fact, the East India Company had an office on the Frome just below the Holliday Mill in Chalford, ostensibly in the 1700's for exporting cloth.

Since Gloucester has played a significant role in family history, we should mention that it has traditionally ranked next to Bristol in importance. While in the 1600's it had only about 5000 people, today it has well over 100,000. It has been of political and business interest to the family for several centuries.

So the life of Thomas Holliday and of his forebears and descendants can be seen in fuller and richer context as these ancestors plied their cloth trade over the centuries past. For over these years the Holladays have been active in the cloth business. Wills from 1514 refer to Holladay testators as having been dyers, fullers, carders, mercers, clothiers, clothworkers, and the like. In his will on October 4, 1667, Giles Holliday of Pakenhill (Rodborough and Stroud) specifically instructed his executrix daughters Mary and Martha "to sell and dispose of all my cloth at London and elsewhere".[84] In 1693 another Giles Holliday, also of Rodborough, lived in St. Benet Fink Parish in London, within a few blocks of Basinghall St., and he called himself a "clothworker" in his will.[85] From the Frome flowed fortunes for the famed Holladay family.

But to summarize, the two chief centers of Holliday mill activities were at Frome Hall on the north side of Rodborough and at Chalford. Of these two, Frome Hall held the greater distinction for size and wealth. As indicated, Edward Halyday (D-200) operated it until his death in 1519, then his son William ran it around 1545. In the 1678 period Michael Haliday ran it. By 1687 Giles Phillips, who married Mrs. Mary Holliday, had interest in it. By 1693 Nathaniel Holliday was involved in it, and then William Essington who married Michael's daughter Ann. Soon thereafter the mill passed to Thomas Phillips. By 1776 it was back in family hands, being operated by William Halliday.[86]

In addition, the Hollidays intermarried or otherwise had joint interests with numerous families along the Frome in operating cloth mills.

With this background let us now return to the line of Thomas (H-240).

From his will in 1641 we learn of his then living children: Thomas (I-240), of whom in the next seciton; Mary (I-245), birth date not known; Daniel (I-250), c. December 7, 1628; Sarah (I-255) c. March 12, 1632/3, buried December 7, 1641; Elizabeth (I-260), c. November 4, 1634, buried January 29, 1690; and William (I-265), c. November 5, 1637, and who had a number of children.

I-240. THOMAS HOLLIDAY OF CHALFORD

Born on March 1, 1624/5, in Chalford, Thomas doubtless lived in or near Chalford most, if not all, his life. He was about 16 at the time of his father's death in 1641, and probably bore much of the responsibility for rearing his five brothers and sisters. We have no record of the date of the death of Edith his mother, for the "first Civil War" began in 1642, with the consequent loss of records. We would assume that Thomas carried on the cloth business at Chalford, though this was likely difficult during the war years.

Nor do we know with certainty the date of Thomas's marriage, or his wife's name. She was possibly Dorcas, for there was an entry in the *Minchinhampton Parish Register* dated March 25, 1666, stating "Dorcas, wife of Thomas Holliday, buried". As was sometimes done, Thomas was not identified as "of Chalford". We cannot therefore be sure that Dorcas's husband was I-240. However, there is a notation in the *Minchinhampton Churchwarden's Accounts Book* in 1665 that "rec'd of Thomas Holliday for his wiffe's grave, 0.6.8d" (six shillings, eight pence). This doubtless refers to Dorcas as we have no record of the wife of any other Thomas having died in this period. He might have been the Thomas of Minchinhampton who died in 1696, but for reasons given below we do not think so.

Earlier, in 1637, is an entry in the *Minchinhampton Churchwarden's Accounts Book* stating that Thomas Holliday was paid ten shillings for ringing the bell. Thomas was just 12 years of age but old enough to perform such duties. In this same book for April 3, 1661, is another entry stating that the supervisors for the highway for the coming year were Thomas Hayward for the town of Minchinhanpton and Thomas Holliday for "Hidd (Hyde) and Chalford".[87] This was an office which several generations of the family were to occupy. Hyde is a village between Chalford and Minchinhampton.

Equally explicit is an entry in the Parish Register dated October 29, 1667, stating "Thomas Holliday of Chawford, buried". This was doubtless Thomas (I-240), who had died at the age of 42. The only other data found on Thomas is an entry in the Register of March 1, 1646/7, stating that "John, son of Thomas Holliday, baptized; born Feb. 27." John (J-230) is found no more in the records, so he likely died during the war period 1647-60. From all these facts it appears that Thomas married in 1646, at the age of 21, and named his first son John. His next son was probably Thomas (J-240), whose birthdate is not recorded, but it was most likely in 1648. The next male baptism entered in the Register as the son of a Thomas was named Thomas in 1661. We think that this was the Thomas of Minchinhampton who died in 1696 or 1697, and not of Chalford, that the son Thomas

died young, and is therefore not in his father's will made in 1695. This son could not be Thomas (J-240) since the latter Thomas married in 1671, and the above son would have been only ten years old in 1671.

Possibly because of sudden death, unfortunately, Thomas (I-240) did not leave a will – at least one has not been found in the rather well-kept Gloucester records. So we know less about him than either his father or son. We would think that he, too, was buried at Minchinhampton.

J-240. THOMAS HOLLIDAY OF CHALFORD

Born in about 1648 in Chalford, at the height of the Civil War, Thomas was almost an infant at the time of the execution of Charles I in 1649. He was about 18 at the time of his father's death in 1667. That he lived and died in Chalford there is no doubt. That he was a clothier, i.e., manufacturer of cloth, there is also no doubt. That he operated Holliday (or Stoneford) Mill on the Frome at the foot of Cowcumbe Hill there is no question since the parish record entry for the christening of his son John (K-250) states in unusual detail this location as though to oblige posterity and the searching genealogist. The entry states "Thomas Holiday of Challford, gent., of Stonford". Mill records clearly show that Holliday Mill was also called Bidmead and Stoneford, depending on the period and who operated it.[88]

The record of Thomas's first marriage is in the *Bisley Parish Register,* which shows that he married Elizabeth Savile (also spelled Sevell and Seville in the records) at Bisley on January 26, 1670/1. She was of a fairly numerous and well-to-do family that had been in Gloucestershire from the 1500's, and in the Bisley area since the 1640's. Of special interest is that Seville's Mill (or Clayfield Mill) was only a few hundred yards above Holliday's Mill on the Frome at Chalford. It had operated since 1608, or earlier, and in about 1640 was in the tenure of Richard Batt of Bussage, who lived half a mile above Chalford, and who was brother-in-law of Thomas Holliday, Elizabeth's father-in-law. Elizabeth apparently lived just above or east of the mill in Chalford, and just inside Bisley Parish. So she and Thomas were near neighbors, both in business and in love. In 1649 Jane Watkins, daughter of Richart Batt, conveyed the mill to Walter Sevill (son of Thomas, and born in 1622 in Cheltenham, 20 miles above Chalford). In 1663 the mill was part of the settlement of the marriage of John Sevill and Hester King. In 1712 John Sevill sold the mill to Thomas Harmer of Minchinhampton.[89]

The birthdate of Elizabeth has not been found in IGI for Gloucestershire, probably because of the loss of records in the 1642-60 war period during which she would surely have been born. We think she was born very near 1651. Her lineage is perhaps best shown in IGI records which list John Seville marrying Maria Tannar on June 26, 1608, at Minchinhampton, whose son Samuel was christened there on November 20, 1608. Samuel had Martha (christened March 14, 1640); Thomas (christened October 20, 1660); and Joan (christened December 27, 1662), all at Bisley. We highly suspect that Samuel was Elizabeth's father but that her birth was not recorded because of the war. To help support this thought is the fact that Thomas and Elizabeth Holliday named their oldest son Samuel (K-240) for her father, and their second son Thomas (K-245) for his father, reversing the usual custom. John (K-250), the "Ranger" presented in the next chapter, was likely named for Elizabeth's grandfather John Seville, or for Thomas' brother John (J-230).

The *Minchinhampton Parish Register* states that on "January 10, 1677/8, Elizabeth ye wife of Tho. Halliday of Chalford, Gent., deceased this life". In a rather unusual adjacent entry is "Ye wife of Thomas Holiday, Chalford, buryed ye 11th day" – unusual in that both death and burial dates were not generally recorded. Perhaps this was out of deference to Thomas's prominence.

Now at the age of 30, Thomas did not wait long to marry again – a custom in those days. Consequently, on August 8, 1678, about seven months after Elizabeth's passing, he married Sarah Webb at Minchinhampton. By Sarah he had six children who are listed below.

Sarah was also born during the war, in about 1659, and her exact lineage has therefore been elusive. A popular name, there were numerous Sarah Webbs in that area with whom Thomas's wife might be confused. First, there was Sarah Holliday, widow of Giles, who made her will in Randwick (six miles northwest of Chalford) in 1678, and who had a son Thomas, christened February 25, 1646/7, and died October 17, 1709.[90] But in addition to these two Sarah Hollidays were several Sarah Webbs in Gloucestershire between 1635 and 1661, who might have been the wife of Thomas, as shown by IGI christening records: Sarah, christened at Westbury on Severn in 1635, daughter of John and

Mary Webb; christened at Tetbury 1636, daughter of Roger; christened at Horsley 1638, daughter of Edward; christened at Randwick 1639, daughter of William; christened at Stroud 1640, daughter of Thomas; christened at Stroud 1643, daughter of John; christened at Stonehouse 1643, daughter of Simon; christened at Hawkesbury 1655, daughter of Edward; christened at Tetbury 1659, daughter of John; and christened at Kingstanley 1661, daughter of Robert.[91] Of these, all would be old (or young) enough to marry and possibly have six children by Thomas, though more likely if born after 1640. We rather think that the Sarah who married Thomas was the one born at Tetbury in 1659, daughter of John, and thus about 19 years of age at time of marriage.

Because of close ties of the Webbs in Virginia with those in Gloucestershire, and their likely influence on the migration of John the Ranger (K-250), son of Thomas, to America, we emphasize that at least two significant activities had linked the Webbs and Hollidays for many years: marriages and mills. On the first, the following marriages are found in the vicinity: James Hollyday to Sarah Webb at Horsley on April 9, 1655; Richard Webb, clothier of Rodborough, to Mary Hayward widow of Giles Hayward and sister to William Hollyday of Rodborough, on May 26, 1655; Richard Holliday, gentleman of Stroud, 25, to Sarah Webb, 21, of Stroud, on February 10, 1669; Ann Holliday, 20, of Horsley, to John Webb, 50, of Horsley, on September 1, 1685; Giles Holliday of Rodborough, clothier, to Hester Webb, daughter of John and Jane Webb of Rodborough, at Shipton Moyne, on October 16, 1691; James Holliday, 23, of Horsley, to Sarah Webb, 20, of Horsley, July 31, 1691 (witness: Thomas Holliday); Ann Holliday to William Webb, Minchinhampton, June 5, 1726; and Mary Holliday to Thomas Webb at Minchinhampton on June 20, 1727.

The Webbs were active clothiers located near contemporary Hollidays. In the 1500's they operated Holcomb Mill at Avening. During the 1600's Benjamin Webb owned Walk Mill on Little Avon. Of special interest is the lease of Ham Mill in 1601 from William Webb to Nicholas and Thomas Webb, this mill being down the Frome from the Holliday Mill about three miles. Webbs owned this mill from about 1600 to 1750. In 1642 Samuel Webb gave allegiance to Charles I that his corn mill might receive a "letter of protection". In 1675 Edward and Samuel Webb operated Egypt Mill at Nailsworth, and then George Hudson and Henry Willoughby leased it to Richard, son of Edward Webb and likely the one who married Mary Holliday Hayward. In 1687 the Cam Mill was leased to Nicholas and Robert Webb of Wotton-under-Edge, clothiers. Daniel Webb was operating a mill at Stonehouse in 1724. These activities extended throughout the 1700's. Of further significance is that in 1770 William Webb, a descendant of the Dudbridges (who had married into the Holliday family) sold his share of the mill at Woodchester. Even to the middle of the 1800's the Webbs operated mills at Chalford, nearby Brimscombe, and Avening.[92]

Let us now identify the various Thomas Hollidays living near Thomas (J-240) in order that the future student of this line may not be confused. Already mentioned was Thomas, son of Giles, christened 1646 at Minchinhampton and buried in 1709 at Rodborough. There was a Thomas who had a son John, born February 27 and christened at Minchinhampton March 1, 1646/7. This Thomas was likely I-240. There was a Thomas who had a son Philip, christened at Minchinhampton July 29, 1661; daughter Alice christened there March 16, 1662/3; daughter Mary christened there October 25, 1663; and daughter Sarah christened March 11, 1666/7. This Thomas was probably also the innkeeper in Minchinhampton who made his will on August 21, 1695, which was probated on May 5, 1697. He names sons John and Samuel, and daughters Alice, Sarah, and Jane, all married. Of these children only Alice (c. 1662) and Sarah (c. 1666) are listed in the *Minchinhampton Parish Register,* as the others were born during the war period. Thomas names his wife Sarah in his will.

So there were many Thomas Hollidays, but most interesting is that two of the these, the innkeeper and J-240, each had a wife named Sarah, and each had sons named Samuel and John in the 1678-97 period living within two miles of each other! The exact identity of the innkeeper is not yet known, but more about his son John later. This Thomas may have descended from the Thomas of Minchinhampton who was christened in 1585 and had a son Thomas christened in 1617. The thrust of this discussion is that one must be very careful in distinguishing between the children of Thomas (d. 1697) and those of Thomas (J-240). Fortunately, the parish register adds "of Stonford", "of Chalford", or "gentleman" when referring to most of the children of the latter Thomas, our progenitor, and his will confirms who they were.

Possibly a little confusing, there were to other references to Thomas Holliday. On May 6, 1689, Thomas Holliday, baker of Minchinhampton, was bondsman to the estate of Thomas Iles and his son John. We think that this Thomas was the innkeeper. Also, on September 17, 1686, Thomas

Holliday witnessed the renunciation of executorship of William Halliday to the will of Thomas Horrell of Rodborough.[93] This Thomas appears to be the son of Giles who died in Rodborough in 1709.

The *Minchinhampton Churchwarden's Accounts Book* provides most of the glimpses of Thomas's activities during his later years. In 1677 he, Timothy Webb, and John Doan received a pound for "breaking ground for ye church burials". In 1681 he had the honor of being chosen a churchwarden by the minister and parishioners. There is a memorandum in 1708 in the accounts book stating that "the 25th day of Aprill 1683 Thomas Holyday of Chalford did then exchange eight seat places with Phillip Sheppard Esq. for four seat places in the seat that doth adjoyne to the pillar adjoyning to the pulpit.." In 1684 he followed in the footsteps of his father and was made supervisor of the highway for "Hide and Chauford" (Hyde and Chalford). Interestingly, William Webb (likely a close relative of Sarah) held the same job at the same time for "Hocum", likely meaning Holcomb Mill some three miles south of Holliday's Mill. On April 21, 1690, Thomas was asked to "collect for the poor of the Parish of Minchinhampton for the year ensuing and gather up all sums of money". In 1691 the record was more specific for Thomas's work as overseer for the poor, stating "Thomas Holliday of Chawford". From another source is proof of Thomas's charity. Under the Rodborough section of Rudder's history of Gloucestershire is a note that Thomas Holliday, clothier, gave "100 pounds forever for teaching three poor boys to read and write".[94] The exact date is not given, but in the same section and apparently in the same period, Michael Holliday, Nathaniel Beard, and Henry King, all clothiers, gave 5 pounds, 10 pounds, and 250 pounds respectively to Rodborough charities. These three men flourished in the Stroud-Rodborough area in the 1675-1700 period, and the Thomas Holliday named above must have been their contemporary, and therefore J-240. In any event, we are proud to see Thomas demonstrating his religious beliefs through service to his fellow men.

To return to Sarah, wife of Thomas, she died in late December 1700, and was buried on Christmas Day, 1700, as recorded in the *Minchinhampton Parish Register*. She was likely buried in the churchyard there. Her husband Thomas refers in his will to the "distemper that the family now languishes under". Apparently they both succumbed to it, as he died some two weeks after her death. He made his will on January 12, 1700/1, and was buried on January 21. Thus, he probably died on January 19 or 20, near the age of 53. His complete will is as follows:

In the name of God. Amen. I, Thomas Hollyday, of Chawford Bottom in the Parish of Minchinhampton in the County of Gloucester, Clothier, being sick and weak in body, but of sound and perfect mind and memory do make and ordain this my present last will and testament. In manner and form following (that is to say). First and principally I commend my soul to the hands of Almighty God, hoping through the merits of my Saviour to have full and free pardon and forgiveness of all my sins and to inherit everlasting life, and my body I committ to the earth to be decently buried att the discretion of my Excr. hereafter named. And as touching the disposition of all such temporal estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me I give and dispose thereof as followeth;

Imprimis. I give and bequeath unto my sonn Thomas and his heirs forever messuage or tenement and the appurtenances wherein the Widow Stoner now dwelleth and also the sum of twenty pounds to be paid unto him by my sonn Samuell, my Excr., hereinafter named within six months next after my decease pursuant to the bond already by him given for that purpose. ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my sonn John the sum of forty pounds to be paid likewise by my said Excr. within six months next after my decease pursuant also to the bond to him given by my Excr. for that purpose. ITEM. I give unto my said sonn John my best suit of clothes and my third best bedd, one rugg, one pair of blanketts, one flaxen sheet, one flaxen pillow drawer, a little table board in the green chamber, and my biggest bell mettle pott. ITEM. I give unto my sonn Nathaniell one shilling. ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my sonn William the sum of forty pounds to be paid by my said Excr. within six months next after my decease pursuant to the bond given by my said Excr. for that purpose. ITEM. I give unto my said sonn William, a little kettle. ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my sonn Daniell the sum of forty pounds to be paid unto him likewise by my said Excr. within six months next after my decease pursuant also to the bond already given by my said Excr. for that purpose. ITEM. I give unto my said sonn Daniell a little bell mettle pott. ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my said sonnes Samuell and John each of them half a dozen of napkins. ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my said sonnes William and Daniell each of them one truckle bed stead and bedd with appurtenances. ITEM. I give unto my daughter mary now the wife of Robert Trotman half a crown. ITEM. I give unto my daughter Sarah the sum of forty pounds to be paid in like manner within six months

next after my decease pursuant to the bond given to her by my said Excr. for that purpose. ITEM. I give unto my said daughter Sarah the bedd and bed stead in my parlour chamber with the appurtenances and half a dozen of redd chegres and four of my largest dishes of pewter, one fire shovel and tongs, a little table board, one paire of andirons, a chiney dish in my parlour chamber, my new chest and my silver goblett, my little looking glass, my second biggest kettle, my great boyler, and one dozen of trenchers. ITEM. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susanna the sum of forty pounds to be paid also by my said Excr. within six months next after my decease pursuant to the bond to her already given for that purpose. ITEM. I give unto my said daughter Susanna my bedd and bed stead with the appurtenances in the little chamber within the parlour chamber and four of my next largest dishes of pewter, my old chest and chest of drawers, my great looking glass, my round table, my great kettle, my middle boyler and one dozen trenchers. ITEM. All my linnen which my last and late deceased wife brought with her to me as also such as she made and provided since our intermarriage, I give and bequeath unto my said daughters Sarah and Susanna to be equally divided between them share and share alike. ITEM. My will and desire is that if it shall please God my said sonne Samuell shall be afflicted with distemper which my family now languishes under and shall thereby depart this life and come not to enjoy the estate already settled upon him that then and in such case my said sonne Thomas and his heirs shall hold and enjoy such my said estate and then devise and bequeath to him, my said sonne Thomas of the messuage with the appurtenances in the position of the Widow Stoner and of the sum of twenty pounds and goods shall as to him become void and my said sonne John and his heirs shall hold and enjoy the said messuage with the appurtenances in the position of the Widow Stoner and the said legacy of twenty pounds and goods to him my said sonne Thomas by this my will given shall be equally divided to and among my children Thomas, John, William, Daniell, Sarah, and Susanna or such of them as shall be then living. ITEM. My will and meaning further is that if my said sonne Nathaniell shall depart this life before he shall come to enjoy my messuage and land att the Golden Valley so that my sonne William shall succeed to enjoy the same that then the legacy of forty pounds hereby given to my said sonne William shall be equally divided to and amongst my said children Thomas, John, Daniell, Sarah, and Susanna or such of them as shall be then living. And my will and meaning further is that if any of legatees shall depart this life within six months next after my decease that then the legacy or legacys of him, her, or them so dying shall be equally divided amongst my surviving children, my said sonne Nathaniell and my said daughter Mary excepted. All the rest of my goods, cattle, chattels, personnal estate whatsoever I give and bequeath unto my said sonne Samuell who I make sole Excr. of this my will and do make and constitute my son-in-law Robert Trotman overseer thereof, and I give unto him ten shillings and revoking all my former wills by me made and declaring this to be my last will and testament. I do hereunto sett my hand and seale this twelfth day of January anno domini 1700.

Signed, sealed and published by the said Testator to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us

Samuell Butt
Isaac Dickes
Kimbroh Parson (Mark)

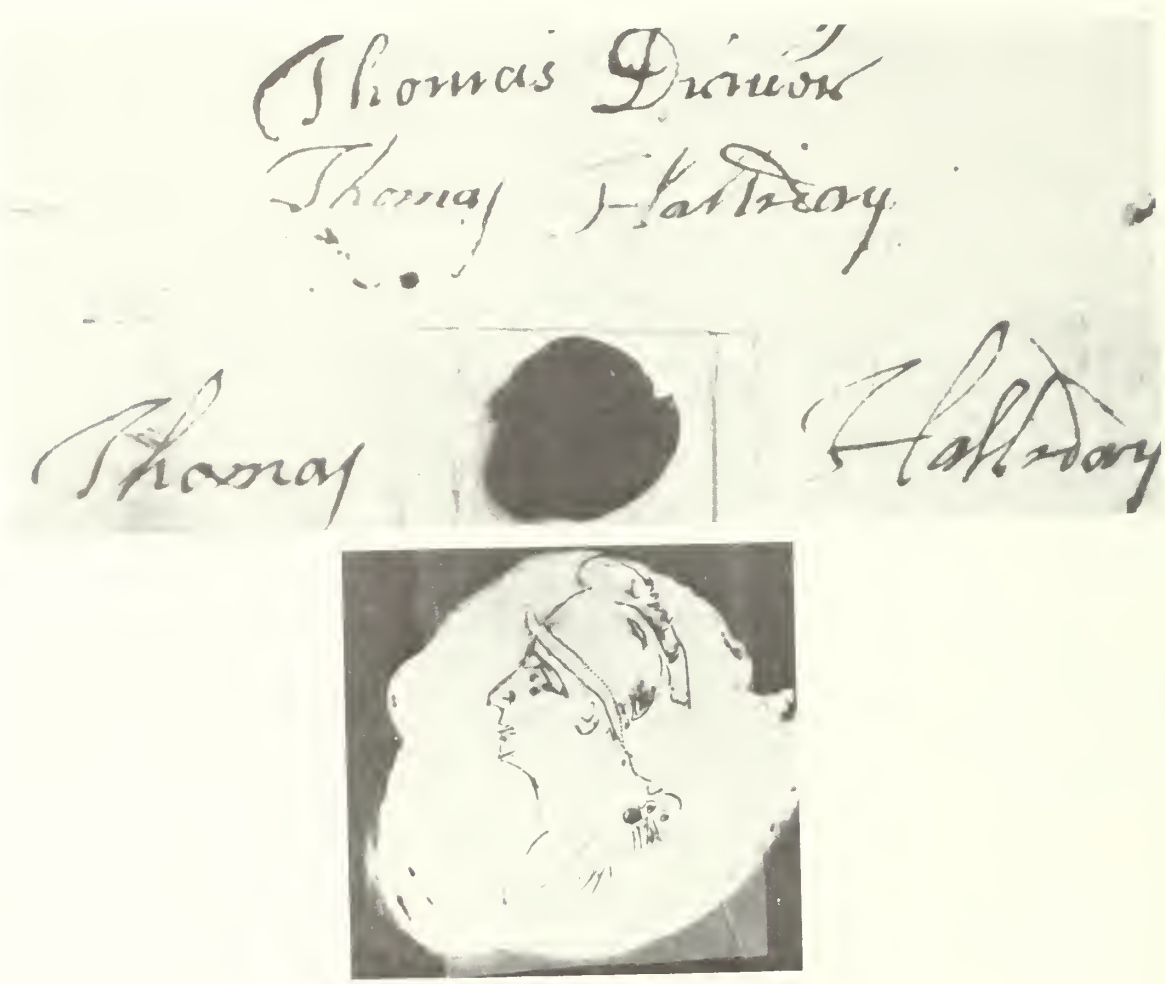
Thomas Holliday[95]

This signature of Thomas Holliday is the oldest found in this family line. In the customary Latin the probate of this will was recorded on January 23, 1700/1.

From this interesting will one can gain a rather accurate picture of the size and nature of Thomas's estate. A "trencher" was a large wooden tray, and a "truckle bed" was simply a small bed that rolled under a larger one, to save space. In later years it was called a "trundle" bed. Evidently Thomas was well-to-do, owning a sizeable house, considerable metal ware, and a variety of real estate. With no surviving wife he properly names his eldest son Samuel as executor, who is now at the age of 29. He places trust in his new son-in-law Robert Trotman by making him overseer. One of the three witnesses, Samuel Butt (or Batt), was likely a relative to Richard Batt named in his grandfather Thomas's will in 1641, and probably lived nearby.

Further comments on this will are made as each of Thomas's children is discussed below.

However, before doing this, a few more words are in order regarding Thomas's house, mill, and location. As his will states, he lived in "Chawford Bottom", meaning at the foot of Cowcumbe Hill (sometimes called Colcombe Hill) about a quarter mile inside the west boundary of Chalford and at the east end of Golden Valley. We visited this spot in 1978, and in more detail in 1982. We were



SIGNATURES OF THOMAS DRIVER AND THOMAS HOLLIDAY (J-240) ON WILL OF ANOTHER THOMAS HOLLIDAY OF MINCHINHAMPTON IN 1695. (LOWER) SIGNATURE OF THOMAS HOLLIDAY OF CHALFORD (J-240) ON HIS WILL IN 1701, AND HIS SEAL (APPARENTLY KING WILLIAM III ON SEAL).

fortunate to meet Mr. Lionel Padin who is a retired automobile engineer, having for years operated a garage within a few hundred feet of Thomas's house. He is a local historian, and upon our introduction he knew immediately the connections between the Hollidays and the house and mill. As he graciously showed us around Chalford to look at the old houses and mills, he explained that his father was a "silk throwster" (weaver) at Holliday Mill over 70 years ago. In about 1902 the mill ceased to manufacture silk fabric, and during World War I was used by the "Primrose League" (founded by Disraeli) to make parcels for the troops in France. At present the mill is owned by "Arnold's Designs", and is used to make plastic ware. The lower part of the four-story structure is made from stone blocks, likely part of the original mill built in the mid-1600's or earlier, while the upper floors of brick were added in about 1870. The reference to the tuckmill in the will of Thomas Holliday in 1641 suggests that the older part of the mill was built in the early 1600's.

As for the house, it is of about the same age as the mill. Its durable walls and chimneys can be seen in the photo. Modernized from time to time, this elegant, symmetrical house has in recent years had its front covered with smooth stone blocks. The upper floors are used as tenements, and the first floor for offices. It is in an excellent state of preservation. When razing a wing on its eastern side in 1973 the builders removed a stone lentil over one of the doors. It is now in the office building there.

HOUSE AND MILL OF THOMAS HOLLIDAY OF CHALFORD AT THE FOOT OF COWCUMBE HILL (1982)

LENTIL REMOVED FROM DOORWAY IN HOUSE OF THOMAS HOLLIDAY IN 1973

(See photo). We would suspect that this imposing house was likely built in part by Thomas's father, but judging from the will of his father in 1641 it is doubtful if this is the exact spot where the latter Thomas lived and died in 1641, although he owned ground there.

The valley at the house and mill is not more than 300 feet wide between the foot of the wooded valley wall on each side. It narrows even more in its meandering to the east, but widens to a quarter mile or more as it extends westward over a mile to Brimscombe. The Frome flows generally down its center, and is fed by numerous springs along the way.

Running within a hundred feet of the house is Highway 419 which goes from Stroud to Cirencester through Chalford, and is called the Old London Road. It crosses the Frome just in front of the house, and in years past came to be known as the "stone ford" or "Stoneford" at the point of crossing. Actually the stream is an old canal. In the early 1800's a canal was dug along the river, eastward from the Severn and westward from the upper reaches of the Thames, tunnelling under the Cotswolds east of Chalford. Using many locks, boats plied this canal until about 1920. Sizeable boats came up the Frome to Brimscombe, but going eastward to Chalford only long, narrow boats could be used. Thus Chalford had canals leading to London in one direction and to Bristol in the other, well before railroads were built. Now a railroad runs the length of the valley.

VIEW OF GOLDEN VALLEY LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM CHALFORD HILL DOWN ONTO THE THOMAS HOLLIDAY PLACE ON THE FROME

K-240. Samuel Holliday. An entry in the *Minchinhampton Parish Register* states: "Samuel ye son of Thomas Holliday of Stonford was baptized ye 21st day of March and was born ye 16th day". Samuel was the oldest child of Thomas and Elizabeth Seville Holiday of Chalford. As stated before, Thomas probably chose to name his oldest son Samuel rather than Thomas for Samual Seville, Elizabeth's father, bending a bit the old rule that before 1700 the oldest son was named for his paternal grandfather. It is not too difficult to distinguish Samuel from Samuel, second son of Thomas of Minchinhampton named above who died in 1697. This second Samuel was doubtless born before 1660 and was at least ten years older than Samuel of Chalford.

Samuel Holliday, "age about 28, bachelor", and Mary Cooke, "age about 26, spinster", both of Minchinhampton, took their marriage allegations at Stroud on December 5, 1702.[96]

That Samuel remained in Chalford the remainder of his life there is little doubt. He was recorded numerous times in the *Minchinhampton Churchwarden's Accounts Book,* almost to the time of his death. On December 26, 1704, he made a "return of the Supervizers of the High Wayes for Minching Hampton for Hyde and Chalford". This was for the stage road (not the one up Cowcumbe Hill) leading from Chalford to Minchinhampton. Following in the footsteps of both his father and grandfather, Samuel was again appointed to this position in 1705/6.[97]

Samuel was active in Holy Trinity affairs. In 1706/8 he was an overseer for Chalford, and in 1708/9 as churchwarden there, and at one time paid Richard Holliday eight pence for some service. An entry in 1708 in this book referring to the seat places of Thomas Holyday of Chalford given in 1683, states: "...Also, Samuel Holyday son and heir of the said Tho. Holyday being churchwarden in the said 1708 enlarged the seat and rooms in the said seat for his own use..." In one of the 1708 entries is the signature of Samuel for those who may be interested. Various entries from 1714 to 1725 testify to Samuel's dedication to the Holy Trinity Church.[98]

As for business matters, after their father's death in 1701 Samuel and his brother Thomas chose to remain in the cloth business at Chalford at the mill his father and grandfather, and likely their greatgrandfather, had run. This mill, variously called Bidmead's, Stoneford, or Holliday's Mill, depending on the year and who was operating it, is described by Dr. Tann as follows:

> *In 1726 Samuel Holliday conveyed a fulling and gig mill called Stoneford Mill to William Bawden. It had been formerly occupied by Samuel Holliday, then Thomas Holliday, James Bidmead junior, James Bidmead senior, and Samuel Bidmead. The Thames & Severn Canal map shows "Mr. Bidmead's Mill' to be the next site upstream from the Bliss Mill complex...A directory of 1820 describes a John Driver as of Holliday's Mill.*[99]

Judging from the wording of his father's will, Samuel had already received a sizeable legacy in the "estate already settled upon him" before his father's death, a rather common practice. This may well have been property relating to cloth manufacture, along with bequests in his blanket legacy made near the end of the will to Samuel his executor. We should add that the Bidmead family lived near Chalford, and are found in the Bisley parish register.

Returning for a moment to Samuel's church activities, on May 19, 1727, is an entry in the church notes regarding a seat for one Richard Plummer of Lincoln's Inn, London, when he visited, apparently as a dignitary. This was a "seat to which the pulpit is attached except two foot at the lower end next the door of said seat and the upper half of the third seat from the Rector's desk, being the seat wherein Mr. Webb now usually sits, who has the other half of the said seat, both which seats are west from the pulpit which were lately in the possession and peaceful and quiet enjoyment of Samuel Holliday of Chalford..."[100] Soon after this, and likely because of it that Samuel no longer held these seats, his wife Mary was ill, and was buried on September 16 at Minchinhampton. Soon afterward, on April 6, 1731, Samuel was also buried there, at the age of 59.

To Samuel and Mary were born: Elizabeth (c. November 30, 1704), doubtless named for Samuel's mother; Thomas (c. August 20, 1709); and Nathaniel (c. January 22, 1717/8). We have made no effort to trace these children beyond this point.

K-245. Thomas Holliday. An entry in the *Minchinhampton Parish Register* states "Thomas ye son of Thomas Holliday of Stonford baptized ye 16th day of November 1673". Gloucestershire marriage allegations show that on May 1, 1708, Thomas Holyday married Elizabeth Cooke, 42, both of "Hampton Road", doubtless meaning the road between Chalford and Minchinhampton.[101] Thomas's age was not given, but he was by now 45, which raises the question as to whether he had married previously. Elizabeth was likely the sister of Mary Cooke who married Samuel Holliday in 1702. Another record shows that Thomas was "of Bristol", that his marriage was recorded at Gloucester, as of March 1708, and that Elizabeth was "of Hampton", meaning Minchinhampton. We suggest that an error was made in the latter date, and that "May" was mistaken for "Mar", and that these two Thomases were the same man. We also suspect that Thomas had married previously, had lived in Bristol for a time, perhaps as a factor for his father, and by 1708 had returned to near Chalford.

Perhaps to confuse the identity of Thomas, at least when he died, mention is made in the Gloucestershire will of one Joseph Staples, broadweaver of Minchinhampton, dated August 16, 1712, in which he gives "unto Mary the wife of Thomas Hollyday five pounds, and unto Elizabeth the

daughter of Mary Hollyday five pounds".[102] If this was Thomas (K-245) then he had recently married Mary, but we have no record of that. There is a suggestion that Thomas was deceased, but it does not say so. Perhaps to confuse further, there was another Thomas, malster of Minchinhampton, who made his will on March 10, 1753, and named his wife Mary. We think that this was the son of Samuel (K-240), and christened in 1709.[103] There are numerous entries in the *Minchinhampton Churchwardens' Accounts Book* to Thomas Holliday, on to 1760. These could refer to either or both of the above Thomases, or to Thomas, son of William Holliday, who was also born in 1709. The entries refer in 1717 to a Thomas being paid by the church for some small services; supervising the road at Hyde and Chalford in 1732 and in 1738; being overseer in 1734 and 1751; helping buy a fire engine for Minchinhampton in 1755; and buying a seat in the church in 1760. We have not attempted to unravel these records.

What is more certain is that Thomas for a time at least was a clothier in Chalford along with his brother Samuel. We rather think that he remained in this business for most of his life, and that, like his half-brother Nathaniel, he lived to a ripe age. Up to 1740 the parish records at Minchinhampton do not list a Thomas as dying who would fit Thomas's description.

K-247. Elizabeth Holliday. While no christening date is found in the parish records for Elizabeth, there is one for her death at about the age of 15, on January 29, 1689/90. She was likely born in late 1674 or early 1675 since the gap between Thomas and John is the only place she could fit. She was doubtless named for her mother.

K-250. John Holliday. Christened April 26, 1676, at Minchinhampton, John was the last child of Thomas and Elizabeth Holliday who was living in 1701. Since he is on the trunk of the tree he is the subject of the next chapter, being called "the Ranger". He is not to be confused with other John Hollidays: son of Richard born at Bisley in 1687, and son of Samuel (K-240) who died at Minchinhampton in 1697. This latter John appears to have run the Crown Inn a few hundred paces from Holy Trinity Church, succeeding his father. The *Minchinhampton Churchwardens' Accounts Book* lists a John Holliday as a carpenter who repaired the church from 1711 on to 1758, including the church roof, bells, and pews, and in providing wine for the communion. He was doubtless the innkeeper.

We should point out that John received 40 pounds from his father's will, while his older brother Samuel received an estate already discussed, and Thomas received the "tenements and appurtenances wherein the widow Stoner now dwelleth". He provided that if Samuel died before settlement of the estate Thomas would acquire his legacy, and John would acquire Thomas's legacy. To be noted especially is that Nathaniel, younger than John, but oldest son of Sarah and Thomas, had already been given the "messuage and land att Golden Valley", where indeed he lived for the rest of his life. This was likely done at the persuasions of his mother Sarah. It would appear from all these legacies that John could well feel some degree of discrimination, and that since Samuel did not die from the distemper then rampant, and therefore John did not inherit the widow Stoner property, but only 40 pounds, he may have been somewhat upset and thus decided to go to America. It may be of some significance, therefore, that John did not name any of his sons Thomas, Samuel, or Nathaniel, but rather John, William, Daniel, etc.

But further details will be discussed in the next chapter.

K-255. Mary Holliday. Christened May 13, 1679, Mary married Robert Trotman April 8, 1700, at Holy Trinity in Minchinhampton, less than a year before her parents' death. She was the first child of Thomas and Sarah. The well respected Trotman family had run a mill in Stroud as early as 1589, and continued in the cloth business over the years in southern Gloucestershire.

K-260. Nathaniel Holliday. Born January 27, 1681/2, the first son of Thomas and Sarah. He was bequeathed by his father "my messuage and land att the Golden Valley" before he made his will, so in the will was merely given one shilling. In the 1715 period Nathaniel served as overseer of church funds for the poor for Chalford. The marriage allegations of Minchinhampton state in an entry dated October 11, 1704: "Nathaniel Holliday of Chawford, in ye Parish of Minchinhampton, 22, and Mary Greenwood of Siddenton, age 20, witness John Smith". This age agrees with the christening date for Nathaniel in the Parish Register. Apparently Nathaniel lived in or near Chalford all his life as the Minchinhampton monumental inscription lists him as "late of the Golden Valley" and dying on January 7, 1764, age 83, and his wife Mary on June 7, 1763, age 77, and having five children.[104] Three of these were listed in the Minchinhampton Parish Register: Mary, c. August 16, 1708; Ann, c. August 27, 1723, buried March 4, 1729/30; and Sarah, buried February 4, 1726/7.

K-265. William Holliday. Born December 7, 1683, William was half-brother to John and will be discussed in the next chapter. He, too, received 40 pounds in his father's will. No further record of him has been found in Gloucestershire records.

K-270. Daniel Holliday. For some reason Daniel's name does not appear in the Minchinhampton Parish Register. Since Thomas named him after William in his will, and it was customary to list legatees in order of age, then this is the proper slot for Daniel. There are several Daniels in the Bisley register of christenings during the period, but none as the son of Thomas. A Daniel Holliday was buried there in 1704, but this may well be another Daniel.

K-275. Sarah Holliday. Doubtless named for her mother, Sarah was born in about 1687. Nothing more is known of her.

K-280. Susanna Holliday. Same as for Sarah.[105]

Of these nine children it is to be observed that five – Thomas, Mary, William, Daniel, and Sarah – bore names of the siblings of their grandfather. We should add that Thomas may have had one other daughter, for the parish register records that Martha, daughter of a Thomas Holliday was buried August 13, 1689. However, no christening date has been found for her.

FOOTNOTES

1. There is another Frome River that flows northward by Frome, Somerset, into the Avon near Bath. "Frome" is thought to derive either from a Welsh word meaning "rank" or "luxuriant", or possibly from other languages meaning "stream".
2. The author has visited England five times, from 1960 to 1982. Three of these trips have included Gloucestershire and surrounding shires in southwest England about 100 miles from London. In late May and early June 1978 the author, his wife, son Robert, and brother Jack spent several days in Gloucestershire, Bristol, other parts of England, and Scotland. In late May 1981 the author, his wife, brother Wendell and his wife Virginia spent another enjoyable period in this area, going from London to Oxford where Wendell, as Provost of Vanderbilt University, presided at graduation exercises in Examination Hall at Oxford for Vanderbilt. For both trips we drove to Atlanta and caught a Delta flight at about six o'clock, arriving at Gatwick airport south of London at about seven o'clock the next morning. From here we drove a rental car about England. In September 1982 the author, wife Anne, son Robert, and brother Jack flew from Nashville to New York into Heathrow near London and spent two weeks in southern England, mostly in the Gloucestershire area, and with emphasis on Chalford and Minchinhampton. References are made to these trips in this chapter and those to follow.
3. *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* John Bellows Ltd., Gloucester, Vol. 3, 1878, p. 368.
4. *The Great Roll of the Pipe,* Published by the Pipe Roll Society, Wyman and Sons,London, 1890, Vol. 44 (1929), p. 178; Vol. 45 (1930), p. 105. On a visit to Minchinhampton in September 1982 we were surprised to hear a parishioner of Holy Trinity state that her neighbor was Reginald Holliday!
5. *Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland,* Longman, Green and Co., London, 1864, No. 33, p. 240.
6. *Calendar of Close Rolls of Edward I, 1279-88,* Mackie & Co., London, 1902, p. 181.
7. Elmore Deeds, D326T18/3, Gloucester Library, Personal Names Index.
8. *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries,* via Howard Beard, genealogist, Bisley (near Stroud), Gloucestershire.
9. *Deeds, D1262/2,* Gloucester Library.
10. E. W. Veale, *Great Red Book of Bristol,* Bristol Records Society, J. W. Arrowsmith, London, 1931, Vol. 2, p. 293. In T. P. Wadley's *Great Orphan Book and Book of Wills of Bristol,* Jeffries and Son of London, 1886 (LDS Library at Salt Lake City), no Holladay was found from 1382 to 1595, nor any in Bristol deeds 1207-1654.
11. "Chalford and Colcombe Deeds", *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* op. cit., Vol. LI, 1929, p. 214.
12. G. D. Ramsay, editor, "Two Sixteenth Century Taxation Lists-1545 and 1576", *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society,* Devizes, Wiltshire, 1954, Vol. X, p. 35.
13. Dr. Jennifer Tann, *Gloucestershire Woollen Mills,* David and Charles, Ltd., South Devon House, Newton Abbot, Devon, p. 186.
14. Op. cit., p. 187. We visited this large mill in September 1982. It ceased operation in the 1940's but the equipment and water wheel are still in good repair. The building is being renovated as a museum.
15. "Gloucester Diocese Under Bishop Hooper", *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire,* op. cit., Vol. LX, 1938, p. 73.
16. *Dictionary of National Biography,* Oxford Press, London, 1964, Vol. 3, p. 163.
17. John Burke, *History of the Commoners,* Henry Colburn, London, 1837, Vol. 2, p. 128. For a summary of Sir Leonard see Footnote 1, Chapter 4. For a detailed account of his life see the Holladay Collection, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.
18. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* op. cit., Vol. 10, 1885-6, p. 127.
19. *Calendar of Patent Rolls 1563-66,* His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1948, Vol. 3, p. 153.
20. W. H. Stevenson, editor, *Calendar of the Records of the Corporation of Gloucester,* John Bellows, Gloucester, 1893, pp. 443-44.
21. *Archaeologica Society of Antiquaries of London,* Published by the Society, London, Vol. 35, p. 431.
22. Op. cit., p. 433.
23. *The Names and Surnames of the Able and Sufficient Men in Body Fit for His Majesty's Service in the Wars within the County of Gloucester, in the Month of August, 1608,* compiled by John Smith of North Nibley, edited by the Right Hon. Lord Sherborne at Sherborne House in Gloucestershire. (In the Stroud Library). Pages 33 to 297 for Hollidays. See *Dictionary of National Biography.* op. cit., Vol. 18, p. 481 for Smith's life. He lived 1567-1640 and was a noted antiquarian. His eldest son was John Smith who died at 81 in 1692, and was instrumental in founding Perkeley Hundred in Virginia.
24. *Gloucestershire Quarter Sessions Book, QS1bIf14,* Gloucester Library.
25. George Sherwood, *Court Records, Exchequer and Chancery 1651-1700,* London, 1928, p. 300.
26. *Dictionary of National Biography,* op. cit., Vol. 18, pp. 202-210; Vol. 19, pp. 480-485.
27. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 104 ff.
28. *Personal Name Index, Q/S04,* p. 22, Gloucester Library.
29. Henry Hollyday,"Early History of the Hollyday Family 1297-1800", *Maryland Historical Magazine,* J. H. Furst Co., Baltimore, Md., 1931, Vol. 26, p. 160.
30. Burke, op. cit., p. 132. Much of the material in this chapter on the family prior to 1600 came from Burke. He does not claim complete authenticity for his pedigrees, but states that he has relied on the various families to supply the family histories.
31. Ibid.
32. Dr. Carl Holliday, a pamphlet, "The Holliday Family", written about 1910 and printed by Robert K. Holliday, Oak Hill, West Virginia. Dr. Holliday was Professor of English at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, at the University of Montana, and at other institutions during the late 1800's and early 1900's. He was author of several plays and articles.
33. *The Worshipful Company of Musicians,* issued by the Livery Club, London, 1905, pp. 21-28. (LDS Library, Salt Lake City).
34. Hollyday, loc cit.
35. Burke, loc cit.
36. John B. Boddie, *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County, Virginia,* Southern Book Co., Baltimore, Md., 1959 (distributed by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md.), 1959, p. 416, citing *English Patent Rolls 1461-67.*

37. A. H. Smith, editor, *Place-Names of Gloucestershire,* Parts I-IV, Vols. 38-41, published by the English Place-Name Society, Cambridge University Press, London, 1964. Various places named Burton, Bourton, and the like are included. See index of Part IV for these names. For Burdon Court, the most likely seat of Sir Walter, see p. 32, Part III.

38. Samuel Rudder, *A New History of Gloucestershire,* published by the author, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, 1783, p. 206. This book is in the Library of Congress and also the Stroud Library.

39. F. S. Hockaday, *Ecclesiastical Records of Rockhampton and Rodborough,* LDS Microfilm 423289.

40. "Rodborough"' *The Victoria History of the County of Gloucester,* published for the University of London Institute of Historical Research, Oxford University Press, Vol. XI, 1976, p. 218 ff. Also, Rudder, op. cit., pp. 628-631.

41. Ibid. We shall not soon forget the night we spent in Rodborough in May 1981. We stayed at Fleece Inn (see map) just across the road from a branch of the Frome River that flows northward toward Frome Hall. In the distance, half a mile away, one could see the hill on which the Roman ruins of Woodchester still exist. The Frome River at this point is ten feet wide, crystal clear, and with a brisk flow. Someone had built a small dam on it just across from Fleece Inn, and all night we could hear the waterfall which lulled us into sleep even as we pondered the lives of our ancestors who long ago made cloth along the stream's meandering course.

42. The hill is so steep around King's Court, and the streets so narrow that in driving our car through the area we actually scraped our fenders against the many stone walls erected there along the streets.

43. "Woollen Industry", *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* op. cit., Vol. 66 (1945), p. 79.

44. Sir Robert Atkyns, *The Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire,* W. Bowyer, London, 1712, Part I, p. 627. (Stroud Library and Library of Congress). Sir William Halliday's life is presented in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives.

45. "Rodborough", *The Victoria History of the County of Gloucester,* op. cit., p. 222. For the pedigrees of the Payne and Spillman families, see *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* op. cit., Vol. 54 (1933), p. 352. On p. 371 is a pedigree of the Haliday family, thought to have several errors.

46. Thomas D. Fosbrooke, *History of Gloucestershire,* Joseph Harris, Gloucester, 1807, p. 363.

47. Tann, op. cit., p. 155.

48. *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* op. cit., Vol. 44, (1922), pp. 254-256. This reference shows relationships between the Clutterbuck, Selwyn, Sandford, and Hallidaie families, especially around Leonard Stanley.

49. Tann, op. cit., p. 159.

50. "Rodborough", *Victoria History,* op. cit., p. 222.

51. Will of Sarah Linnett Holliday, June 18, 1678, widow of Giles. In the Gloucester Consistory Court.

52. *Stroud News and Journal,* May 7, 1965, article titled "The Payne and Holliday Families". In the Stroud Library, Vol. 3 of news clippings.

53. Tann, op. cit., p. 162.

54. "Rodborough", *Victoria History,* op. cit., p. 223.

55. "The Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, Minchinhampton", pamphlet published by the church, 1978.

56. *Official Guide—Gloucestershire,* Home Publishing Co., Croydon, England, 1958, Vol. 1, pp. 3-5.

57. Trinity Church Pamphlet, op. cit. A sweeping review of this old church can be found in "Extracts of Churchwarden Accounts of Minchinhampton Church", *Archaeologia,* published by the Society of Antiquaries, London, 1853, pp. 409-452. These extracts cover the period 1556 to 1714. No Holladay names are included but an excellent summary of the church's history precedes the extracts.

58. F. S. Hockaday, *Abstract of Ecclesiastical Records of Rodborough,* LDS microfilm 423289; also for Minchinhampton, microfilm 394515. This latter reference describes an interesting incident in the career of Anthony Lapthorne, D.D. He was minister at Minchinhampton, and in 1612 was Chaplain to King James I. "At a London court one evening he watched the King play 'bowles' where many persons of honour and quality attended, amongst them His Grace George Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury. While Lapthorne was a spectator the King laid a bowle close to the jack which the nobleman who had bowled after the King hit away, which put his Majesty into such a sudden passion that he began to swear at a most prodigious rate. Lapthorne, standing by and hearing the King strongly to swear expected every moment to hear when ye Lord Archbishop would modestly have admonished the King not to swear; but when he perceived that he took little or no notice thereof Mr. Lapthorne bouldly expressed himself: When King swears, and the Nobles will sweare, and if the Nobles swear, the Commons they will swear, and what a swearing Kingdom we shall have. And for you, Lord Archbishop, thou hath the immediate charge of his Majestie's soule, and to hear him swear and take God's sacred name in vaine, and to have never a word for God's sake, I will say to you as one Paul said to Ananias (though in another case), 'thou painted wall, God will smite thee'. Which reasonable though rash proof workt so great a reformation in ye court that if the King heard any man swear he would bid them not to swear for Lapthorne is comeing!"

59. A. T. Playne, *History of Parishes of Minchinhampton and Avening,* John Bellows, Gloucester, 1915, pp. 64-67.

60. *Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills,* 32 Fetisplace, Film 91907. A copy of this and other wills from 1514 to the 1800's are in the Holladay Collection, Tennessee Archives, Nashville. Copies of original Gloucestershire wills, administrations, and bonds can be obtained by consulting the LDS Microfilm Index for Gloucestershire, under England, for the particular title. For example, original wills fall under the No. 14010 series, and admonistrations and bonds under 14011. There are often over 100 parts or subtitles to each of these titles, and are usually arranged by date. Wills may also be found in the 91400 series, a newer number incorporating the older 1400 series numbers. John Rade. D. D., made his will on Feb. 26, 1541. See Hockaday's *Abstracts,* microfilm 394515.

61. These three lines are taken largely from Burke, loc. cit., and parish registers, although the line of Henry, the oldest son, is also taken from other sources. Further branches of Henry (D-100) and Edward (D-200) not found on the Master Holladay chart are in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives. So little has been found on William (D-300) that no chart has been made on him. However, John (400) had an extensive line and a tentative chart for him is in the Holladay collection. John (D-400) had a son John (E-450), christened in about 1535, who was churchwarden at Minchinhampton in 1576, and who had six children: Margaret (c. Nov. 17, 1561); John (c. Jan. 1, 1575/6); Samuel (c. Feb. 15, 1578/9); Michael (c. Jan. 22, 1580/1); Ruth (c. April 8, 1582); and Sarah (c. Feb. 23, 1583/4). John (D-400) also had sons William (E-460),

Henry (E-470), and Edmund (E-480). William (E-460) was c. in about 1537, and made his will May 8, 1582, which was probated Oct. 8, 1583. He married Ann ____, and had Giles, George, Margery, Joan, and Mary. Giles (F-464) (c. Oct. 26, 1564) was a dyer who had sons Henry (G-460) and Richard (G-464). Henry was father of Giles (H-460) of Rodborough, clothier, c. in 1598 and made his will on Oct. 4, 1667. He married Ann Fletcher in 1618, and Sarah Linnett in 1638, and had numerous children. Giles (H-460) had a brother John, clothier of Woodchester, who made his will on Jan. 23, 1660/1, and had ten children, including Henry and Giles, both clothiers. Henry (G-460) also had a son Anthony, clothier of Woodchester, who made his will on Jan. 25, 1684/5, but named no children.

Returning to Henry (E-470) above, he made his will in 1582, having apparently moved to London. He had sons John (F-480), c. ca 1558, and William (F-482), c. Sept. 17, 1587. Descendants from John, and possibly William also, later, in the 1700's, returned to Rodborough and re-entered the cloth business. See Burke, op. cit., for details.

Little is known about Edmund (E-480) except that he had Andrew (c. Oct. 23, 1564); Edmund (c. Jan. 10, 1565/6); and Humphrey (c. July 18, 1568).

Hopefully someone will pursue these lines in the future.

62. Atkyns, loc cit.
63. *List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest,* Department of the Environment, District of Stroud, Gloucester, (undated), p. 2. In the Stroud Library.
64. Tann, op. cit. p. 20.
65. *Chancery Records,* Guildhall Library or Public Record Office, REQ 2/3/100, via Michael Yelland, London, March 10, 1982.
66. *Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills,* 20 Ayloffe, Film 91909.
67. Playne, loc. cit.
68. The author has a "rubbing" of this brass in his den at home.
69. *Consistory Court of Gloucester Wills,* 1544, p. 223. LDS Film 91371.
70. *Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society,* op. cit., Vol. 46, 1924, pp. 116-121.
71. F. S. Hockaday, *Ecclesiastical Abstracts of Rodborough,* LDS Film 423289.
72. F. S. Hockaday, *Ecclesiastical Abstracts of Stroud,* LDS Film 423310.
73. F. S. Hockaday, *Ecclesiastical Abstracts of Bisley,* LDS Film 394458; PCC, Alen 19.
74. The original Minchinhampton Parish Register is kept in the County Library at Gloucester, or at least the "Bishop's Transcripts" are. Copies of these original documents may be obtained on microfilm from the LDS Library of the Mormons in Salt Lake City, Utah. Following are the microfilm numbers for Bishops Transcripts of the respective parishes: Avening, 1578-1812, 417113; Bisley, 1608-1812, 417124; Minchinhampton, 1575-1812, 425466; Painswick, 1570-1812, 425488; Randwick, 1607-1812, 417151; Rodborough, 1620-1812, 417157; Kingstanley, 1606-1812, 427777; Standish, 1569-1812, 427776; Leonard Stanley, 1578-1812, 427778; Stonehouse, 1596-1812, 427781; Stroud, 1578-1812, 427784. Abstracts of ecclesiastical records from 1000 A.D. to 1858 can be found in microfilms 394436 to 394444. Of special interest are films: Bisley, 394458; Chalford, 394465; Kingswood, 394504; Minchinhampton, 394515; Painswick, 423279; Rodborough, 423289; Standish, 423303; Stroud, 423310; King and Leonard Stanley, 423304. Most of those have been searched. For Bristol, 423345 to 423362. Some 90% of christenings in Gloucestershire are found on the microfische slides of the Mormons under "International Genealogical Index", or *IGI*. These generally include names from 1538, when Henry VIII established the Anglican Church, to about 1812. Unfortunately few burials and marriages are included.
75. Percival Boyd's Index is found on microfilm in the New York Public Library. Howard Beard, genealogist of Bisley, sent the author the Holladay names found in Roe's index. All Holladay names on IGI have been tabulated, giving over 1200 Holladay marriages.
76. Atkyns, loc. cit. Also, Rudder, op. cit., p. 468. Bacon died in 1284.
77. *IGI* for Gloucestershire, under Holliday.
78. *Virginia Historical Magazine,* published by the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., Vol. 28 (1920), p. 128; Vol. 32 (1924), p. 176. Also see Frank Smith, *Immigrants to America Appearing in English Records,* Everton Publishing Co., Logan, Utah, 1976, p. 61.
79. *Consistory Court of Gloucester Wills.*
80. Tann, op. cit., p. 196.
81. Brian Smith and Elizabeth Ralph, *A History of Bristol and Gloucestershire,* Darwen Finlayson, Beaconsfield, 1972, p. 30.
82. A. H. Smith, op. cit., Part 1, p. 127.
83. Smith and Ralph, op. cit., p. 31. Most of this discussion on cloth making came from this book and Dr. Tann, op. cit.
84. *Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills,* 5 Hene, Microfilm 92292.
85. Ibid., 81 Coker, Microfilm 92380.
86. Tann, op. cit., Various references.
87. These books were reviewed by Brian Frith, genealogist in Gloucester, in 1982, and by the author in 1982. A photo of Seville's Mill is in Dr. Tann's book, p. 157.
88. Tann, op. cit., p. 195. This book has several drawings showing the location of mills along the Frome from 1750 up to 1900.
89. Ibid., pp. 196-197.
90. *Consistory Court of Gloucester Wills,* Sarah Holliday.
91. *IGI* for Gloucestershire, under Webbs.
92. Tann, op. cit., Webb references.
93. Letter from Noel Currer-Briggs, Oct. 3, 1978, citing wills and administrations in the Gloucester Consistory Court.
94. Rudder, op. cit., p. 631.
95. *Consistory Court of Gloucester Wills,* 1700, for Thomas Holliday.
96. *Gloucestershire Marriage Allegations, 1700-1710.* Note that these allegations were taken at Stroud.
97. These books were reviewed by Brian Frith of Gloucester, and abstracts sent to the author in 1982. We also visited the Archives at Gloucester in September 1982 for a personal review of the accounts books. They are well preserved, extensive, and informative, though not exactly in chronological order.

    The reader may find of interest an interview which the Archives Librarian arranged with the *Citizen* newspaper in Gloucester. Mr. George Webb interviewed the four of us for an hour on our genealogy effort on the family, our connections with Chalford and vicinity, Doc Holliday the western gunslinger, the Space program (NASA), and the like. His well written article is in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives. Mr. Webb,

possibly a distant cousin, was so absorbed with our family history that he ended the interview with the exclamation: "Now, how about Sir Walter Raleigh!"

Mr. Lionel Padin, referred to earlier, also placed an article in a Chalford newspiece regarding their "connections with Nashville," an expansion of which appeared in a Stroud newspaper. Mr. Padin was most appreciative of our donation to him to assist in the historical restoration of mills and other structures in Chalford. That we enjoyed the friendly hospitality of these fine people is an understatement.

98. Ibid.

99. Tann, op. cit., p. 195. An unsuccessful effort was made in 1982 to find these mill records in the Public Records Office in London.

100. F. S. Hockaday, *Abstracts of Ecclesiastical Records Relating to the Diocese of Worcester and Gloucestershire.* LDS Microfilm 394515.

101. From a letter from Brian Frith on Sept. 27, 1981.

102. Report from Noel Currer-Briggs to the author dated Oct. 31, 1978, quoting from Ralph Bigland's *Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collection of Gloucestershire.*

103. *Consistory Court of Gloucestershire Wills* for 1753.

104. Bigland, loc. cit.

105. There is some indication that Susanna came to America, to Spotsylvania County, Virginia, and married John Graves. William A. Crozier, *Spotsylvania County Record, 1721-1800,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1971, p. 9, gives an abstract of Graves' will dated March 30, 1747. Witnesses were Joseph and Benjamin Holladay, Benjamin Lewis, and William Webb. His wife was Susanna, his sons were Thomas, Edward, Isaac, and John, and daughters Rebecca and Jemima. The Holladay and Webb names in particular, being together, suggest a close relationship to the Graves family. Crozier does not include Susanna's death in his records.

Note: It may be of interest to the reader to know if any of these early Holladays with the exception of Walter, Leonard, and William became knights. It turns out that these three are the only ones from Gloucestershire who were knighted. Rudder, op. cit., pp. 57-58, lists all the known knights from Gloucestershire up to 1783, and none of these three is mentioned, probably because Walter was too early for him, and Leonard and William had moved to London and were knighted there. Rudder does name others associated with the family from time ot time: Edward Brydges and Anthony Hungerford in 1553; Giles Brydges (Lord Candois) in 1572; William Brydges in 1586; Robert Cooke in 1640; and Hon. Benjamin Bathurst in 1734. Rudder covers the period from 1547.

See the Appendix for additional Holladay Knights.

Chapter 4

JOHN HOLLADAY THE RANGER: FROM THE FROME TO THE FRONTIER

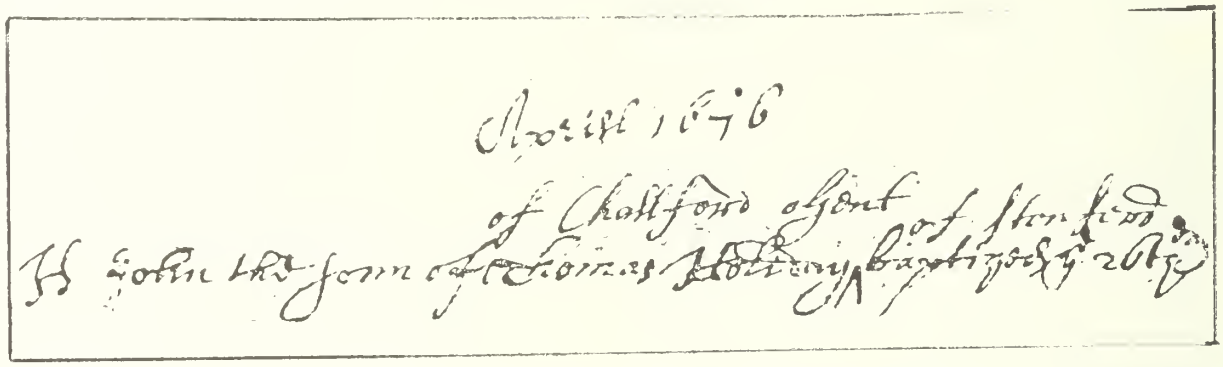
God sifted a whole nation that he might send his choice grains into the wilderness.
Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers

And thou, Virginia, whom though mine eies see not, my heart shall love; how hath God honored thee!
William Croshaw Sermon in London, Feb. 21, 1609

LIFE ON THE FROME

To John Holladay (K-250) fell the distinction of bridging the family gap between England and America.[1] Crossing the Atlantic in 1701, or perhaps early 1702, John became the most prominent of the contemporary Holladays in Virginia and America, next to his cousin Anthony. He therefore deserves special attention for which this chapter is intended.

Born at the foot of Cowcumbe Hill in Chalford in the Golden Valley of Gloucestershire, John was the third son and fourth child of Thomas and Elizabeth Holliday. The *Minchinhampton Parish Register* carries an unusually full entry for John: "Aprill 1676-John the sonn of Thomas Holiday of Chalford, gentleman of Stonford, baptized ye 26th day". It is interesting that the copy of these records known as *Bishops Transcripts* does not carry "of Chalford, gentleman of Stonford". This part of the original entry is now in a reddish-brown ink, and was apparently inserted after the copy was made, we think by someone familiar with the family history in Chalford. John was born on about April 20 as baptisms usually occurred within a week of birth.



COPY OF ENTRY OF JOHN HOLLADAY'S BAPTISM IN MINCHINHAMPTON PARISH REGISTER

As a toddler less than two years old John lost his mother; it is likely that his memories of her were dim. Within six months – on August 8, 1678 – his father married Sarah Webb at Minchinhampton.[2] Thomas was now at about the age of 30. From John's future ties with the Webb family it appears that Sarah proved to be a kind and dutiful step-mother. With this marriage the family grew to at least nine children, five brothers and four sisters. John later memorialized his two mothers by naming his oldest daughter Elizabeth and his third daughter Sarah.

We can visualize much about John's boyhood. In this picturesque small town setting he helped his business father with home chores – gardening, milking the cows, and the like – and likely with some duties relating to cloth manufacture. He could comb or card wool, spin, weave, full, dye, and otherwise help operate the mill on the Frome stream. This mill experience would prepare him to build and operate a mill in Virginia in years to come. For leisure he could enjoy the usual amenities of a rural lad – wading in the Frome; perhaps swimming during the few warm days of summer; playing various games; and in general enjoying a good, though not indulgent, life of the son of a "gentleman". In and around the Golden Valley, not more than half a mile wide at Chalford, were

(and still are) numerous wooded areas, especially along the valley walls. Here John and his brothers could hunt and explore, and gain experience that proved to be very useful in later life on the Virginia frontier.

Church and schools played their part in John's early life. There were schools, generally church operated or church related, in nearly every town, and certainly in the larger places like Stroud, four miles to the northwest. For later education John may well have attended a school in Gloucester, or in Cirencester, ten miles to the east. In Gloucester was a "college" which up to 1650 had been partially run by Samuel Bridger of nearby Slimbridge, father of Joseph Bridger of Isle of Wight county, Virginia. (See later this chapter). The proper connections were certainly there for John to attend this institution.

As for church, John doubtless attended the Anglican Holy Trinity in Minchinhampton where his family parish records are to be seen today. Some mile and a half southwest of Chalford, this church could be reached on the old stage road. We can well imagine the Thomas Holliday family on a Sunday morning driving in their coach westward along the Frome a quarter of a mile, turning left at the old Chalford Mill site to cross the Frome, and then proceeding up the steep stage road to Hyde on the plateau, and then on to Minchinhampton. The present alternate route on Highway 419 up Cowcumbe Hill, and then to the right to Minchinhampton, is today not only longer, but was not built until about 1820. At Holy Trinity John's forefathers slept.

And so it was that John grew to manhood. As he gained experience in the clothier business, and as part of his contribution to his father's operation, it is quite possible that he, along with his older brothers Samuel and Thomas, became a factor (or agent) in Bristol or London. As shown later in his marriage records, Thomas lived in Bristol for a time. It was customary for factors to be family members, or at least very close and trusted friends, since marketing determined the success of the business. Records show that in many instances unscrupulous factors "feathered their nests" at the expense of the clothier.[3] We know that in 1692-3 Giles Holliday, a cousin of John's from Rodborough, was in London as a "clothworker", as stated in his will.[4] He lived in St. Benet Fink Parish, within a few blocks of Blackwell House on Basinghall St. where Gloucestershire cloth was stored and sold, as narrated in the last chapter.[5] Quite reasonably one would expect that John would at least visit Giles and other cousins in London while caring for his father's cloth business. Thus, John would later narrate his experiences in London to his children in Virginia years later, perhaps giving rise to erroneous stories about his descent from Sir Leonard Holliday, Mayor of London 1605-6; his elopement with Elizabeth Brocas to Virginia; and various other "legends" not supported by facts. (See later this chapter).

It is equally likely, or even more so, that John spent some time in Bristol as a factor. This would be easier than to be in London, since Bristol was only thirty miles to the south, and London was three times that distance. Further, all evidence points to John sailing to America from Bristol rather than from London. According to Mr. Padin, local Chalford historian, the East India Company owned a large hotel in Chalford called Chalford House, which in the 1920-40 period was called Company Arms. John could easily have been a factor in that large company, so long associated with the family.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE-VIRGINIA LINKS

Throughout his youth John had heard reports, mostly alluring and fascinating, about the New World: Virginia, the Barbadoes, Antigua, Bermuda, and other places. Travel back and forth across the Atlantic was by now somewhat routine, and Gloucestershire had been well represented in the settling of Virginia and the West Indies long before John's arrival to these shores. Even as far back as 1619, when the East India Company and the Virginia Company decided to erect a college "to Christianize the savages", it had called on George Thorpe of Wansell Court, a mile north of Berkeley Castle, and a few miles west of Stroud and Chalford, to supervise the project and to direct the college. As head of Berkeley Hundred on the James River at Henrico, Thorpe took these actions largely during the Governorship of the East India Company by John's cousin Sir William Halliday (G-100) of Rodborough and London. (See footnote 1). Unfortunately Thorpe was killed by the Indians in that horrible massacre of March 22, 1622, as he stood on the college ground.[6] Then, concurrently, a large number of Gloucestershiremen had cooperated in the settling of Berkeley

Hundred, John Smyth Jr. of Nibley (ten miles southwest of Stroud) being one of the most enthusiastic colonizers.[7] From about 1640 to 1676 the most influential man in Virginia was Gov. William Berkeley who, during this time, intermittently served as Governor longer than any other colonial Governor. With strong ties to Gloucestershire, he came from Bruton, Somerset, some 20 miles south of Bristol.[8] He was related to the Berkeley s of Berkeley Castle which still stands 12 miles west of Stroud, and of Beverstone Castle which is 5 miles south of Minchinhampton. Shortly we shall see his close association with Joseph Bridger of Isle of Wight county where John first lived in Virginia.

Of more direct interest to John's family were those friends and relatives who had lived in Gloucestershire and who had sailed in increasing numbers from Bristol to join in the great American venture. On Nov. 21, 1662, John Haulbord was bound to Josias Holliday in Bristol for four years in Virginia.[9] More significantly, in about 1667 cousin Anthony Holladay of Kingswood, 15 miles southwest of Chalford, or of Kingscote five miles southwest of Chalford, had left for Virginia. (See later this chapter.) His rise to fame and fortune had culminated in his election in 1693-95 to the prestigious House of Burgesses from Isle of Wight county, Virginia.[10] Then Samuel, a cousin but not likely a brother of Anthony, had likewise gone to Virginia, sailing from Bristol on the *Unichorne* on October 29, 1670, Thomas Cooper as Master. Samuel was bound to Percival Read for six years.[11] According to the rules of indenture (or apprenticeships) he was 18 years of age and thus too young to be the father of Jonas as set forth in the will of Joan Holliday in 1667 (footnote 61). On August 7, 1670, John Arden was bound to Jonas Holladay for four years in Virginia.[12] Jonas was likely a brother of Anthony, and an apothecary in Bristol in 1671.[13] On the side of Sarah Webb Holliday, John's stepmother, dozens of Webbs had left Gloucestershire for America in the 1650-1700 period.[14] Of these, Giles Webb shone with particular lustre by serving as a Burgess from Isle of Wight county during 1658-60.[15]

In more recent years other cousins had sailed from Bristol to America. Bristol records show that on June 29, 1675, John Holliday was bound (apprenticed) to William Holliday for four years in Virginia, along with John Price, Giles Olpin, James Bendall, Daniel Pierce, Samuel Wheeler, and others in the June 24-July 20 period.[16] This John could not of course be the Ranger as he would be too old. On July 9, 1675, Thomas Matthews (possibly a relative of the husband of Elizabeth Matthews, sister of JoanHolliday),was bound to John Holliday at Bristol for four years.[17] We do not know the identify of this John, but he could have been in either England or Virginia at the time of this transaction. Then on September 27, 1680, John Sandford received 1680 acres of land in Currituck Bay in Lower Norfolk County for transporting 34 persons to Virginia, including John and William Holliday, James Bendall, James Edwards, Samuel Wheeler, and others.[18] Thus, William Holliday indentured some, but not all, the party transported by Sandford. Sandford descended from his family in Avening, four miles south of Chalford. He was a large land owner in Norfolk-Princess Ann County, Virginia, and justice of the peace there, where he died in 1693. His brother Samuel lived in Accomac county, died in London in 1710, and was buried in Avening.[19] He was a friend to the Sheppard family, some of whom eventually resided in Spotsylvania county, and were neighbors to the Ranger.

Then the Phillips family had been in Virginia since the 1660's, first, largely in the Lancaster-Essex county area along the Rappahannock, and later in New Kent and Spotsylvania counties.[20] From at least as far back as 1581, when on October 5 of that year Catherine Hallidaie married Robert Phillips at Minchinhampton, the two families were well acquainted.[21] More recently, on December 1, 1687, Giles Phillips had married Mary, daughter of Michael Holliday, clothier of Rodborough, at Rodborough.[22] He owned Ryeford Mill near Stonehouse.[23] Still more recently, on December 26, 1700, Richard Phillips, grocer of London, but of Gloucestershire origins, married Mrs. Mary Holliday at Rodborough.[24] More about the Phillips family later, since Richard Phillips served as appraiser for John's estate in 1742 in Spotsylvania county.

Then there were the Dangerfields, quite numerous at Stonehouse and in other towns surrounding Chalford;[25] the Chews, Cooks, Rawlings, Pulliams, Lewises, Davises, and others too numerous to count in Gloucestershire, and who were already in Virginia in quantities by 1700, and later in Spotsylvania county.

So there was no scarcity of reports from friends and family in Virginia, some of whom had settled there, and others of whom had visited there and had returned to Gloucestershire. Now that his parents were dead, his two older brothers Samuel and Thomas were carrying on the cloth business, and he was not yet married, John could listen more intently to the alluring tales from the

New World. Besides, he had some money from his father's will, which stipulated that Samuel the executor had to pay him 40 pounds within six months of his father's death, or by about July 20, 1701. John was also to receive his father's "best suit of clothes" and several household items. Most of these he would doubtless sell to his family. All told, he would have at least 50 pounds. This, with other savings this thrifty and stable young man must have accrued by the age of 25, easily provided John with sufficient funds to sail across the Atlantic. In those days, the fare for such a voyage was about seven pounds.[26]

But John was a resourceful young man. Why not obtain free passage across the Atlantic? He knew of the practice that had been started by the London Company nearly a hundred years before, and continued by the Crown after 1624, whereby, in order to stimulate migration to, and settlement of, this new Virginia colony, any person paying his own way, or any other person's way. to Virginia would be assigned fifty acres of land.[27] In other words, each "headright" represented fifty acres. Through this system one could acquire enormously large estates, and some did. So in the course of time, Daniel Mackgirt (McHurt)and James Gibbins (Gibbons) became the "sponsor" for John, and they paid his way, along with 73 other persons, across the Atlantic. However, on June 21, 1699, the Governor and Council had liberalized these land grant provisions by enacting "treasury rights" whereby a person could buy 50 acres of land for five shillings – one could say, dirt cheap.[28] It appears that John chose the time of his voyage just when the old headright system was waning, giving way to the new program, and that he traveled as a headright, and did not pay his own way. However, he soon took advantage of "treasury rights" upon arrival in Virginia, as we shall see.

Meanwhile, John had to consider other details of the venture. These included attending to any business matters still pending, which did not seem to be too difficult. Also, it would be helpful to arrange with relatives and friends in Virginia for a place to live and work, to help in the "settling" process. This could be worked through the Webbs or Holladays in Isle of Wight, or through connections with the sponsors. Then there was half-brother William (K-265), now about 19, equally anxious to make the trip. We do not know how this was done, for, although John's name appears in the Virginia land records as a headright for Mackgirt and Gibbins (who received 3700 acres in Essex county on Occupason Creek on November 2, 1705),[29] William's name does not so appear. His name first shows up on Virginia records on May 20, 1702, when John Davis devised a 75 acre farm on the Mattaponi River in King William County to him to celebrate the upcoming marriage of William to Sarah Davis, John Davis's sister.[30] Thus, we do not know how he was transported to Virginia, or whether he came with John. Because of the hazards of the voyage it was customary for family members not to travel together. At any rate, the two came at very nearly the same time, but probably under different auspices and on different ships. Since William was to become a sea captain, he quite possibly paid for his passage by working for the ship's master – not an uncommon arrangement.

FROM CHALFORD TO CHUCKATUCK

So, as so often happens in a young man's life, John was faced with a momentous decision – a lifelong one – whether to remain in England or go to America. He opted for America. Whether John made a will before leaving we do not know. In a maritime nation like England the hazards of lengthy voyages were well understood. Consequently it was customary for sailors, especially those with families, to make a will before departing. For Gloucestershire these wills were filed in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and usually contained a preamble stating "about to embark for parts overseas, and realizing the dangers of this venture", etc. That no such will has been found for either John or William indicates that, unlike dozens of other Holladays over the centuries who left such wills, these two men intended to settle in America – leaving England for good, having already disposed of all property. Further, since John's wife Elizabeth does not have her name on the headright list during the 1690-1710 period when she would have surely migrated, we must conclude that John had not yet married, but that he did so after arriving in Virginia. Of course, it is possible that if John was married his wife's name was lost in the records as was William's.

From all evidence at hand John sailed from Bristol, and not from London. So the day came, sorrow mixed with anticipation, when he embraced his friends, brothers, and sisters for the last time, and took his final look at the old homeplace that stands today. This was the first major move of this family line for at least two centuries. As John rode westward on the old London Road down

Golden Valley to Brimscombe and on the three miles to Stroud, he doubtless had the same emotions so well expressed in future years in America in the lilting *Red River Valley:*

From this valley they say you are going;
We will miss your bright eyes and sweet smiles.
But you take with you all the sunshine
That has brightened our pathway a while.

From Stroud coaches were available to Bristol, likely going down present Highway 46 (the Bath road) toward Chipping Sodbury, and on into Bristol, a good day's journey of about 30 miles.

Bristol was doubtless no stranger to John. In 1701 it was a city of 60,000 people, a bustling port second only to London. About 300 ships were leaving the port each year – nearly one per day. Of these, 39 percent sailed for the New World – to Virginia, West Indies, Jamaica, Barbadoes, the Carolinas, New England, and Bermuda, in the order given. On June 9, 1700, a five-ship convoy arrived from Virginia, one of them the *John and Susanna* with Master Thomas Cooper. Convoys gave some assurance of safety from storms and pirates. The average size of these ships was 105 tons.[31]

Like any country boy John must have felt the fascination and awe of the city. He could read the *Bristol Post Boy,* just started by William Bonny – one of the first newspapers outside London.[32] John must have found interesting that inside the walled city no wheeled traffic was allowed on the streets, which were paved with rough stones and were less than 20 feet wide. Instead, horse drawn sleds were used so that the cellars that honeycombed the streets, and used by the merchants to store their goods, would not cave in![33]

The sponsor of the headright did not necessarily transport him to America. However, he would help arrange groups for each ship. Quite likely Mackirt and Gibbins had good connections with the owners and masters of ships in Bristol, and knew their schedules. Even if they did not, John would not have found it difficult to arrange for such a voyage. In Bristol were several families associated with the Holladays: Bathurst, Cary, Fielding, Webb, Wall, and others.[34] In particular, John could call on cousin Anselm Hollyday, late of Bradbury-on-Avon, Wiltshire, and of Gloucester. His father Anselm had married Susanna Payne in 1635. Now master of "Betty of Bristoll", he was regularly sailing from England to Virginia and back. We would even dare suggest that John sailed on this ship, for she was known on one of her trips to be in York River, Virginia, on March 16, 1703, perhaps on the second or third voyage after John's.[35] What would be more convenient than to meet cousin Anselm and sail to Virginia?

Finally – likely in the fall of 1701 or the spring of 1702 – came the momentous day for sailing. On such occasions friends and relatives gathered at the docks on the Avon just on the south side of downtown Bristol where the statue of Neptune now stands, and from which John Cabot sailed to America in 1497. (See photo). These docks are just west of St. Mary Redcliff whose lovely spire can

BRISTOL DOCK FROM WHICH JOHN CABOT SAILED TO AMERICA IN 1497
AND JOHN HOLLADAY IN 1701/2 (Photo in 1982)

easily be seen, and which seemed to point heavenward seeking a blessing of safety for the departing mariners.[36] Excitement mingled with grief as baggage and passengers came aboard, and careful checks on supplies were made for the long voyage. Then final embraces with loved ones were made in tearful farewells. As one writer stated, "breast breaking sobs swept the crowds". We must pause to pay tribute to those thousands of brave souls who left their hearthstones, and their families weeping on the docks, to cross the stormy Atlantic, most never to return.

Since the dock at Bristol is seven miles from the Severn, and is even farther from the ocean, ships had to wait to sail at high tide because the river is too shallow and narrow to accommodate ships when the tide is low. But now at high tide, with the ship (or convoy) nudged out into the Avon River now barely 100 feet wide, and with the smaller sails gently billowing, the crewmen carefully and skillfully steered her downstream for about a mile between the high hills flanking the river. Then the ship passed through "the canyon", which the present suspension bridge spans, where the hills rise sharply on each side for about a mile. Then it headed northwesterly for three miles, and then westerly for two more miles down the broadening river into the Severn. With the ship now in full sail it veered southwesterly down the Severn.

Through misty eyes John could see the shores of his beloved Gloucestershire gradually recede. After ten miles the ship (possibly accompanied by others) entered Bridgwater Bay, with the green farms of Wales on the right, and Somerset and Devon on the left. Another 30 miles – about three hours later – the ship passed close to Lundy Island, and the passengers could see in the distance Hartland Point of Devon on the left and Milford Haven in Wales on the right. Then out into the Atlantic. As John must have looked from the deck as England's shores showly faded in the distance, he doubtless wondered if he would ever see them again. But even as he bade good Queen Anne's fair island godspeed the New World beckoned, and the voyageurs followed man's historic instinct to head toward the setting sun.

So there they were, on board their ship – possibly *Betty of Bristoll* – headed across the Atlantic. Such ships in 1700 carried from 30 to 200 passengers, depending on size and cargo. The larger vessels weighed as much as 300 tons. While conditions had markedly improved for these voyages since the early 1600's, sailing to America was still a test of stamina, patience, and courage. English law required a four months' supply of food and water, more than twice the amount normally needed. The master had to provide clothes and bedding for the poor. Even so, the passengers were packed in a bit like herring, and each had a space little larger than his bed. Space had to be allocated to food, water (carried in many barrels), tools, implements, and the like. During the voyage one could expect unpleasant misery, stench, fumes, heat or cold, seasickness, vomiting, constipation, dysentery, boils, scurvy, mouth-rot, and many other ills. The poor doctor kept busy. These conditions were abetted by old and highly salted food and meat, and from foul water. Hunger and thirst, frostbite, dampness, anxiety, lice, and lamentations (especially if rumors spread that the storm was about to sink the ship) were to be expected. People cried and prayed as these problems beset them. Some managed to sneak alcohol on board as an escape from fear and boredom. Deaths were usually matched by births during the voyage.

Through all of this John could assess his fellow travelers. They were polyglot. Prompted by a mixture of religious, economic, and social motives, these adventurers had the common desire to pursue with vigor their search for opportunities on a vast, new continent. These newcomers to Virginia represented all classes of society. Some were artisans (carpenters, sawyers, coopers, fishermen, surveyors, metal workers, etc.); some were planters, or planned to be; some were civil servants; others were merchants and businessmen; some were seamen; some were investors; and all were adventurers. They knew, though perhaps vaguely, the dangers of the voyage, and the perils of the Virginia frontier. On board were social classes from nobility to gentry, to yeomanry, and indentured servants. This last group was not small as a rule, but was not necessarily "riff-raff". These "servants" (actually apprentices) would serve four to seven years in Virginia, and were likely of a quite good family. They had an average age of 23. Those who survived their servitude could patent land at a low price per acre, and were given certain goods at the end of it. In a good year he could work tobacco and earn ten pounds of profit. His lot would not be easy. But there were likely reports of some passengers on board who were less savory – convicts, incorrigibles, and even kidnapped persons whom the British crown encouraged to leave their overcrowded England. Since the Elizabethan Act of 1597, which provided for the "banishment of rogues", a convicted person could "pleade transportation" and go to America rather than to jail or the gallows. Their crimes were often trivial, such

as stealing bread, but the theft of an article valued at only a few pence could be a capital offense. John must have watched his purse.

Unlike earlier voyages on smaller ships which often took a devious course to America via the Canary Islands, the West Indies, and then northward to America, by 1700 the larger ships simply headed west straight across the Atlantic. John's westward voyage usually took about six weeks in good weather (though less time on the return trip). The monotony might be relieved by occasionally meeting a ship at sea, since at a given time there could be over 100 English vessels on the Atlantic. Sometimes these ships would stop and exchange news. Or the passengers would naturally be discussing their plans for the New World. On Sundays came the required church services, conducted by an Anglican chaplain.

As the time wore on and anticipation grew, land was finally sighted. In their gladness the passengers would often sing, pray, and praise God for their survival, and to see their destination at last. Slowly the coastline took form, and the hills of Virginia and then trees began to assume shape. Finally, as the mouth of Chesapeake Bay was entered, Cape Henry appeared on the left and the peninsula of Northampton county on the right with its tip of Cape Charles, like two giant arms reaching out to welcome the tired immigrants to the New World.

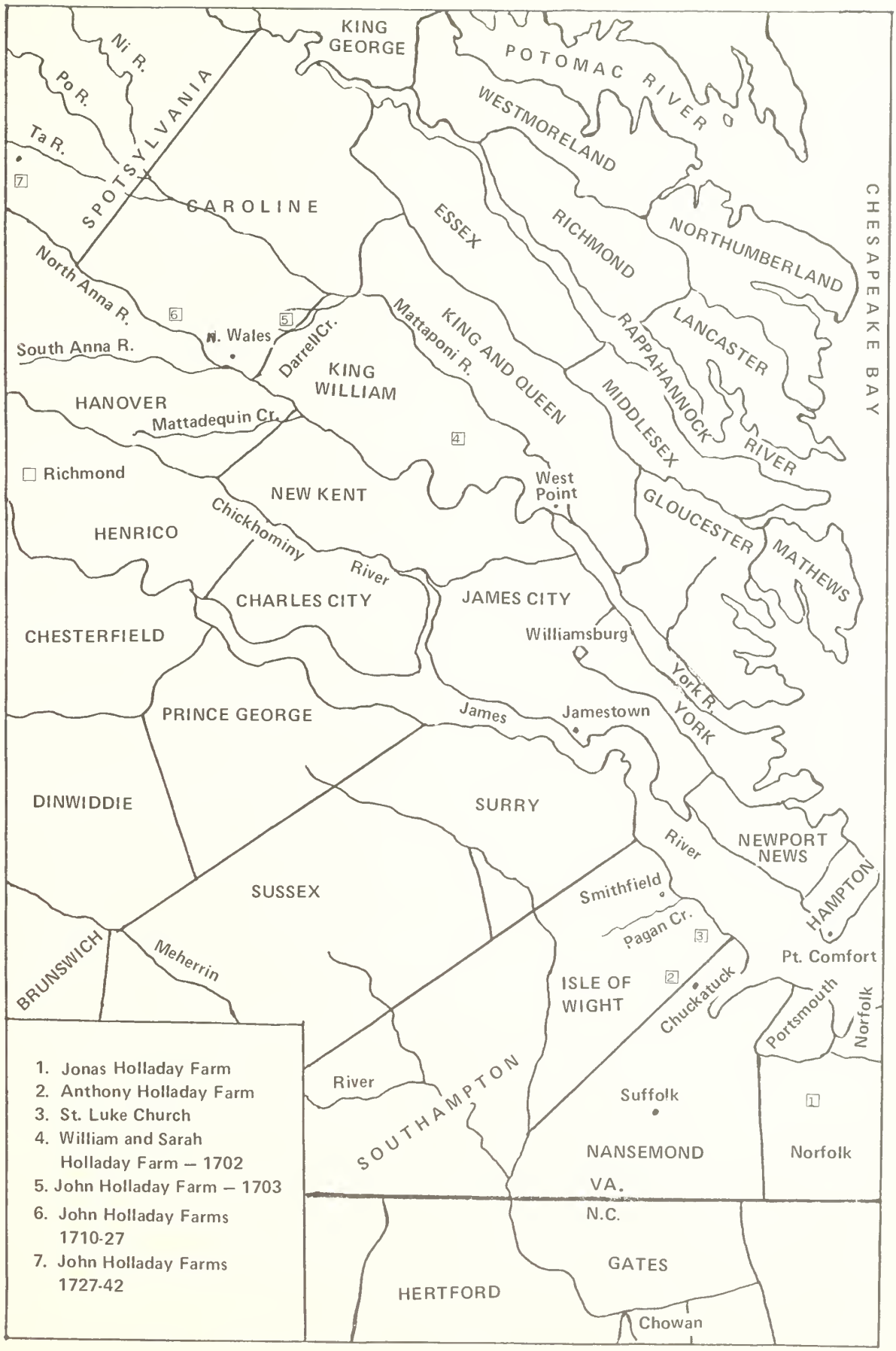
There were several ports at which the ship could dock. However, it was required to stop at Fort Comfort (now the southern tip of Hampton), and pay tolls of cannon balls and gunpowder in accordance with the size of the ship. Consequently, the ship proceeded along the north shore of Norfolk county and entered the mouth of the James River at Ft. Comfort (very appropriately named for these weary travelers). After some time here in "customs", during which the ship's master presented the commander with a list of immigrants, with their ages and towns of birth, and the passengers took the "oath of allegiance", the ship then proceeded to one of the five ports which in recent years had been added to Jamestown as points of departure to or entry from England, where unloading could occur.[37] The nearest of these was Paitesville on Pagan Creek where it enters the James River on the north side of Isle of Wight county, just 12 miles from Ft. Comfort. (See map on next page.) The next dock was at Deep Creek in Warwick county (now Newport News), but this was 16 miles from Ft. Comfort, and across the James from Paitesville. It appears therefore that John was accommodated by the ship first docking at Paitesville.

Since Paitesville was about four miles northeast of present Smithfield, and only 12 miles from Chuckatuck to the south, it seems safe to assume that cousin Anthony Holladay or one of the Webb cousins of Chuckatuck met John at the dock to welcome him to Virginia and perhaps to have him live with them for a time. If so, as they proceeded down the road to Chuckatuck they passed St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the oldest Protestant church building in America (still standing) its foundations having been laid in 1632. We can imagine the exchange of family news as John drove down the road in the gig with his cousins. He must have thought how lucky he was that he could make the entire journey from Chalford to Chuckatuck by water except for about 40 miles! But what a relief to be on solid earth again!

IN EARLY VIRGINIA: ISLE OF WIGHT-GLOUCESTERSHIRE LINKS

So John had now fulfilled his dream of coming to the New World, to the Virginia colony of 260,000 souls now governed by Francis Nicholson. Isle of Wight County was one of the original seven shires formed in 1634, now 68 years of age. Nansemond County was a bit younger, formed in 1637 from Upper Norfolk County. The capitol of this colonial empire was just being moved from Jamestown to Williamsburg, and the latter place was a beehive of activity as new buildings were being erected and streets laid out.[38] It could boast of its new college, William and Mary. John doubtless took note of recent laws that rewarded the manufacture of linen cloth and the erection of fulling mills. A postal system had been installed ten years before, and it cost 3 pence to send a one-sheet letter 80 miles. People were busy and prosperous. Brick buildings were beginning to be common, though roads were dusty in summer and muddy in winter. There were 28 counties, King William having just been carved from King and Queen.

Touches of old Gloucestershire were in sufficient evidence to make John feel at home. There were many families who had come directly from that shire, and children of others who had come earlier, some of whom have already been mentioned. While space does not permit a full recital of



SITES IN VIRGINIA RELATED TO JOHN THE RANGER 1702-42

these people who prepared the way for John, we can name a few. Regarding Gloucestermen who settled in Isle of Wight, Boddie, in his more comprehensive history of that county, states:

> *Early Isle of Wight families seem to have come mostly from the southwest of England, that is, the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, Dorset, Wiltshire, and Hampshire. However, some of the west country families such as Bennett and Brewer came over after they had lived some time in London. Other families from the west country were Bridger, from Gloucester; Pitt, Dorset and Bristol; Godwin, Somerset; Drake, Devon; Holladay, Gloucester; Norsworthy, Devon...It is noticeable in trying to locate the home places (in England) of Isle of Wight families, that their names appear to be more numerous in the west country than any other part of England. After the west country, London and its surrounding counties seem to be next.*[39]

Of these families, the Bennetts were among the first to inhabit Isle of Wight. The Puritan Edward Bennett, son of Robert of Somerset (adjacent to Gloucestershire), fled to Holland as a young man, became interested in the East India and Virginia companies, and came to Isle of Wight in about 1618 along with his brother Thomas. Their nephew Richard settled on present Bennett's Creek near the mouth of Nansemond River in Nansemond county, and on Pagan's Creek in Isle of Wight.[40] They were doubtless related to Sir Thomas Bennett who was named in the will of Edward Halyday of Rodborough in 1519.[41]

A key figure in Isle of Wight was Col. Joseph Bridger, who was one of Gov. Berkeley's staunchest supporters during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, and who helped him to escape from Jamestown (in flames) to Chesapeake Bay.[42] Joseph was a son of Samuel Bridger of Slimbridge (10 miles southwest of Chalford) who served as auditor and sub-dean to Gloucester College until his death in 1650. Samuel was son of Lawrence Bridger, beloved rector of Slimbridge Parish for 55 years. In his history of Berkeley Hundred in which Slimbridge is located, John Smyth Jr. of Nibley (13 miles southwest of Chalford), colonizer of Berkeley Hundred in Virginia, included "Samuel Bridger of Woodmanscote" (11 miles southwest of Chalford and adjacent to Dursley and Slimbridge). Joseph Bridger came to Virginia in about 1650, likely soon after his father's death, and served as Burgess from Isle of Wight 1657-8 along with John Brewer whose widow Anne married Anthony Holladay in 1670.[43] Today Brewer's Creek flows into Nansemond River just north of Chuckatuck, and along the Isle of Wight-Nansemond county line.

The largest landowner in the county (7550 acres), and as a member of the prestigious Virginia Council in 1674, Joseph was one of the most powerful men in Virginia during his time.[44] He was Colonel of the Militia in 1680. He had various associations with the Holladays. His aunt Ann (daughter of Lawrence) married John Essington of Cowley (7 miles northeast of Chalford) in about 1610.[45] William Essington, clothier of Bowbridge (2 miles west of Chalford), and likely John's grandson, married Ann, daughter of Michael Holliday of Stroud on August 15, 1693, at a time when Michael was operating Frome Hall Mill.[46]

Closely associated with Joseph Bridger in both Gloucestershire and Chuckatuck were the Pitt and Driver families. Bristol was home for many of the Pitts. Some time before his death in 1650 Samuel Bridger leased part of his manor at Woodmanscote (one mile east of Dursley) to Thomas Pitt, possibly the same one who was transported to Virginia by Joseph Bridger in 1666.[47] Much earlier, in 1637, Robert Pitt, merchant, owned 550 acres on New Town Haven River (later Pagan) near Chuckatuck.[48] He was a Burgess from Isle of Wight in 1649-60.[49] In 1664 Col. Robert Pitt of Bristol, possibly the same man, Joseph Bridger, and William Burgh received 3000 acres in Isle of Wight for transporting 60 persons.[50] A relative Col. John Pitt died in 1703 and Anthony Holladay was one of the appraisers of his estate. His son died the preceding January and stated in his will that he was "John Pitt of ye City of Bristol". He and his father held a number of offices, such as sheriff and county clerk in Isle of Wight in the 1679-92 time frame.[51] Their deaths occurred at about the time that the Ranger was leaving for the King William frontier.

It is interesting to note in the will of Samuel Bridger in 1650 that he refers to the rent of one John Iles (Eyles).[52] Iles was of one of the most outstanding families in southern Gloucestershire. He lived at Wresden. His son John operated a mill at nearby Uley (7 miles southwest of Stroud), and later lived at Chalford where he owned Iles Mill half a mile below Holliday's Mill in the 1730's.[53] He is buried at Minchinhampton Church. Upon the death of John Iles Sr., John Bayley of Wheatenhurst (7 miles northwest of Stroud) operated the Uley Mill. The Visitation of 1682-3 shows that

Bayley married "a daughter of Holliday, a relation of Alderman Holliday of London".[54] We have not been able to identify her more fully.

Closely related to these families were the Drivers. This family hailed from Aston, near Avening (6 miles south of Chalford), and Bristol, as found in the Visitation of Gloucestershire 1682-3 for Giles Driver.[55] Giles had a son John who married Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Bridger, of the family just named. Giles' ancestor Giles named in his will of April 2, 1639, his daughter Agnes (Anne), wife of William Holliday of Rodborough; her sons Giles and William Holliday; cousin Katherine Webb; and Giles the eldest son of son Robert. This Giles was doubtless the immigrant to Isle of Wight who owned 200 acres on Cypress Swamp in 1657.[56] Today the village of Driver is located 6 miles southeast of Chuckatuck, and stands as a monument to this family.

These close associations of several families prompted Boddie to observe:

> *The Pitt, Bridger, Driver, and Holladay families, who afterward located in Isle of Wight, Virginia, seem to have been near neighbors and intermarried in Gloucestershire before going across the sea.*[57]

In fact, so numerous and strong were the Gloucestershire-Isle of Wight links that when a fort was built at the head of Nansemond River in 1675-6 it was named "New Dursley" after the village in southern Gloucestershire only 10 miles below Stroud.[58]

Yet another link which John must have known was the family of Col. Miles Cary (1620-67) who had come from Bristol to Virginia in about 1650, almost contemporary with Bridger's arrival. He was of a distinguished Bristol family of merchants and politicians. (See footnote 33). He and John Brewer (already mentioned) represented Stanley Hundred across the James in Warwick county in a suit in 1650.[59] In 1701 his son Miles Cary was on a very important committee of Burgesses to revise the laws of the entire colony of Virginia.[60]

Of course the foremost connections which John had with Virginia were with his cousin Anthony Holladay and the Webbs, both of Chuckatuck. (See footnotes 15 and 68-73 for the Webbs). The most prominent of his name in America, Anthony had originated in Kingswood, 15 miles south of Chalford, as shown in the will of his sister Joan on August 22, 1667.[61] Doubtless one reason for migrating was a depression that had gripped the area of Kingswood, long noted for its Spanish type broadcloth. John Smyth Jr. of Nibley stated (in 1677) that the area "depended formerly much upon clothing, but is now decayed with the trade...The estates of the parish would not mayntayne the poore theare in twelve years".[62] So prior to this, in about 1667, Anthony sailed to Virginia to become the first of his name in Isle of Wight and Nansemond counties, and the most eminent in Virginia. His name does not appear among the 10,000 people who left Bristol for America in the 1654-80 period, although his friend Arthur Skinner's does.[63] He may have left from London. However, the Virginia land patent records show that on October 28, 1702, Anthony Lewis received 347 acres of land in Isle of Wight county for transporting Anthony Holliday and six others.[64] Whether this was Anthony's original voyage to Virginia in the late 1660's or a visit back to his motherland we cannot tell, but we think the latter. Thomas Griffin was one of his fellow voyagers, and there was an owner of Griffin's cloth mill in 1638, on the Frome between Chalford and Stroud, named Thomas Griffin. In 1708-17 a Thomas Griffin leased Stanford's Mill near the same place.[65] On June 5, 1675, Henry Holliday, gentleman, 40, of Stroud had married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Griffin of Stroud.

The first record of Anthony in Isle of Wight was on February 8, 1671, when he is mentioned in a sale of land from Arthur Skinner to Thomas Pitt, "being half of 500 acres formerly in the tenure of Thomas Butler and now of Arthur Skinner and Anthony Holladay."[66] On November 20, 1671, appeared the following court action in Isle of Wight: "It is stated that Mr. John Harlow informed the court that Mr. Anthony Holladay who married the widow of Mr. John Brewer held more land in Warwick County than the patent called for."[67] Isle of Wight records on Anthony are abundant. He was a member of the County Court 1694-1702, a Burgess 1693-95, and a Sheriff in 1699. He lived on a rich, loamy farm of 850 acres called "Long Pond", at Chuckatuck, just inside Isle of Wight county and quite near Nansemond county. His career and descendants are presented in some detail in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives in Nashville. On January 3, 1718/19, he made his will, and his estate was appraised on September 28, 1719, well after John the Ranger had gone to the upper counties of Virginia. It is significant to note that on March 1, 1675/6 Anthony was

among those who appraised the estate of James Webb, apparently the son of Giles.[68] Here is another evidence of the close relationships between the Webbs and Holladays in Isle of Wight county.

In his will Anthony names his sons Joseph, Jonas, and Samuel, and daughters Sarah and Mary.[69] Thus there are no grounds to support the theory of some family historians that Anthony was the father of the Ranger. (See footnote 1.)

Perhaps as close to John the Ranger as Anthony's family were the Webbs. As already mentioned (footnote 15), Giles Webb, no doubt a cousin of John's step-mother Sarah, had shone with particular luster by serving as a Burgess from Isle of Wight in 1658-60. But long before this, this pioneer family had come to America – as early as 1609.[70] They had settled in various counties in Virginia, many of them coming from Bristol where over the years they had periodically carried on their wool and cloth business. From 1655 to 1684 alone some 20 Webbs had come to America through Bristol, originating in shires near that port city.[71] These immigrants generally acquired large grants of land. Chief among them were William and Giles Webb. By 1661 William had 400 acres in Westmoreland county as well as land in James City and other counties.[72] We think that William was not a direct descendant of Giles of Chuckatuck, but he may have come from a parallel line in Gloucestershire. His line intermarried with the Holladays in Spotsylvania county.[73]

Giles Webb (sometimes referred to as Doctor) was a Burgess from Nansemond county 1658-60, being a resident of Chuckatuck. Although his will has not been found, it seems rather certain that he had four sons: Giles (d. 1692); James (d. Ca 1675); John; and Isaac (d. 1694). John married Mary Sanford, likely kin to John Sandford who transported John and William Holliday to Virginia from Bristol in 1675. All these boys (except James) moved to Richmond county on the Rappahannock and had families there.[74] We know that a William was among them and suspect that it was he who migrated to Spotsylvania county. There was another Giles Webb who owned very large acreage in Henrico county and who, in his will in 1713, left property to his brother Thomas in Gloucester.[75]

A PAUSE BETWEEN MOVES

So John could look about him in his new surroundings and find friends and relatives in numbers. But he must have found quite interesting some of the customs and rules of the colony. For example, no wild deer could be killed between February 1 and July 1, lest a fine of 500 pounds of tobacco be imposed. If the offender could not pay the fine he received in his "bare back 30 lashes well laid". Stealing a pig by a Negro or slave called for the same punishment for the first offence; for the second offence the accused was placed for "two hours in a pillory with both ears nailed thereto, and then have ears cutt off close by the nailes". Illegal voting drew a 500 lb. of tobacco fine. For swearing, getting drunk, and the like there was a fine of five shillings, or if unable to pay, 10 lashes. To deny Trinity or God, or to assert that there are more gods than one, or to deny the Christian religion, for the first offence the person could not hold office; for the second, he was unable to sue, be a guardian or executor or receive a legacy, or bear any office, plus a three-year imprisonment. However, he had six months time within which to renounce his delinquency. Clandestine marriages were outlawed, and the minister guilty of officiating one of these was fined a large amount of tobacco he received for his salary. And an Indian was now given a reward for killing a wolf – 100 pounds of tobacco with cask.[76]

We have no exact records to show how long John stayed in Isle of Wight or what occupation he followed. He could have worked at the Paitesville dock; serving as a factor; learning how to run a plantation; or working at one of the mills in the area. We know that Marmaduke Etheridge ran a mill on the nearby southern branch of Deep Creek in Norfolk county, for on November 11, 1712, Jonas Holladay gentleman, and son of Anthony, bought it for 40 pounds.[77] This was just south of the present city of Portsmouth and about 15 miles from Chuckatuck, where Jonas owned other lands. John may well have worked there, perhaps operating the mill, which could account for his purchase of land in Norfolk county, we would suspect near Jonas.

Whatever his occupation, in this land of the free and home of the brave, John quickly looked at the land first. He had ample precedent in the family for this. There were cousin Anthony Holladay who owned 850 acres in Isle of Wight, and his son Joseph who had 1000 acres in Nansemond county. Up in James City county cousin Thomas Holliday had 250 acres, and 100 in York.[78] Then the Webbs had become land barons. Cousin Giles, straight from Gloucestershire, as early as 1653 had assigned to him 681 acres in that part of Rappahannock county that became Richmond in 1691,

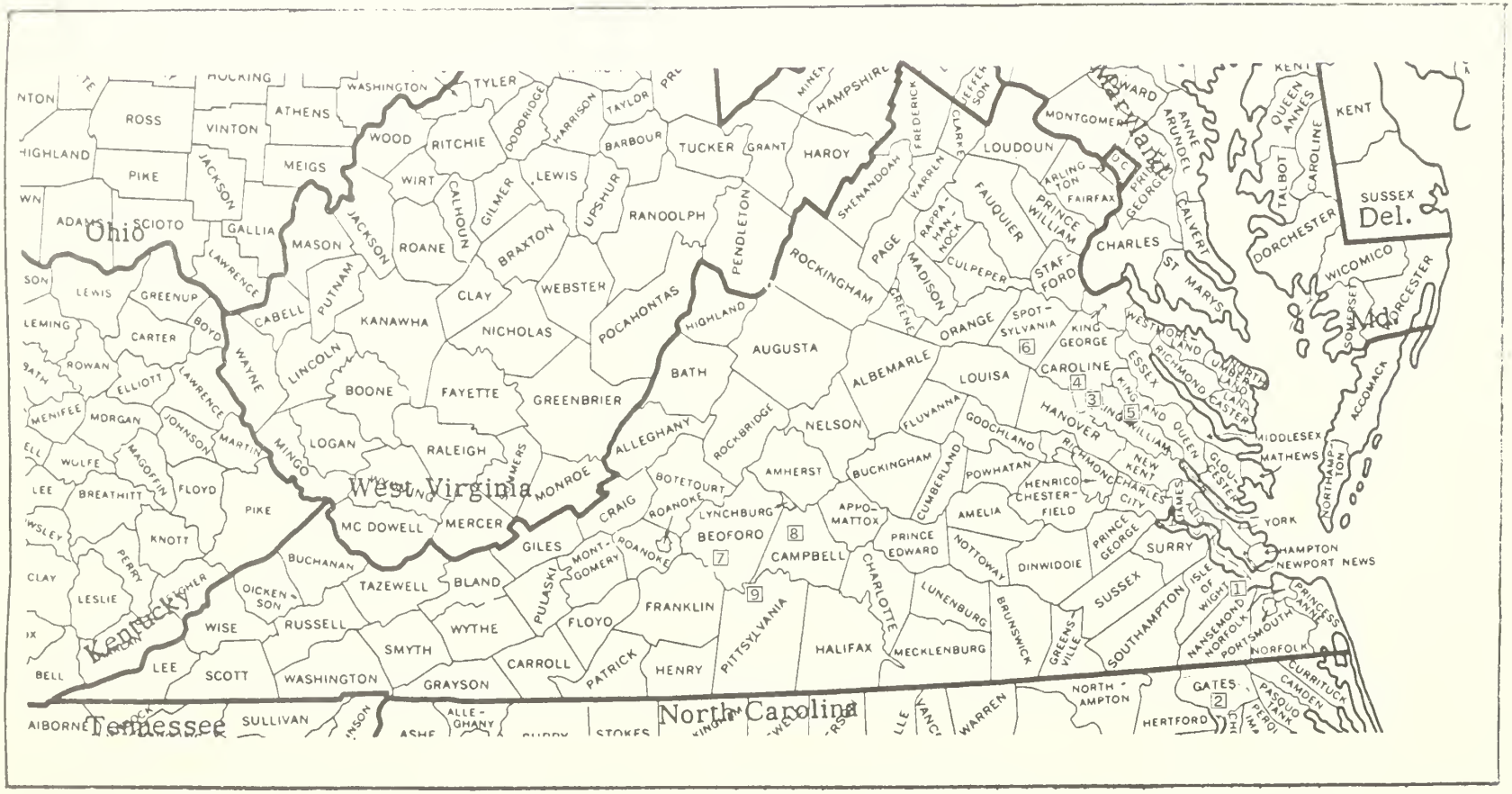
besides a plantation at Chuckatuck. He and his son Giles acquired thousands of acres in Henrico, Norfolk, and Richmond counties. Although courthouse fires at Suffolk destroyed most of the Nansemond county records, we know that the grandson of Giles, James Webb of Isle of Wight, made a deed in 1706, recorded in Richmond county, converying some of this land.[79] James was son of John Webb whose wife was Mary Sanford, doubtless related to John Sanford, merchant of Avening, Gloucestershire, who transported John and William Holliday to Virginia in 1675, and who was a large landholder and Justice of the Peace in Norfolk and Princess Ann counties, where he died in 1692.[80] So for John Holladay, as for many other Virginians, land was the name of the game, and a chief motive for settling in that colony. The first record of John owning land was when his name appeared on the Quit Rent Rolls in 1704 by having 440 acres in Norfolk county (see footnote 78). Despite a lengthy search of records in that county we have not been able to locate the land or to find any details of his purchase or sale of it. With the price of land at five shillings per 50 acres, John had to pay a mere 45 shillings, or roughly five dollars, for it. He may not have even paid this amount since land could also be acquired in payment for services of various kinds.

TO THE FRONTIER: KING WILLIAM COUNTY

That John did not remain long in Isle of Wight is borne out by a number of events and circumstances. First, we should note that John had the advantage of advice and connections from cousin Anthony and his sons, and it is likely that they had advised him on the purchase of the land. They could also put him in touch with influential people in the colony, those whom Anthony had met as a Burgess at Jamestown, only 40 miles away. Through these connections John soon learned "the ropes" of Virginia life and customs. John observed a steady migration of kinsmen and friends from the relatively well settled and civilized area of southeastern Virginia, where land was "scarce", to the frontier west and north – up the four main rivers: James, York, Rappahannock, and Potomac. New counties were being formed, and some just recently: in 1691 King and Queen from New Kent, and Princess Anne from Norfolk; in 1692 Essex and Richmond from Rappahannock; in 1701 King William from King and Queen; and in 1702 King George from Charles City.[81] To further encourage settlement of the frontier the Assembly had passed an act in 1699 to sell land at five shillings per 50 acres, already discussed. To heighten this land fever another act was passed in August 1701, seemingly timed to accommodate John, whereby groups ("societies") could claim from 10,000 to 30,000 acres on the frontier as tenants in common if certain conditions were met, such as protecting settlers from Indian raids by keeping a well armed man for each 500 acres so granted, and building a fort within two years of the grant. Further, "there shall be granted every such person . . . a right to 200 acres of land next adjacent at his choise together with halfe an acre to seat upon . . . and that the said warlike christian man shall have his dwelling and continued abode to be laid out geometricall square. . ." Settlement was to be in groups of ten.[82]

This legislation was the climax of a series of acts of the Assembly passed since the founding of Jamestown in 1607 to meet the objective of expanding the frontier through the twin inducements of cheap land and protection from the Indians. We have already seen how land prices became extremely attractive. But to defend against the Indians was a more difficult task. For years "rangers" and "scouts" had been deployed to the heads of the four great rivers for this purpose. Forts had been erected all along the frontier, including the strategic spot three miles below Fredericksburg. Military life in these forts was rigorous. Rules required that fifty men should be maintained within the fort, depending somewhat on the period of time and the risks of attack, and others tilling the land about it must be ready to "respond at the beat of a drum". Stern was the frontier life of these pioneer soldiers, and their duties well defined. If any man blasphemed he ran the gauntlet through 100 men. If he repeated this offense he was punished by having a redhot iron bore through his tongue. If he lifted a hand against an officer he was shot. Or he might also be shot for a total of ten other offenses. If he did "His Majestie's work lazily he shall ride the Wooden Horse with a musket tied to each foot," the wooden horse resembling the present-day carpenter's saw-horse![83]

Typical of the actions for making the frontier more secure was one taken on April 25, 1679, which "instituted an act for defence of the country against the incursions of the Indians", and which provided for



1. Anthony Holladay (to 1718)
2. Thomas Holladay (Son of Thomas of Jamestown (in N.C. 1726)
3. John the Ranger (K-250) (on Darrell's Creek, 1703)
4. John the Ranger (to 1727)
5. William Holladay and Sarah Davis (K-265) (1702)
6. John the Ranger in Spotsylvania (1727-42)
7. David and Frontier John Holladay (M-270, ca 1780)
8. John Lee; ca 1800
9. Daniel and Henry Crider, ca 1800

COUNTY MAP OF VIRGINIA SHOWING FARMS OF EARLY VIRGINIA HOLLADAYS AND COLLATERALS

forming of a standing force for the more sure and safe guarding the frontiers . . . that four troops of horsemen (each troop to contain thirty able men) . . . every way well horsed and armed. Every man to have a good able horse for service, a case of pistolls, a carbine, sword, and all other furniture usual and necessary for horse souldiers or troopers, one of the four troops to be raised on the upper parts of James River, one troop on the upper parts of York River, one troop on the upper parts of Rappahannock River, and the other on the upper parts of Potomack River...[84]

Provision was made for a captain of these four troops, with a lieutenant for each troop

to command, lead, train, and exercise the troops; That the pay of each captain finding himselfe provision, ammunition, house, armes and all other necessaries for one whole yeare shall be ten thousand pounds of tobacco and cask, and the pay for the lieutenant shall be five thousand pounds of tobacco and cask, and the pay for every private souldier mounted shall be three thousand pounds of tobacco for one whole yeare . . . That each captain shall every month at least muster, traine, exercise, instruct, and displine the troops under his command . . . and shall once a weeke range and scout about the heads of the rivers . . . and in such other places as shall be most likely for the discovery of the enemy . . . That upon the discovery of an enemie the officers of the militia . . . shall immediately put the militia . . . in a posture of defence and readiness . . .[85]

Provision was also made for replacing horses, caring for the wounded, and procuring boats to help troops and horses cross the rivers.

Periodically the Assembly changed it scouting arrangements.

In April, 1691, the Assembly modified the defense plan a bit by having each troop consist of a lieutenant, eleven soldiers, and two Indians, but with the same mission to "range and scout" at the head of each of the four great rivers. The pay scale in tobacco remained the same, with the Indian receiving "eight yards of duffils and two barrells of Indian corne for one year.."[86] (Duffils were woolen woven cloth used to make blankets).

Each time the Assembly reached a treaty with the Indians, which usually resulted in the white man acquiring new lands, some conflict arose when the settlers began to move into it. Even so, in the course of time roads and forts were built to encourage settlement. In April, 1691, the Assembly empowered the Governor to "appoint surveyors to lay out and marke a road . . . on the north side James River . . . to some place above the inhabitants on Rappahannock River, and to clear the same at least twenty-five feet wide".[87] As a precaution against attack, the settlers were forbidden for three years to survey or settle on land not along the road.

Despite these precautions Indian raids persisted. From 1697 to late 1700 a series of Piscataway Indian attacks occurred in Stafford county along the Rappahannock. Col. George Mason was placed in command of the forces there. In July 1700 Mason reported to Gov. Francis Nicholson:

I have raised 12 men, and have sent every way to search out frontears and back forrist plantations, and intend, God willing, to keep constantly moving, . . . for I am afraid we shall have a bad summer. . .[88]

On July 10, 1700, various petitioners from Stafford sent a plea to the Governor that "there has been a most horrable murder committed on some of his Majestie's poore subjects in ye uppermost parts of the county, and the inhabitants are under dayley fears of farther mischiefe done by ye Indian enemy", and that defense was needed. On that same day Mason made another report, stating that "ye rangers continue their duty . . . they neighours having fitted out their sons and other young men well acquaynt, soe their ranging is as low as my plantation at Pohick . . . They range each party 4 days a week, which is as hard duty as can be performed . . ."[89]

So we can see why the Assembly offered the "societies" vast acreages if they would agree to the terms specified. That John found the offer attractive – indeed, decided to accept it – there is little doubt. As a young, vigorous, ambitious pioneer of 26 he would be a prime candidate to challenge and meet the rigors of frontier life. By mid- or late 1702 he had probably married. His wife was Elizabeth ——— (possibly Rawlings, Lewis, Waller, or even Webb), since we know that his oldest daughter Elizabeth was born in 1702 or 1703.[90] Now he could move his family to the frontier and soon acquire more land.

John chose the upper reaches of the York River in newly formed King William county, "Pamunkey Neck", as his new residence. In 1702 this area was populating rapidly. In that same year some 89 freeholders were listed in Pamunkey Neck.[91] They lived from West Point on up the ridge trail to what is now western King William and eastern Caroline counties, along the reaches of Herring and Reedy Creeks, tributaries to the Mattapony, and along branches of the Pamunkey to the south. Notable among these pioneer families were Nelson, Whitehead, Waller, Terry, Phillips, Pulliam, Rawlings, Harrison, Carr, Beverley, Meriwether, Taylor, Hendricks, Cartwright – and Holladay. Many of these names were doubtless of Gloucestershire origin, or at least near it. On March 12, 1702, the following justices of the peace were named for King William county: Henry Fox, John Waller, John West, Henry Madison, William Claiborne, Richard Gissedge, Martin Palmer, Daniel Miles, Roger Mallory, Thomas Carr, William Noyes, George Dabney, and Thomas Terry.[92] West was commander of the militia and Waller was sheriff. To confirm its future the county built its courthouse in 1702 on land given by Henry Fox and Richard Littlepage just south of Scotland Landing on the Mattapony, and within two miles of the farm which John's brother William acquired on May 19 of that year as a gift from John Davis his brother-in-law.[93]

We should add that many of these families had been associated with the formation of Delaware Town on the tip of Pamunkey Neck where the Pamunkey andMattaponyRivers converge to form the York, at the present town of West Point. This town was founded in 1691, and a fort was built there in 1702.[94] Trustees of West Point were John Waller, Thomas Carr, and Phillip Whitehead, men whose families were to be associated with the Holladays for many years to come. The Wallers later moved to southwestern Spotsylvania county and intermarried with the Holladays. Phillip Whitehead was doubtless a relative of John Whitehead about to be discussed. Another of the West Point families was named Terry, and it owned a lot at Delaware Town, lived next to John Holladay in Caroline County about 1720, then next to him ten years later in Spotsylvania County, near his grandchildren in Bedford County to the south, and finally near their descendants in Middle Tennessee in the early 1800's! Much the same can be said for the Pulliam, Lewis, Waller, and Rawlings families, with whom the Holladays frequently intermarried.

We surmise that John made a trip of inspection to the frontier region before moving there. He probably caught a ship at Paitesville, sailed northward to the York River, and up the York to West Point. From there John could either take a smaller boat up the Pamunkey, or ride horseback northwesterly up the ridge trail some 25 miles to Herring Creek. Two entries in King William county records, both made November 20, 1705, and recorded January 20, 1705/6, confirm that John selected his 200 acres on Darrell's Creek, if not on this trip, then soon thereafter:

> *Indenture. Henry Nelson of St. Stephen's Parish, King and Queen county, sells to William Saunders of King William county for 2700 lbs. of tobacco 170 acres in Pamunkey Neck in King William county, part of a patent of 2340 acres granted Nelson at a Court held in Williamsburg on October 23, 1703, on the main branch of Darrell's Swamp, Thacker's line, by a corner line being the corner of the said Saunders, and the tract of 200 acres belonging to John Holladay, thence south to John Whitehead's line. . .*
>
> *Witnesses: J. Wood, Richard Price, John Allcock*[95]

This entry in the records, though somewhat torn, is very significant with respect to John Holladay's early history in Virginia. It clearly shows, first, that he indeed did own land in the upper country quite early, and at about the time of his marriage. Also, this record corroborates statements of John's posterity and historians that he moved to the frontier in about 1702. The mention of Thacker's line is interesting since John Tacker (Thacker) transported Thomas Holliday to these shores in the 1650's.

The second transaction regarding John's property in King William states:

> *Henry Nelson of St. Stephen's Parish, King and Queen County sells to Stephen Terry of King William County for 2400 lb. tobacco 150 acres in Pamunkey Neck in King William County, part of 2340 acres patented by said Nelson 23 Oct. 1703.*
>
> Witnesses: J. Wood, Richard Price, John Holladay[96]

This is further proof that John lived next to Nelson since it was the custom for witnesses of a deed to be owners of adjoining land. This farm was near or possibly even part of a huge tract of 20,000 acres on Darrell's Creek patented in 1673 by Philip Ludwell, Tobias Handford, and Richard Whitehead, through some favoritism by Gov. William Berkeley. Ludwell afterward married Berkeley's widow. When this part of the colony was opened to settlement in 1699 this grant was subdivided into tracts of 5000 acres each. Lewis Burwell owned some of this land. One tract went to Sampson Darrell, husband of Elizabeth Handford, sister of Tobias. Present Darrell Creek, named for Sampson, flows through or by this tract.[97]

This farm was only the first of about a dozen, totaling over 3000 acres, acquired by John in Virginia. It was located in what is now the extreme eastern part of Caroline County, very near the King William line. (See "2" on map next page.) This is determined by locating adjacent lands owned by Nelson, Saunders, Whitehead, and others.[98] It was some 20 miles west of William Holladay's farm near Scotland Landing in King William county, and was conveniently on or near the much travelled "ridge road" running from North Wales down to Delaware Town. It may be significant that North Wales was only three miles west of Darrell Creek, and South Wales was to the south, suggesting that many of these early settlers had roots in Wales and nearby counties such as Gloucestershire.

There is another deed signed by John Holloway on January 23, 1705/6, between John Claiborn and John Graves for 400 acres of "Cohoke Sunken Ground" in King William county.[99] We rather think that this was intended to be John Holladay, and that he may have acquired land there also.

From all facts at hand it appears that John lived in King William county for about 15 years, and that a number of his children were born there.

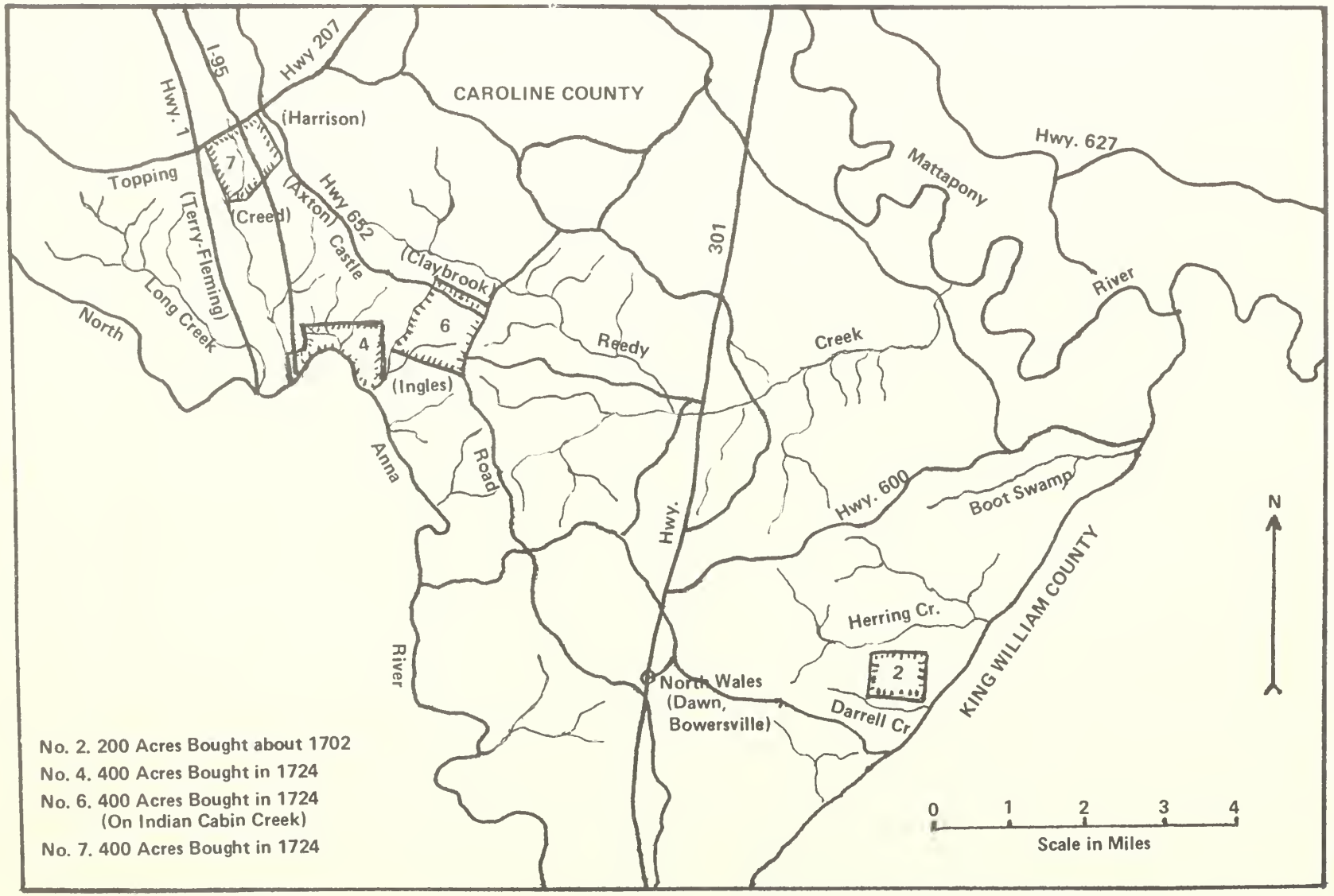
At this point it is pertinent to read comments about John's early career from two of the more active family historians in the 1850-1900 period. The first rather clear definition of John's frontier days came from his greatgrandson Waller Holladay in a letter in 1852 to S. A. Holladay of Aberdeen, Mississippi:

> *Spotsylvania Co., Va., Apr. 5, 1852.*
>
> *Dear Sir:—My neighbor, Mr. H. P. Poindexter, has informed me that he met with you aboard a steamboat during his trip to the South. He said you "were grandson of Capt. John Holladay, who fell in Gates' defeat", and whose family moved from Spotsylvania County, I believe, soon after the close of the Revolutionary War; that you "wished to know something of the history of the Holladay family" . . . I am the oldest of the name in the county; all of the Holladays here are descended from my greatgrandfather, John Holladay, who came to this county from lower Virginia about one hundred and fifty years ago. This part of the State was then the frontier of the Colony, and the Government employed a body of men called Rangers for the purpose of guarding the colonists against the incursions of the Indians. My greatgrandfather was one of these Rangers, and if I mistake not had some command among them. After the close of his military service he remained within the present limits of Spotsylvania upon the plantation where I was born (Bellefonte). He became a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, as I have heard my father say, and lived and died an estimable man. Neither he nor any of his sons, according to my information, were wealthy, but in comfortable circumstances; always honest, and always respectable. These traits, so strongly impressed upon his own children, have descended to his posterity in this part of the country, with fewer exceptions than I have ever known in a family so numerous. I pray you, sir, to attribute this declaration to no other motive than a sincere desire to impart to a distant kinsman, who wishes to know something of the family, the truth and nothing but the truth.*[100]

The statement that John "remained within the present limits of Spotsylvania . . ." was of course inaccurate, since he did not move there until 1726-27, as we shall soon see.

Further comment on the Ranger's early days in Virginia's "upper country" came from his greatgreatgreatgrandson, Alexander Quarles Holladay in 1901:

> *In the first years of the eighteenth century the Virginia counties of King and Queen, Essex, and King William, pretty well inhabited in their lower and eastern portions, especially on the rivers, stretched away to the great mountains, without any definite western boundary; and from the falls of the Rappahannock westward, it was all still a border country, scarcely inhabited by white men and subject to Indian depredations. It was on the extreme upper edge of these scattered settlements that John Holladay established his rooftree, and there served for years as captain of a company of rangers, whose duty it was to protect this exposed border, the nearest to the mountains, from*



FARMS OWNED BY JOHN THE RANGER IN CAROLINE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

The last white murdered by Indians, east of the Blue Ridge, was killed just by where New Hope Church has stood for more than seventy years, on the road from Fredericksburg to Orange, scarcely ten miles from Germanna, the residence of Governor Spotswood. It is not known whether this military duty grew out of his location, or whether the location was selected on account of the military duties, but he was active in their discharge and these duties incidentally gained him an early and considerable knowledge of the physical and topographical features of that region. He had been resident there for eight years, when Col. Spotswood came to Virginia as Lieutenant Governor and he informed Spotswood of the large iron deposits abounding the border wilderness, which led to the Governor's acquisition of great tracts of land there, the building of considerable iron works, the creation of a stately manorial country house, where the witty Col. William Byrd of Westover on the James, visited Gov. Spotswood, and fortunately for us, wrote a most interesting description of the family life there, and of the little town the Governor had established hard by his Virginia castle. Strange to say, for long years past castle and town have vanished as completely as the worthy Governor and the witty Colonel.[101]

We should note carefully these statements by two of the Ranger's better informed descendants. Waller, of "Prospect Hill" in southwest Spotsylvania County, was a cultured and educated man, and was well versed in family history. Alexander was his equal, as shown in the next chapter, a university founder and president, and not a romanticist. Waller was a greatgrandson of the Ranger, and grandson of Joseph, the Ranger's fourth son in his will. When Joseph died in 1795 Waller was 19 years of age, and old enough to appreciate family lore. Therefore, when he speaks of the Ranger coming to Spotsylvania county "from lower Virginia", we accept this as fact. Waller died in 1860 when his grandson Alexander was 20, and old enough to understand his family line. Thus, there were only two gaps between the Ranger and Alexander Quarles. We wish that these two men had been a bit more explcit as to the Ranger's origin. But we should remember that in Waller's day it was quite common to have one's parents or grandparents as recent immigrants from England, and he apparently felt that little comment was needed on this subject. Further, the distance between Virginia and England and the slowness of travel, must have created such a feeling of remoteness between John's family in Virginia and their kin in Gloucestershire that contacts were rare, especially since the Ranger's parents had long since died.

While we doubt the above assertion by Alexander that the Ranger "had been resident there (presumably meaning Spotsylvania county) for eight years" in 1710, it is, however, most probable that the militia from around Darrell's Creek of which he was a part took occasional campaigns toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, affording John an excellent opportunity to gain firsthand knowledge of the area where he was later to own farms in Caroline and Spotsylvania counties.

For a final word about John's military service, the muster rolls for King William county on June 17, 1703, show Col. John West, Lt. Col. William Claiborne, and Major John Waller as the Officers, with four captains and one lieutenant named, none of which include John Holladay.[102] However, there were 50 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, unnamed, tallied for the county militia, and John would doubtless be in that group, not having been on the frontier long enough to be in that advanced ranks. Lt. Col. James Taylor, from whom John later bought land, was in adjoining King and Queen County, as was Lt. James Wood who owned land adjacent to John's on Darrell Creek.

For his services on the frontier we have proudly dubbed John as the "Ranger". That he may have used the good offices of cousin Anthony to become an officer (a common practice in those days) is shown by a letter in 1704 to Gov. Nicholson which was signed by Anthony, John West, Sampson Darrell, Richard Littlepage, Samuel Bridger, and others with whom John was associated in some way.[103]

EXPLORATIONS AND MORE LAND: CAROLINE COUNTY

In 1716 Col. Alexander Spotswood, for whom Spotsylvania county was named in 1721, and who was Governor of Virginia 1710-22, set out on a historic journey with a group of explorers through King William and surrounding territory. This has been described in detail by John Fountaine, beginning August 7, 1716.[104] The trip began in Williamsburg, went through Chelsea in King William, Robert Beverley's in Middlesex, Germanna in what was to be Spotsylvania, and then westward along the Rappahannock to the Shenandoah at present Alma. One later summary of the trip states that "encountering Clark Mountain, they crossed the Rapidan River, proceeded up the flat to the

mountains, recrossed the highlands, and passing through Jones', Holladay's, Bresee's, etc., encamped beyond Barnett's Ford at a point where they had a fine view of the Appalachian Mountains. . ." We think that the "Holladay's" referred to was John's plantation on Darrell's Creek and not to any land at Bellefont on East Northeast Creek in what is now Spotsylvania County. We should mention that Fountaine did not name Holladay's place; rather this was done by later commentators on his diary.

Alexander Quarles Holladay added some interesting thoughts on the Ranger's relationship with Col. Spotswood, although he failed to state his source:

> *Governor Spotswood made his famous journey of exploration to the valley of Virginia in 1716; though we do not know just when nor how the plan of it was formed. He had been in the colony less than six years, and was for the most of the time at Williamsburg, more than a hundred miles from the Rappahannock frontier, engaged in many pressing affairs, not only in lower Virginia, but notably in the destructive and bloody Indian war, which had broken out in the colony of North Carolina, in which the Virginia Governor took quite an active part, and rendered material service to our next door neighbors in Carolina. He must, therefore, have had little or no personal knowledge of the general features and conditions of that distant and thinly settled section, and it is quite probable that the idea of this interesting journey westward, beyond all the settled country, grew out of information furnished by Captain John Holladay. It is almost certain the choice of route was based upon his experiences as border ranger and rough rider. His duties made necessary occasional reports to the Governor. After the acquisition of a great landed estate by the Governor not twenty miles distant from the residence of Captain John, when we remember that Governor Spotswood's energy was most inquisitive and untiring, it is impossible to believe that frequent conferences did not take place between the intelligent and enterprising commander-in-chief, and the subordinate, active representative of his authority in the surrounding district. That the intercourse between the two was such as to win the Governor's respect and confidence is clearly proved by the fact that when in 1720 the new county of Spotsylvania was organized, the Governor ordered that the court be held at the house of Captain John Holladay, and they were so held for many years. At that time and even long after, there were no settlers in the Valley of Virginia from any quarter; and that splendid section, one of the finest portions of America, was but vaguely spoken of as the hunting ground of roving savages, supposed to be within a few days' march of the great lakes, and not better known than the heart of Africa is today. I do not doubt that when Governor Spotswood came to visit and inspect his investments in this wilderness, he had many a report from Capt. John, and that under the hospitable roof at Germanna or Massaponax, where the Governor smelted his iron, he asked a thousand questions about the country around, the mountains faintly visible on the western horizon, and what he had heard or thought might lie beyond. It is the most likely thing in the world that such conversations took place, and that out of them the idea of a personal attempt to explore this part of his dominion, became rooted in Spotswood's energetic mind. During the summer and fall of 1716, a long and malignant illness, probably a bilious fever, came near ending Captain John's life, but for which he would very probably have accompanied the Governor in his expedition through Swift's Gap to the Shenandoah as the final start was made from a point so near him.*[105]

Let us add that Germanna was Spotsylvania County's first seat, but the seat was moved to Fredericksburg in 1732, and later to present Spotsylvania Courthouse. Germanna was named for a group of Germans brought there in 1714 by Queen Anne to smelt iron. In 1716 there were nine families living in it, and they had a block house. It was attacked by Indians as late as 1724, just three years before the Ranger moved to Spotsylvania County.

In 1718 John Acquired another farm, this time by grant from the Virginia Council:

> *On the petition of John Holiday leave is granted him to take up in one tract 800 acres of land in the county of King William. This Board being satisfied of his ability to cultivate the same according to law. May 30, 1718.*[106]

It was the custom in those days to grant land to settlers – later called "homesteaders" in the West – especially if they had rendered some service to the State and could show that they intended to settle on the land and cultivate it. John could certainly meet these stipulations in view of his military service and his manpower – his several boys and his slaves. Unfortunately this is the only record found on this farm, and it has not been located. It is possible that this farm was two of the 400 acre tracts described below, although it is doubtful if six years would elapse before the grant was

actually issued. It is also possible that John had either sold 400 acres of this tract by 1720, or had acquired another 400 acre farm in King William County, for on June 10, 1720, John was on the list of 23 men whose land was surveyed by James Taylor, and the acreage was recorded as 400.[107] We would suspect that in any case this farm, or both farms, would most likely be located in present southeast Caroline County.

Following this transaction, John quickly acquired four 400 acre farms – 1600 more acres – all in 1724! Three of these were near each other in southeast Caroline County, shown as No. 4, 6, and 7 on the map. The fourth was in Spotsylvania County, shown on a later map. The first purchase of this group of farms was on May 2, 1724, and is recorded as follows:

> *George 1st. To All. Know Ye. That for divers good causes and considerations but more especially for and in consideration fo the sum of forty shillings of good and lawful money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia. We have given, granted and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give grant and confirm unto John Holladay one certain tract or parcel of land containing four hundred acres lying and being on the north side of Pamunkey River about ten miles above North Wales in King William County and bounded as followeth to wit. Beginning at a mulberry and a Spanish oak by the river side just below the mouth of a swamp thence north one hundred and seventy poles to two white oaks thence east one hundred and sixty poles to two white oaks then north fifty six poles to a red oak and a pine thence east two hundred and forty poles to a Spanish oak then south two hundred poles to two white oaks by a branch thence down the branch to a beech and a mulberry by the river thence up the river to the beginning. Withall to have hold and be held as yielding and paying as provided. In witness or witnesses our trusty and well beloved Hugh Drysdale Esq our Lieut. Gov. at Williamsburg under the seal of our said colony the second day of May one thousand seven hundred and twenty four in the tenth year of our reign.*
>
> *Hugh Drysdale*[108]

Note that this land cost about one cent per acre! This must have been in consideration for John's services to the Colony as a Ranger.

The location of this farm on Pamunkey River is shown on the map (No. 4).[109] At present Interstate 95 borders it on the west side. Also, North Wales was a village at or near the present town of Dawn, also called Bowersville on present maps.[110] This is just inside the southeast corner of Caroline County at the intersection of present Highways 301 and 30. The description of the farm's location as being "about ten miles above North Wales" is somewhat loose – it is closer to five miles as the crow flies. Also, to be more accurate, the farm was on the North Anna and not the Pamunkey River. To be noted also is the omission of the name of the parish in which the farm lay. It was in St. Margaret's Parish, just formed in 1720 from St. John's. St. Margaret's originally lay partly in what is now King William and Caroline Counties, but in 1744 – well after Caroline was formed in 1727 – the part of the parish that lay in King William became St. David's.[111]

Two months later John purchased another 400 acre farm, just to the east of the first, as shown on the map (No. 6). Its record is as follows:

> *George 1st. To All. Know Ye. That for divers good causes and consideration but more especially forandin consideration of the sum of forty shillings of good and lawful money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia. We have given, granted and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give, grant, and confirm unto John Holladay of King William County one certain tract or parcel of land containing four hundred acres lying and being on both sides of Topping Castle Road in St. John's Parish in King William County and bounded as follows (to wit). Beginning at a white oak standing on the east side of Indian Cabin branch on Mr. Inglish's line thence along this line south fifty two degrees east two hundred and fifty six poles to three small red oaks in the head of a valley in the said line thence leaving his line and running north thirty degrees east three hundred and twenty poles to a small red oak and white oak thence north seventy five west two hundred and thirty eight poles to a great pine in the head of a branch on the west side a path in Jos. Claybrook's line thence along his line south twenty degrees west fifty four poles to Claybrook's corner pine standing on the south side of the main road in the head of the Indian Cabin branch and lastly down the said branch to the beginning. Withall to have and hold and to be held as yielding and paying as provided. In witness or witnesses our trusty and well beloved Hugh Drysdale Esq. our Lieut. Gov. at Williamsburg under the seal of our said Colony the ninth day of July one thousand seven hundred and twenty four the tenth year of our reign.*
>
> *Hugh Drysdals.*[112]

"Topping Castle" was the seat of John Minor (b. 1707) and later of his son Maj. John Minor who married Elizabeth Cosby in 1755. It was in Caroline County, on the north bank of North Anna River, "three miles above the falls", and near where present Highway 601 crosses the Pamunkey. It was a gift of Minor's father-in-law, Thomas Carr, who married Mary Dabney. The Holladays knew or intermarried with the Dabney and Minor families in later years. Matthew Fontaine Maury descended from Diana Minor. It is said that while in a bath tub at Topping Castle he showed that a boat could travel under water, thus leading to the submarine.[113]

Topping Castle Road was a main thoroughfare of the day often mentioned in deeds to help locate farms. It led northwesterly from North Wales and parallelled the Pamunkey River. We can be sure that the Ranger traveled it as he went toward Spotsylvania county.

Again, In July John acquired another farm, also of 400 acres:

> *Georst 1st. To All. Know Ye. That for divers good causes and considerations but more especially for and in consideration of the sum of forty shillings of good and lawful money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia, We have given, granted, and confirmed and by these presents for our heirs and successors do give, grant, and confirm unto John Holladay of King William County one certain tract or parcel of land containing four hundred acres lying and being on the north side of the Northanna on the head branches of Beaverdam Creek in St. John's Parish in King William County and bounded as followeth (to wit), Beginning at two corner maples of Robert Axton's in a branch of Beaverdam Creek on Matthew Creed's line thence along Creed's line west one hundred poles to a red oak on the side of a hill on the north side of branch thence north twenty west two hundred and eighty poles to a pine on the south side of the road to Topping Castle thence north seventy east two hundred and ten poles to a small pine on the north side of the said road about thirty four poles from James Harrison's three corner pines by a branch thence along the said Harrison's line south twenty degrees east two hundred and seventy five poles to Harrison's and Axton's corner stake between a red oak and white oak at the head of a small branch thence down the run of the said branch to the beginning. Withall to have and hold and be held as yielding and paying as provided. In witness or witnesses our trusty and well beloved Hugh Drysdale Esq. our Lt. Gov. at Williamsburgh under the seal of our said Colony this ninth day of July one thousand seven hundred and twenty four in the tenth year of our reign.*
>
> *Hugh Drysdale*[114]

As shown on the map, this farm (No. 7), was about a mile northwest of the other two recently acquired, and bordered Topping Castle road on the north. Present Interstate 95 runs through this farm and Highway 207 borders it on the north. This farm is only about 30 miles north of Richmond.

As already indicated, with John apparently holding over 2000 acres in the gently rolling Caroline country, it is difficult to determine precisely where John lived from 1702 until he moved to Spotsylvania in 1727. It was most likely in present Caroline County. But did he live on Darrell's Creek from 1702 until about 1718, and then move to one of the farms eight miles northwestward on Topping Castle Road? Either one would have been on a well travelled road, would have arable land, and would have made a good homeplace. There is one good indication that he lived part of the time at least on farm No. 4 shown on the map, which borders the river. Not only was it the first farm acquired in that area after Darrell's Creek, but on May 12, 1726, the House of Burgesses passed a law to control the ferry fee across the river: "From the land of William Pulliam in Hanover County over Northanna River to John Holladay's in King William, the (ferry) price of a man, three pence, and for a horse, three pence".[115] This rather clearly indicates that John lived at this place. This is reinforced by a similar law passed by the House on October 22, 1748, some six years after the Ranger's death.[116] Caroline had become a county in 1727 (part in 1742) from King William, Essex, and King and Queen Counties. There is no indication that John Jr. inherited this last farm, and that the name referred to him.

From this analysis we feel rather safe in saying that with the possible exception of Elizabeth, John's oldest child, and Susannah the youngest, the seven other children were all born in what is now Caroline County. Elizabeth might have been born on Darrell's Creek, or even around Westpoint, and Susannah was almost surely born in Spotsylvania.

Little has been said thus far about church records in Caroline. The reader may wonder if they might shed light on John's activities in that area, such as land processioning, taxes, and indeed the religious affiliation of the Ranger. Unfortunately, after searching in all known sources, we have found that the early parish registers and vestry books of Caroline, including St. Margaret's Parish, have long

since perished. There was an old church in this parish, known as Reedy Church, which was apparently named for Reedy Creek, and therefore could not have been far from the Ranger's farm. We would surmise that he and his family were members of that Episcopal body. The church historian, Meade, states:

> *We have no old vestry books from which to learn who were the early friends of the Church in this region. We can only mention the names of a few families known to ourself – the Temples, Tompkinses, Swans, Hallidays, Rawlings, Minors, Hills, Harts, Keans, Leavills, Phillipses, Dickensons, Harrises, Nelsons, Fontanes – as now belonging to this part of Caroline and Spotsylvania.*[117]

As for commercial supplies, these colonists were still dependent on England for many goods. Navigable rivers were highly useful – indeed necessary – and therefore towns and plantations were built on them, insofar as possible. John and the other settlers on Darrell's Creek or on North Anna River could be supplied by boats coming to Fredericksburg some 30 miles to the north, or coming up the Mattapony at least as far as Aylett. It is possible that Capt. William Holladay was one of the shippers supplying his kin and friends in the Caroline and Spotsylvania area.

ON TO SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY

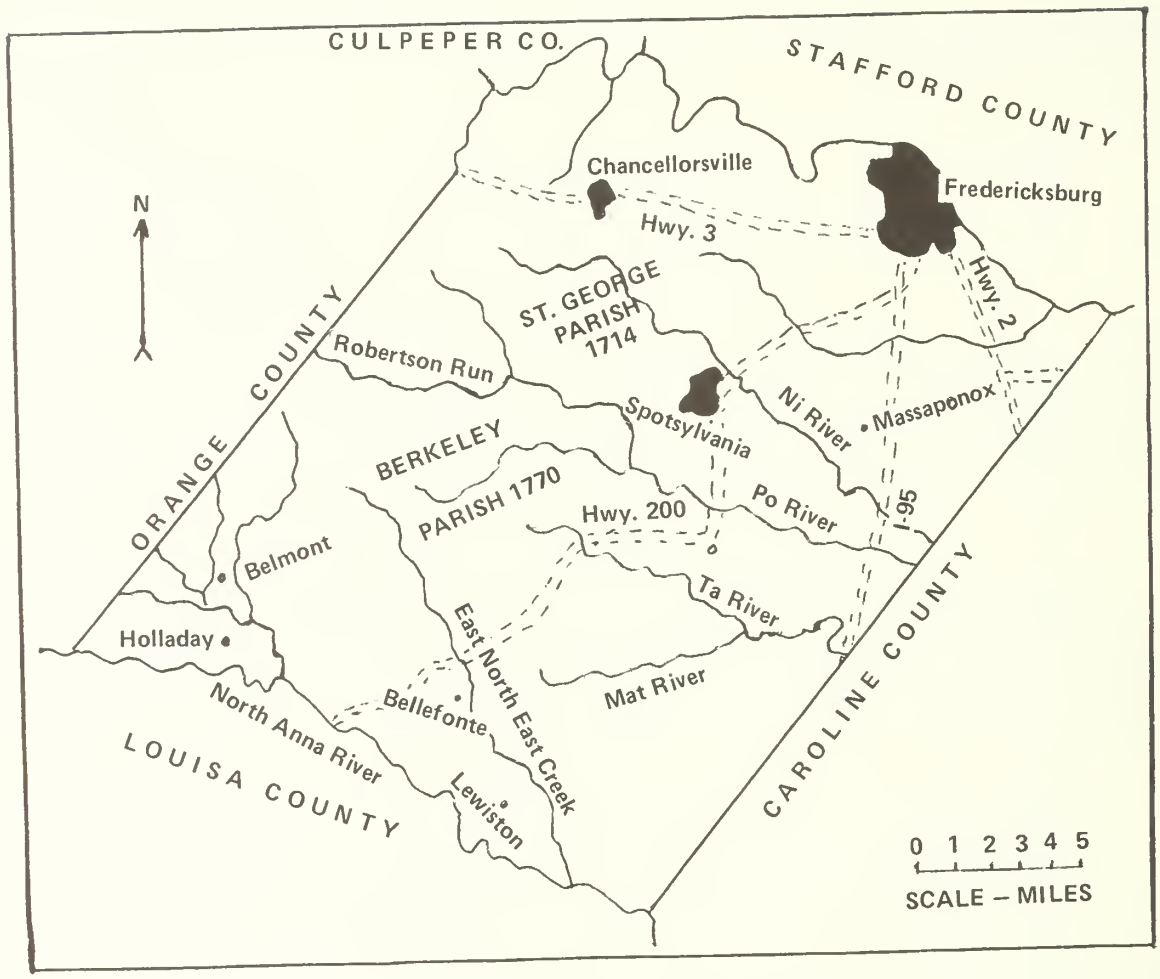
It is perhaps surprising to find that with all his land holdings John decided to leave Caroline County, after living there some ten years. Spotsylvania had been formed in 1720 from Essex, King William, and King and Queen, so John had begun to feel an urge to acquire new lands to the west. This was stimulated by an offer made by Spotsylvania County soon after becoming a county to grant lands to new settlers:

> *George by the Grace of God . . . TO ALL TO WHOM These presents shall come. Whereas on the humble petition of the General Assembly of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia we have been graciously pleased to grant unto each of our Subjects which shall go to settle in the County of Spotsylvania before the first day of May which shall be in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Eight the liberty of taking up any quantity of land not exceeding One Thousand Acres free and discharged of the duty of purchasing rights . . . we do give grant and confirm unto _____ one certain tract or parcell of land containing _____ acres, etc., with all woods, swamps, meadows, mines, quarries . . . rivers, waters, with the privileges of hunting, _____ hawking, fishing, fowling. TO HAVE HOLD possess and enjoy the said tract . . . unto the said _____ his heirs and assigns forever. TO BE HELD for us our heirs and successors as of our Manor of East Greenwich in the County of Kent in free and common soccage . . . yielding and paying unto us our heirs and successors for every fifty acres of land . . . the fee rent of One Shilling yearly to be paid upon the Feast of St. Michael the Archangell and also cultivating and improving Three Acres part of every fifty of the tract . . . within Three Years after the date of these presents. Provided always that if Three Years of the said Fee Rent shall at any time be in arrear and unpaid or if the said _____ or his heirs do not within the space of three years next coming after the date of these presents cultivate and improve three acres . . . then the Estate hereby granted shall cease and be utterly determined and thereafter it shall and may be lawful . . . to grant the same land and premises with the appurtenances unto such other person or persons as we . . . shall think fit. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letter Patents to be made. WITNESS our trust and well beloved Hugh Drysdale Esqr., our Lt. Gov. and Commander in Chief of our said Colony . . . at Williamsburgh under the seal of our said Colony the ____ day of ____ 17__ in the __ year of our Reign.*[118]

Apparently in response to this wordy and attractive offer, John bought a farm to the northwest of his Caroline County holdings in July 1724.

This 400 acre farm was the first of six that he was to possess in Spotsylvania:

> *George 1st. To All, Know Ye, That for divers good causes and considerations but more especially for and in consideration of the sum of forty shillings of good and lawful money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia. We have given, granted and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give grant and confirm unto John Holladay of King William County one certain tract or parcel of land containing*



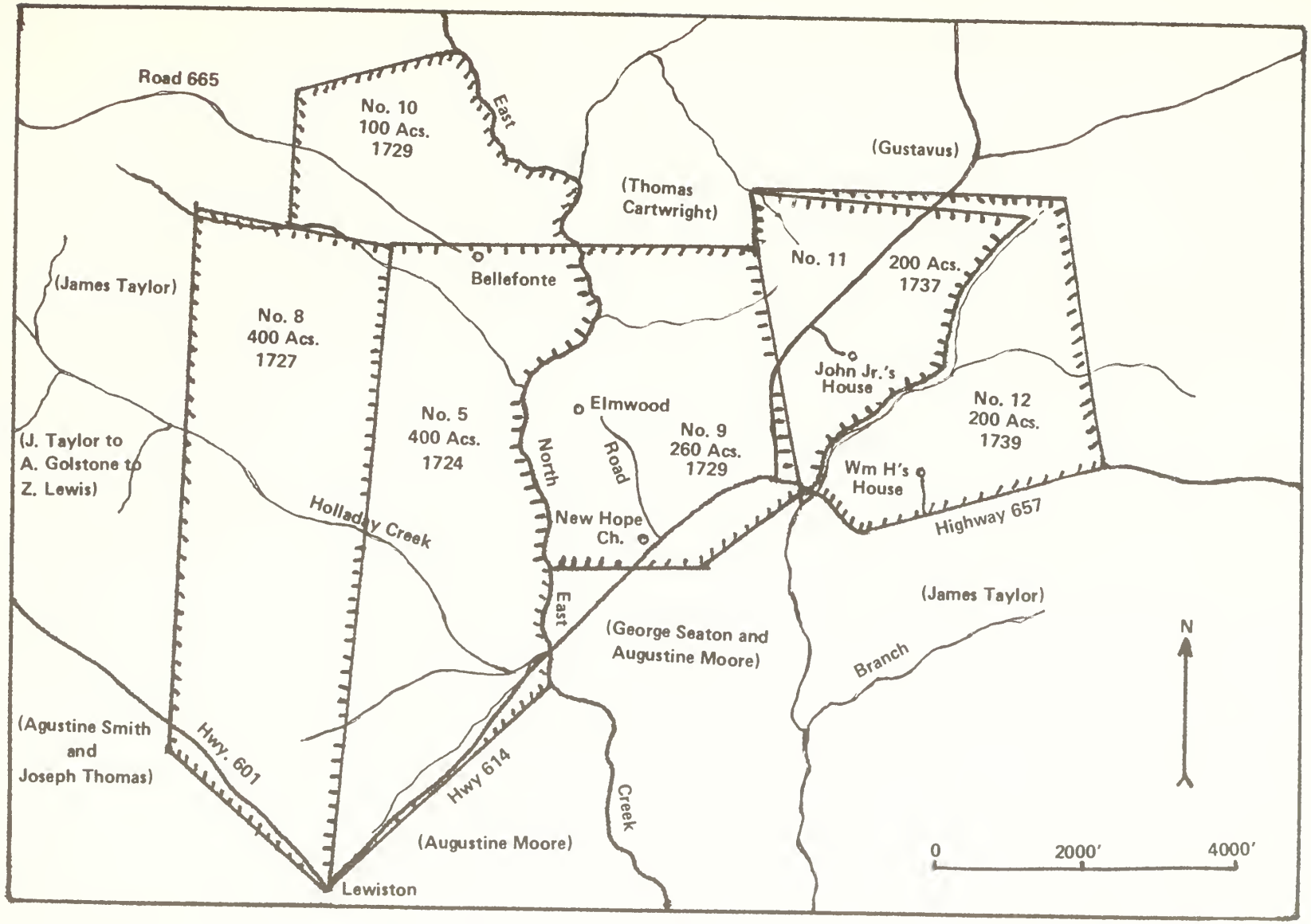
SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

four hundred acres lying and being on the south side of Spouceberry Brook in Saint John's Parish in the County aforesaid and bounded as followeth (to wit). Beginning at a great poplar standing on the south side of Spouceberry Brook below the mouth of Holladay's Swamp thence south west two hundred and thirty poles to a stake by a hickory on the side of a hill on the south side of a small branch thence north six degrees east five hundred and thirty poles to a small hickory and small red oak on a hill thence north eighty four degrees east one hundred and twenty poles to two gums and a beech standing on the west side of Spouceberry Brook and lastly down the run of the said Spouceberry Brook then several courses to the beginning. Withall to have and hold and be held as yielding and paying as provided. In witness or witnesses of our trusty and well beloved Hugh Drysdale Esq. our Lt. Gov. at Williamsburgh under the seal of our said colony the ninth day of July one thousand seven hundred and twenty four in the tenty year of our reign.

Hugh Drysdale[119]

This deed erroneously states that the tract was in St. John's Parish, apparently from force of habit. It was in St. George's Parish, which had been formed in 1714. The deed also states that John was "of King William County", which, in 1724, was literally true since Caroline had not yet been formed.

Spouseberry Brook was an old name for East North East Creek. See the map next page for the location of this farm (No. 5). It shows Holladay Swamp (Creek), named for the Ranger. This farm was doubtless the one, west of East North East Creek, on which John lived the remainder of his days, and on which present "Bellefonte" is located. The upper 100 acres were willed by John to Joseph in 1742, while the lower 300 acres were willed to Benjamin.



FARMS OWNED BY JOHN THE RANGER IN SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY 1724-42

So in 1727, the year that Fredericksburg was founded, John moved some twenty miles to the northwest on East North East Creek, a tributary of North Anna River. The first record of John in Spotsylvania was on April 1, 1728, when he witnessed the will of Timothy Coffee, a neighbor.[120] That John the Ranger moved from present Caroline County to Spotsylvania about 1727 is further verified by an entry in the court minutes of Spotsylvania on June 4, 1728, in which "Thomas Graves was appointed road overseer, along with Anthony Goldson, to oversee the road from John Key's path that goes to Holiday's mill . . ."[121] On August 6 John petitioned the court to run a "road from his mill to the main road that goes from Waller's Quarter to the Church".[122] This petition was granted and John was made overseer. This mill was on East North East Creek, and was apparently some quarter of a mile east of "Bellefonte"' It is named in John's legacy to his sons Joseph and Benjamin. Its location is somewhat defined by a deed of February 6, 1740, from Edmund Waller to Zachary Lewis for 1000 acres, beginning at

> *a swamp corner to said Lewis and John Waller, thence keeping to Waller line, south 16° east 123 poles to a small red oak on north side of Mr. Holliday's mill road near the head of a glade, thence keeping up the mill road by the turnings and windings thereof to a blackoak on a stony hillside on the south side of the mill road, thence south 68° west 64 poles to a white oak standing on the side of a path near the head of a glade a corner to said Lewis and John Wiglesworth, thence keeping said Lewis line north 34° east 204 poles to the beginning.*[123]

This old mill is not to be confused with another Holladay mill, built much later, on North Anna River where Highway 719 crosses it and goes into Louisa County. This latter mill has recently been removed to make way for a lake on North Anna. We visited it in 1970, and took pictures, but on a revisit in May, 1977, it had completely vanished!

"Bellefonte" was John's homeplace, named for several fine springs found near the house. (See Lewis Holladay, next chapter). This home, likely near the present "Bellefonte", and Anthony Holladay's in Isle of Wight County, became the two chief seats of the family in America until the mid-1700's. It was John's family that gave the name of Holladay to the hamlet in southwest Spotsylvania County that is still found on highway maps.

To increase his land holdings even further, on June 16, 1727, John acquired another 400 acres:

> *George. To All. Know Ye that for divers good causes and considerations but more especially for and in consideration of the sum of forty shillings of good and lawful money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our colony and Dominion of Virginia, We Have given, granted, and confirmed and by these presents for us our heirs and successors do give, grant, and confirm unto John Holladay of King William County one certain tract or parcell of land containing four hundred acres lying on East North East in Saint George Parish in Spotsylvania County and bounded as followeth (to wit). Beginning at a stake by a corner hickory and small red oak on a hill, a corner of John Holladay's, standing in James Taylor's line, thence north 84 degrees west 140 poles to three corner white oaks of the said Taylor's on the north side of a Branch, thence south by west 398 poles to a stooping white oak and great white oak in the back line of Mr. Smith and Mr. Thomas, a corner of the said Taylor's on the north side a head of a Branch or meadow, thence south 47 degrees east 162 poles to a stake by a corner hickory of the said Holladay's and Mr. Augustine Moore on the side of a hill on the south side of a Branch, thence north by east 530 poles to the beginning place. Withall to have and to hold . . . In witness of our trusty and well beloved Robert Carter Esqr., President of our Council and Commander in Chief of our said colony and Dominion at Williamsburgh under the seal of our said colony the sixteenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven in the thirteenth year of our Reign.*[124]

This farm is No. 8 on the last map. The lower half of this farm was "sold" by John to Thomas Pulliam, husband of his daughter Winifred, in 1735. The upper half was divided between Daniel and Susannah in John's will in 1742.

On March 27, 1729, John witnessed the sale of 2600 acres of land from James Taylor, local surveyor, to Francis Wyatt.[125] Then on April 1, 1729, John added to his estate by purchasing 360 acres of land from this same James Taylor, 260 acres in one tract and 100 in the other:

This Indenture made this first day of April, 1729, between James Taylor of the County of Caroline in Drysdale Parish . . . and John Holladay of St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania County . . . did grant and sell unto the said John Holladay . . . one tract or parcel of land containing two hundred and sixty acres . . . situate on the East side of East North East Creek, being part of a patent of five thousand acres of land granted to the said James Taylor July the twenty first one thousand seven hundred twenty and two in St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania County, and is bounded as followeth, TO WIT: Beginning at a corner hickory and white oak of Mr. George Seaton's standing just above the mouth of a stoney branch on the east side of East North East, thence along the said Seaton's line south 88° east 130 poles to a stake between two corner white oaks and a hickory of the said Seaton's on a hill. . . Still keeping on the said Seaton's line north 55° east 100 poles to a corner Spanish oak and white oak of the said Seaton's on the south side of a branch in Thomas Sertain's line, thence north 12° west 200 poles to a corner white oak stump and a small white oak of Thomas Cartwright's on a hill, thence along Cartwright's line west 160 poles to a corner birch, elm, and white oak of Cartwright's on the east side of East North East by Holladay's corner gum and beech on the west side of East North East, thence down East North East to the beginning. And also 100 acres of land . . . whereon Thomas Allen now lives and is part of the above said patent, lying on the west side of East North East, and is bounded as followeth, TO WIT: Beginning at a corner gum and beech of the said Holladay's first tract whereon he now lives, thence along the said Holladay's line south 84° west, 120 poles to a corner red oak and hickory of the said Holladay on a hill, thence along another line of the said Holladay's north 84° west 80 poles to a small white oak and red oak on the south side of a branch in Holladay's line, thence north 6° east 100 poles to a red oak and small hickory on the north side of a branch, thence north 76° east 114 poles to two white oaks on the west side of East North East, thence down East North East the several courses to the beginning. . . in consideration of the sum of 36 pounds to him paid by the said John Holladay . . . Witnesses: John Key, Samuel Ellis, George Taylor[126]

This deed includes Farms No. 9 and 10 on the last map. In 1742 John willed No. 9 and 100 acres of No. 5 to Joseph, and No. 10 and part of No. 8 to Daniel.

It is to be noted that John Key was one of the witnesses to this deed. He was a friend and neighbor of John. It was doubtless he who moved to Albemarle County with John's son Daniel Holladay, and on to South Carolina with him (see next chapter).

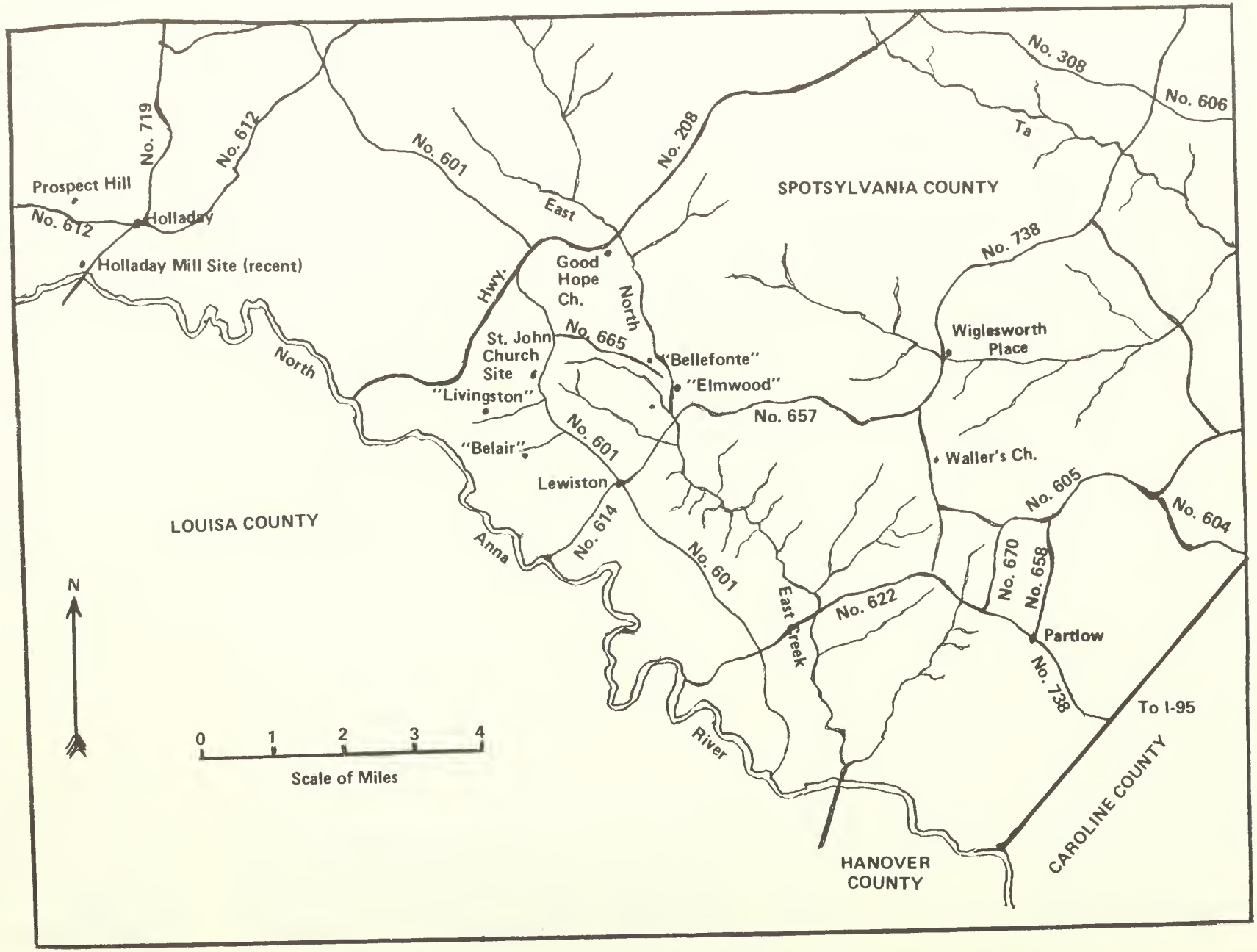
Unfortunately the 100-acre deed contains an ambiguity such as often plagues the genealogist. It refers to the "said Holladay's first tract whereon he now lives". Does this "first tract" mean the preceding 260 acres, or to the first farm, the 400 acre tract (No. 5), purchased by John in 1724 and on which Bellefont stands? A close reading suggests the latter, and a plot of these tracts as shown on the map, with emphasis on the "gum and beech", tends to confirm this. Assuming this to be true, then John did live on the west side of East North East Creek, and indeed at or near the present site of Bellefonte.

It appears that John willed most of Tract 9 to his son Joseph in 1742, and that Joseph built "Elmwood" there in later years (see next map).

There are complete records on John's many transactions from this point on – so many that we shall not attempt to include them all here. They may be found in Crozier's *Spotsylvania Records* or in the county records in the county seat at Spotsylvania, or in Richmond. We will mention that in October, 1729, John was a plaintiff against one George Musick for a trespass. Musick named John's friend and neighbor Zachary Lewis as his attorney. This apparently led to a peaceful settlement.[127] On September 2, 1730, the Spotsylvania Court ordered John Holladay, John Key, Robert King, and John Wiglesworth to value the timbers used in a bridge over the Po River.[128] (See next map).

PATRIARCH OF BELLEFONTE

John the Ranger was now in his prime, the lord of Bellefonte. With his newly acquired, large plantation among the gentle Spotsylvania hills, he consequently owned a sizeable number of slaves after the fashion of the true Virginia gentleman and squire. It can easily be said that, along with Anthony Holladay in Isle of Wight County, John was the most distinguished Holladay in America up to 1750. He was blending well with the frontier. And it was not long before his abilities were officially recognized in the conduct of civil affairs in the county. On December 15, 1732, the Governor of Virginia and the Council met and, among other matters, "ordered that a new Commission of the peace issue for the County of Spotsylvania and that Francis Thornton Jr., Francis Talliaferro,



HOLLADAY AND RELATED SITES IN SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

John Holiday (sic) and Rice Curtis Jr. be added to the said Commission".[129] Again, on February 6, 1733, he was appointed by Gov. William Gooch as a Justice of the Peace, along with Francis Thornton Jr., Francis Taliaferro, Joseph Thomas, John Minor, Rice Curtis, and other county notables.[130] He sat on the court frequently for about five years. The records well portray the trust that his peers had in him. He built bridges, evaluated property, helped to build a church, sat on the court, reared a large family – he was a constructive, respected, and busy man.[131] In view of his holdings and positions he soon had the distinction of being titled "Gentleman" or "Esquire", as found in the civil records of Spotsylvania.

On November 6, 1733, as a member of the county court John "moved to clear a road from the mill road by Thomas Sertain to Mattapony Church, and that he be overseer". The motion passed.[132] In March 1734 John agreed with John Harris, Joseph Thomas, and John Wiglesworth to build a bridge across East North East River.[133] The following May two of his Negroes, Dick and Doll, were judged to be 14 years of age, and therefore taxable.[134] On July 2, 1734, John and his neighbor George Sheppard "showed claim to the court for taking up a runaway man servant".[135]

On August 30, 1731, the Episcopal Vestry Book of St. George's Parish stated that "we reprocessioned the line between John Holladay and Thomas . . . and between John Holliday and Anthony Gholson".[136] And like so many of his family over the centuries who have consistently pointed their lives as well as their church spires toward God, John was interested in religious affairs, and helped to build a chapel. This is shown in an entry in the Vestry Book of St. George's Parish on September 26, 1736:

> *Ordered a chappell of ease be built near Col. Moore's Quarter between the main road and East North East Creek at the best and most convenient spring near against the upper part of the said plantation to be of the same dimensions of the old church (at Mattapony) upon which Mr. John Holladay agreed with the vestry to build the same in a workmanlike manner in consideration whereof the said vestry have agreed to levy for him after the said work shall be finished the sum of four thousand pounds of tobacco and that he shall have the liberty to take down and make use of all or any part of the two old churches in this Parish.*[137]

This chapel came to be known as Pamunkey Chapel.[138] About 1755 another chapel was built near this. In the course of time these buildings disappeared and St. John's Church, shown on the map, became the successor. This church site is on Highway 601 some two miles west of Bellefonte. In view of Hayden's numerous entries of Holladay baptisms at Pamunkey Church we conclude that the family was of the Episcopalian faith.

John's civil activities are rather well documented in county records. On July 2, 1734, he made bond as administrator to the will of William Smith:

> *Know all men by these present that Richard Philips, Edwin Hickman, and John Holladay are held and firmly bound unto the worshipful justice of Spotsylvania County in the sum of five hundred pounds current money to be paid unto the said justice . . .*
>
> *At a court held for Spotsylvania County on Tuesday, July ye 2d: 1734 Richard Philips, Edwin Hickman, and John Holladay Gent. presented and acknowledged this their bond in open court which was ordered to be recorded. Test John Waller, Court Clerk.*[139]

Ten years later John's son Benjamin was to marry Susannah, daughter of Edwin Hickman. And Richard Phillips was a mutual friend of John the Ranger and James Edwards Sr., and later helped to appraise John's estate. It appears that it was Edwards who came to Virginia in 1675 from Bristol with a John and William Holliday, transported by John Sandford. Being a millwright, he in all probability built John's mills on East North East Creek.[140]

By 1735 most of John's children were married. In that year he sold a farm – one might say he *gave* the farm – to his daughter Winifred and her husband Thomas Pulliam:

> *This indenture made this sixth day of October in the year 1735 between John Holladay, Gentleman, of the County of Spotsylvania . . . and Thomas Pulliam. Witnesseth that the said John Holladay for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings hath granted and sold . . . unto the said Thomas Pulliam a certain tract . . . of land containing 200 acres of land being part of a larger tract belonging to the said Holladay . . . and bounded as followeth. Beginning at a corner beech and red oak on the south side of Holladay Swamp thence south 11° west 234 poles to a white oak in the*

said Holladay's lower line, thence along this said line north 47° west 186 poles to two white oaks, thence north 11° east 198 poles to the said Holladay Swamp, thence down the several course thereof to the beginning...[141] *Witnesses: Joseph Woolfolk, William Waller, John Waller*

It is quite possible that this farm was presented to this couple as a wedding gift. This was the lower half of Tract No. 8.

Continuing in his civil duties, on Tuesday, May 4, 1736, John was ordered by the county court to view and erect a bridge across the Po River, which was between his home and Fredericksburg.[142] In the July 6, 1736, court session John "moved that a road be cleared from the main road turning against Col. (Augustine) Moore's quarter, by the new chappell against James Terry and Henry Lewis", with John as overseer.[143] In his capacity as Justice of the Peace John was doubtless called upon to perform a variety of duties. One of these was on September 6, 1737, when he issued a warrant against one Patrick Bolen at the request of Amey Sutton. Although she testified that "she feared for her life", the case was later dismissed.[144] On April 4, 1738, the court on which John sat ordered him to take a tithables list from the River Ta to the North Anna River.[145]

To increase his already large landholdings, John acquired a 200 acre farm from James Terry on October 10, 1737:

Indenture made this tenth day of October, 1737, between James Terry of Spotsylvania County, in the Parish of St. George . . . and John Holladay, for 20 pounds . . . the said James Terry assigns all two hundred acres bounded as followeth, viz., beginning at a corner ash standing in a swamp in Thomas Sertain's line, north 15° east (sic, west) 264 poles to a corner red oak sapling standing in Peter Gustavus line, south 79° east 210 poles to a corner ash and maple standing in the head of a swamp, south 39° west 280 poles, thence down the said swamp the several courses to the beginning 98 poles, this being part of a greater tract of . . . said James Terry.
Thomas Sertain
William Holladay
Ed Lankford
James Terry[146]

This land had been sold to James Terry by Sertain in 1735. It is Farm No. 11 on the last map, and was willed by the Ranger to his son John in 1742. John sold it to John Wiglesworth in 1748. His son James Wiglesworth inherited it in 1752 and sold it to his brother William in 1757, who in turn sold it to John Pulliam in 1759!

On October 4, 1738, John witnessed the mortgage of John Ward and Joseph Woolfolk.[147] On February 7, 1738/9, John paid 50 pounds of tobacco to Thomas Sertain for the latter's evidence in court for two days in behalf of John.[148] On February 22, 1739, he witnessed a deed for Anthony Goldstone and wife to Zachary Lewis for 200 acres.[149] Then on November 6, 1739, Thomas Sertain sold to John Holladay Sr. for 25 pounds yet another farm, the last John was known to acquire:

...two hundred acres of land with the plantation whereon the said Sertain now lives, it being part of one thousand acres granted to the said Thomas Sertain by patent bearing date the sixth day of May one thousand seven hundred and twenty seven and bounded as follows. Beginning at a corner ash standing in a swamp it being the beginning corner of two hundred acres of land which the said Thomas Sertain sold to James Terry which now belongs to the aforesaid Holladay running from the aforesaid corner south 12° east to a stooping white and small red oak corner in James Taylor's back line, thence north 78° east 230 poles to a corner white oak, thence north 12° west 228 poles to a corner white oak at Gustavus dividing line, thence along the said line to a corner red oak sapling of James Terry's (now Hollidays), thence south 79° east 210 poles to a corner ash and maple standing in the head of a swamp, south 39° west 280 poles, thence down the said swamp to the beginning...[150] *Witnesses: Joseph Thomas, Daniel Holladay, Elizabeth Holladay*

This was farm No. 12 on the map. John's son William inherited it in 1742, but sold it to his brother John in 1743. This farm was the last of a cluster about Bellefonte, and their total acreage was 1560. When we add this to the 2800 acres aggregate that he owned in Norfolk and King William-Caroline counties, then the grand total of John's lands was over 4000 acres. He was one of the largest landholders in Holladay history.

Master of his plantation, the Ranger lived in one of the most historic counties in Virginia, and just thirty miles southwest of famous Fredericksburg. Not only did Spotsylvania supply bountiful

numbers of men who would be pioneer settlers in South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and States beyond – families such as the Pulliams, Bledsoes, Terrys, Lewises, and others – but it would itself become a focal point of the Civil War 120 years after the Ranger's death. Here the crucial battles of Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville, and Spotsylvania Courthouse would be fought in years to come.

THE WANING YEARS

But the Ranger was not to witness these struggles. He had had his own. By 1742 time had taken its toll. The old soldier was now about 66 years of age and his busy career was dimming with age and drawing to a close. Doubtless realizing that his health was failing, he devised the following lengthy, thoughtful, and informative will:

In the name of God Amen. I John Holladay of St. George Parish in King William County of the Colony of Virginia being sick and weak of body but of perfect mind and memory and knowing that all men are mortal do make this my last will and testament in form and manner following. First I give and bequeath my soul into the hands of Almightly (God) who gave it (to) me hoping and no ways doubting that the mediation of my blessed Redeemer and Saviour Jesus Christ to receive the same again at the General Resurrection and as for my worldly estate wherewith it hath pleased God Almighty to bless me with all I do hereby give and bequeath to same in manner and form as followeth, I commend my body to be buried in Christian burial according to the direction of my Executors hereafter mentioned –

Imprimis. I order and it's my desire that all my just (debts) are first satisfied and my funeral charges discharged and then I give and bequeath as followeth–

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son William Holladay and to his heirs and assigns forever two hundred acres of land where Thomas Certain formerly lived and also a Negro woman named Phebee and her increase,

Item, I give and bequeath unto my son John Holladay and to his heirs and assigns forever two hundred and fifty acres of land where formerly James Terry Jun lived; also I give unto my said son John a Negro woman named Kate and her increase.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Daniel Holladay and to his heirs and assigns forever two hundred acres of land where now my said son lives.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Joseph Holladay and to his heirs and assigns forever three hundred acress of land lying and being on the east side and along Mill Dam, also a Negro man named Cesar and his wife named Nann and her increase.

Item. I further give unto my said son Joseph and to his heirs and assigns forever one half part and profits of my mill, also four cows and calves with a feather bed and furniture, one iron pot and hooks and one large pewter dish.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Benjamin Holladay and to his heirs and assigns forever three hundred acres of land lying and being on the west side and along the Mill Dam, also a Negro man named Peter and his wife named Grace and her increase.

Item. I further give unto my said son Benjamin and to his heirs and assigns forever one half part and profits of my mill, also four cows and calves with a feather bed and furniture, one iron pot and hooks, and one large pewter dish.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth now the wife of Pattison Pulliam and to her heirs and assigns one Negro boy named Banjamin.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Winifred and now the wife of Thomas Pulliam and to her heirs and assigns one Negro boy named Jimmy.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Sarah now the wife of James Rollings (Rawlings) Jun. and to heirs and assigns forever three hundred acres of land lying in Caroline County and joining to that tract I sold to Thomas Burch, also one Negro woman named Phillis and her child lately born and their increase.

Item. I further give unto my said daughter Sarah four cows and calves.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Susannah Holladay and to her heirs and assigns forever two hundred acres of land lying on the back side of the land which I have given unto my son Benjamin and joining to Mr. Wyat's land, also one Negro woman named Doll, a Negro boy named Jack and a Negro girl named Betty and their increase.

Item. I further give and bequeath unto my said daughter Susannah and to her heirs and assigns four cows and calves, one feather bed and furniture, an iron pot and hooks with a large pewter dish.

Item. All the rest of my estate both real and personal my desire is and I order and direct that it may be equally divided amongst my children and their heirs.

And to this my last will and testament I appoint and ordain my sons Joseph Holladay, Benjamin Holladay, and my son-in-law Thomas Pulliam to be my Executors, Revoking and annulling all other wills and testaments by me heretofore made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th day of November 1742.

John Holladay

Signed, Sealed and Published
by the Testator in the presence
of us witnesses:
John Waller
J. Waller Jun.
Thomas Cartwright

At a court held for Spotsylvania County on Tuesday December the Seventh 1742.

This will being exhibited in Court by Joseph Holladay, Benjamin Holladay, and Tho. Pulliam, the Executors therein named, Wm. Holladay the heir at law appeared and consented to the proving the same, then the said Executors took the oath as the law directs and John Waller and Tho. Cartwright two of the witnesses thereto proved the same which is admitted to the record.

Test: Edmund Waller, Cl. Cur.

Know all men by these presents that we Thomas Pulliam, Joseph Holladay, Benjamin Holladay, Wm. Sandidge, Jno. Holladay and Daniel Holladay of Spotsylvania County are held and firmly bound unto the worshipful justices of Spotsylvania County in the sum of five hundred pounds current money to be paid unto the Justices, their heirs, and successors to the which payments well and truly to be made and done we bind ourselves and every of us our and every our heirs, Executors, and Administrators jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seal dated the seventy day of December 1742.

The condition of this obligation is such that if the above bound Tho. Pulliam, Jno. Holladay, and Benj. Holladay, Executors of the last will and testament of John Holladay, Gent., deceased, do make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased which have or shall come to the hands for the possession or knowledge of the said Tho., Joseph, and Benj., or in the hands of any other person or persons, for them and the same so made do exhibit into the County Court of Spotsylvania at such time as they shall be thereunto required by the said Court, and the same goods, chattels, and credits and all other the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased which at any time after shall come to the hands, possession, knowledge of the said Tho., Joseph, and Benjamin or unto the hands and possession of any other person or persons...[151]

John died just a few days after penning his will, for it was probated on December 7, 1742. Perhaps through habit he recorded himself as being "of King William County". Written in the style of his English father Thomas, John's will is quite clear in its provisions. First, as with his father, his wife Elizabeth had already gone to her reward, and she is not mentioned in the will. John's friends and neighbors Richard Philips, William Webb, Henry Lewis, and Henry Chiles were appointed to appraise his estate.[152] The name of William Webb is of course of special significance.

Although we made a visit to "Bellefonte" in August, 1970, and again in May, 1977, and visited the cemetery on both trips, we were not able to confirm that this is where John and Elizabeth are buried. This family cemetery is about a hundred paces north of the house and has about a dozen markers, most of which are of sandstone and are not inscribed. The local kinsmen seem to think that this is the Ranger's resting place. Hayden says that the "site of the dwelling and the graves of John and his wife Elizabeth are several hundred yards from the residence of Lewis Holladay" (meaning Bellefonte.)[153]

It would be difficult to compose a more fitting tribute to this Holladay pioneer than that penned by one of John's progeny, Alexander Quarles Holladay:

Thus in the Virginia forests John and Elizabeth made their new home; acquired an easy competence, and lived many years hospitable and respected – and there for six generations, the violets and periwinkles have been growing over their dust, in the old graveyard at Bellefonte, on North East Creek. . .

I have lingered with pleasure over these glimpses we get of Captain John, through the distance and darkness of two hundred years; not because he was at all a great man, but because I like to think of his gallantly giving up England and everything there, for the worthy girl of his choice; and of their striking out for a new world and a new life in the great wilderness of the West. It is the

brave old marauding cattle lifting blood of Galloway and Annandale, asserting itself again, but unconsciously obeying the spirit of a better age, in the nobler work of planting law and order, in the place of crime and violence. He must have been a good man and brave and as I meditate upon his memory, I like to believe the traditions of him are founded in truth and to say,

The Knight's bones are dust,
His good sword rust,
His soul is with the saints, we trust. [154]

Although Alexander was incorrect in asserting that John eloped with Elizabeth Brocas, and that he originally came from Annandale, we otherwise share fully in this tribute. Thus it was that one of our bravest and noblest ancestors lived and died. His life encompassed many events and great distances: 25 years in Gloucestershire; about one year in the Isle of Wight area; about 15 years on Darrell Creek, with sporadic military service; ten years on Topping Castle Road in Caroline; and 15 years on East North East Creek in Spotsylvania. What a career! What a man!

Admiral Halsey once said that there are no great men, but only ordinary men who are faced with great challenges. Perhaps this would well apply to John the Ranger. He could not in his fondest dreams have imagined the impact of his life on either his country or his posterity. With a patrician heritage of his own to enjoy, he was unselfishly willing to foresake the amenities of a good life in England, to brave the stormy Atlantic, and to meet the challenges of the frontier in Virginia. This he did very successfully and admirably. His inspiring deeds will survive the centuries, and the drama they depict will be related around the hearthstones of Holladay generations to come. John's unflinching courage commands our veneration. It was capable and dauntless pioneers like him who cleared the woods, bridged the streams, drained the swamps, nurtured their religion, devised man's best political system, and with it all transformed the primeval forests into the world's greatest and most prosperous nation. He built better than he knew. And even as the Ranger today sleeps on the hill at Bellefonte, we honor and salute his fortitude in helping to fulfill the decrees of destiny.

We shall now see how his greatest legacy, nine children, dispersed among the colonies, how they fared, and how well they perpetuated his good name.

FOOTNOTES

1. As was the case with his cousin Thomas Holliday, and despite his prominence in early Virginia, John the Ranger has been the subject of much debate, research, and conjecture as to the identity of his father. We are acutely aware of conflicting and confusing claims made over the past century by a wide spectrum of relatives and genealogists respecting John's identity. And as we present our findings here we are mindful of the possible impact on some of these people whose favorite theory may be demolished or whose cherished tradition may be upset. However, if there is a contest between legend and facts, then facts must always prevail. Believing that the reader is entitled to know the reasons here for selecting Thomas Holliday of Chalford and his line for the ancestry of John, as outlined in the last chapter, we now summarize the context and facts on which this choice is based. In addressing this difficult question we emphasize that tracing one's ancestors back to Europe has traditionally been one of the most difficult exercises in genealogy. After years of study on John's line on both sides of the Atlantic, several trips to England and Virginia, and with the assistance of some of the most skillful genealogists in both countries, we still have not found that magical statement in some deed, will, or church record that "John Holladay of King William county, late of Chalford, Gloucestershire, England..." This regrettably missing link is largely due to lack (or loss) of civil and church records in both early Virginia and England. The civil wars in England 1642-60 and in Virginia 1860-65 contributed heavily to this loss of records. At the very time that John's father would normally be born in England parish records were sadly decimated. To compound the problem it is equally unfortunate that the very counties which the early Holladays largely inhabited in eastern Virginia had so many lost records that one genealogist dubbed them as "counties fatal to genealogical hope"! Let us now summarize our findings on the identity of the Ranger, in America and in England. Let us go down some of the blind alleys we have explored in our quest for John's father. Dear cousin, this may be tedious, so be patient.

In America

Considerable information has been garnered on the Holladays in early America, including Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New England. Of chief interest is, of course, Virginia, up to about 1730. It is impossible in this short space to narrate all the details of this search of 25 years. We shall, therefore, summarize the chief points, and refer the reader to several volumes of material collected over these years and now placed in the Tennessee Archives in Nashville in the Holladay Collection, including *Other English and Early American Holladays.* Among these volumes is found a list of most of the Virginia counties formed up to about 1730, with county highway maps showing the location of all the Holladay farms or other sites of interest to the family, and also many farms of persons known to be associated with the family. These maps should be of help to others who are trying to locate their family in early Virginia.

From land records, wills, deeds, court orders, and related sources we have found no evidence that John the Ranger was born in Virginia or that he lived there before about 1702. From these sources we have generally been able to glean enough shreds and fragments to unravel the tangled skein of early Virginia Holladays and to develop a reasonably coherent picture of them. The Ranger simply does not appear on the scene before 1702.

Genealogists who assisted in this study in America were J. U. Stucki of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Lewis Gibbs of Richmond; Alan Phipps of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Peggy Joyner of Portsmouth; and for special topics the Staff of the Mormon Library in Salt Lake City, and of the Virginia State Library in Richmond.

We shall now present some of the more popular claims for the ancestry of the Ranger, first in Virginia.

A. *Son or Brother of Anthony Holladay of Isle of Wight County.* Hayden in his very useful *Virginia Genealogies,* published in 1891, states that James G. Holladay of Portsmouth wrote him a letter in 1886 on the family tree, and stated that "it appears that_____ Holladay had two sons, Marshall named in his brother's will, and Anthony...' Hayden did not attempt to identify the father of these two "brothers". Unfortunately, the error in stating that Anthony had a brother named Marshall arose from a misinterpretation of Anthony's will in 1719 in which he refers to "brother Marshall". It was customary in those days to refer to a brother-in-law as brother, and it happens that Anthony had a brother-in-law named Humphrey Marshall. His name is linked with Anthony's in many transactions found in Isle of Wight records still surviving. Numerous genealogists have gone one step further and dubbed the Ranger as "John Marshall Holladay". Others have, perhaps in desperation, or more generously, from lack of facts, suggested that John was Anthony's son. This would be both convenient and logical, but nowhere have we seen the name Anthony in the Ranger's descents. More positively, Anthony's will apparently listed all his children living in 1719, and John is not among them, although the name John appears among his grandchildren. So, lacking evidence, we have concluded that John and Anthony were cousins, both from Gloucestershire, and thus eliminate Anthony's line as the progenitor of the Ranger. (See later in this chapter for further details on Anthony's life.) Also, further details on Anthony's life are given in the above mentioned *Other English and Early American Holladays* in the Tennessee Archives.

B. *Son of Thomas Holliday of Jamestown.* A chapter on Thomas is in the Tennessee Archives in the Collection already mentioned. Thomas first came to Virginia in the mid-1640's, apparently made several trips back to England, and acquired a farm near Jamestown called "Darcy Oatly", and later had property in Jamestown where he apparently lived. The various theories on his identity are presented in some detail in the above Chapter. Original papers from Jamestown are in the Library of Congress bearing his signatures in 1679 and 1686. His wife was named Hana (Hannah). From Virginia and North Carolina records it is rather certain that he had a son named Thomas whose career we have also included in the Collection. Thomas Jr. has often been confused with his father, but he married twice, his second wife being Mrs. Mary Hinton in 1732. He made his will in 1744. Hannah was a common name among Thomas' grandchildren, but one reason for not believing that the Ranger was a son of Thomas Sr. is that nowhere do we recall seeing a girl named Hannah in the Ranger's line. Further, there are substantial records in James City and York counties on Thomas before he moved to North Carolina in 1726, and if John and William had been his brothers we would expect some records on them too since they were of about the same age. We do not find such records. Also, examination of Thomas Sr.'s signature shows that he spelled it "Holliday" and "Hollyday", and not "Holladay". However, his son Thomas spelled his own name "Holladay" in 1744.

Several genealogists of some note have claimed this Thomas as the father of the Ranger. George N. MacKenzie, *Colonial Families of the United States, 1607-1775,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1966, Vol. 2, pp. 333-342, lists the four sons of Walter the Minstrel, and then states that Capt. Thomas Hollyday settled at Jamestown in 1660. Further, that his wife was widow of Col. John Hinton, and they had eleven children. He claims that a record at Williamsburg mentioned only

Thomas and John Marshall Holladay, and that John M. settled in Spotsylvania Co., in 1702, and that from him descended the Virginia and North Carolina Hollydays. This is a confused and erroneous report, of course. Then Mrs. Lindsey Brien, an old lady living in Dayton, Ohio, to whom the author talked via a nurse in 1972, claimed to be a descendant of the Ranger, and stated in a part of "Our Forefathers" printed in a Dayton newspaper later obtained from the Dayton Public Library, that the Ranger was John Marshall Holladay, son of Capt. Thomas; also that John married Elizabeth Brocas. Zella Armstrong, not noted for great accuracy, in her *Notable Southern Families,* Lookout Publishing Co., Chattanooga, TN, 1922, Vol. 2, pp. 161-162, states: "Thomas Holliday (son of John of Frome, England) was living in Jamestown in 1660, and had eleven children. But only two are mentioned in the record at Williamsburg, Thomas the ancestor of the Maryland family, and John Marshall, ancestor of the Virginia family".

While the author, along with other family historians, felt for some years that Thomas must be John's father, based largely on the assumption that the Ranger had to be born in Virginia, and asking "Who else could he be?", and bolstered by the "right time and right place" theory, yet no evidence could be found to make Thomas more than a cousin to John. So we reluctantly eliminated Thomas.

We should add that one unfortunate reference in *Tyler's Quarterly,* Vol. 26 (1944-45), p. 305, misled us to suspect that Thomas of Jamestown had connections in Bermuda with various Virginia families, especially the Bristow family. This reference related to an entry in *Colonial Record* (Bermuda), Vol. A, p. 12, May 17, 1679, in which Thomas Russell deposed that "Thomas Hollowaie, carpenter, now late resident in SomersIslands... and lawful husband of Hannah, daughter of John Bristow of St. George's, is the reputed son of Thomas Hollowaie of New Shorum (Shoreham), County Sussex..." The magazine inadvertently indexed Thomas's name as Thomas "Hollowdaie". Since his wife's name was Hannah and she was a Bristow, it certainly seemed logical that she would be the Hannah and he would be the Thomas Hollyday who signed documents in Virginia in 1679 and 1686, witnessed by William Bristow. Hence, a lengthy study was made of Bermuda records, some of which are included in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives. The Barbados and Antigua were included in this search, as well as County Sussex in England, and New Shoreham on its south coast. The Library of Congress was searched, and maps were studied. J. H. Lefroy's *History of Bermudas or Somers Islands* was especially helpful; also his *Memorials of Discovery and Early Settlement of Bermudas, 1515-1685.* But, alas! Rarely has the struggling genealogist been so completely misled or befuddled. The original record showed that the Bermuda man spelled his name Hollowaie, and that the whole matter was purely coincidental. So off to another candidate. But we did find many names in Bermuda associated with the family: Rawlings, Lee, Strong, etc.

C. *Son of Other Immigrants in Virginia.* Since 1635 Holladays had been coming to Virginia. We give a complete listing of these in the supplementary volume in the Tennessee Archives which the reader is invited to search. The following immigrant Holladay men, other than Anthony and Thomas named above, could conceivably have been John's ancestor: John, transported by Christopher Wormeley in about 1635; William, transported by William Mills in about 1635; George, transported by George Pace in 1650; William, transported by William Smith in 1659; Robert, in Northampton county in 1666; Walter, transported by John Catlett and Thomas Button in 1666; John, transported by Curtis Land in 1667; Christian, transported by Thomas Madison in 1670; William, transported by Lawrence Smith and Robert Beverley in 1674; Samuel, transported by Percival Read from Bristol in 1670; James, in Charles City county in 1673; William and John, transported by John Sandford in 1675, already discussed; Walter, in Rappahannock county in 1670. Of these men, the best candidates for the Ranger's father would be William or John since Sandford was certainly from a Gloucestershire line and received land near Anthony in Lower Norfolk county in 1680. They sailed from Bristol. William was likely a merchant, coming to Virginia for a short time. He was likely of the right age, and certainly of the right name and place, to be the Ranger's father. Assuming that the Ranger was born in 1670-80 period, William would have been born in about 1630-40. There is a William (1-265), son of Thomas of Chalford (H-240), born in 1637, and uncle of Thomas of Chalford who died in 1701. Possibly he was the William of Minchinhampton who had a son William in 1667 and a son John (maybe the Ranger) in 1670. Chapter 3 refers to these men.

As for John, since he was indentured for four years to William, then he would have been about 20 years of age, too old to be the Ranger and a bit young to be his father. Despite these possibilities for the Ranger's father, the hard fact remains that, except for Anthony and Thomas, already discussed, the only other mention of Holladays in the latter half of the 1600's is two small entries for James in Charles City and Richmond counties in 1673, and one for Wat (Walter) in Old Rappahannock county in 1670. Thus, there is no evidence for the Ranger in Virginia before 1702. If the above William was the Ranger's father, then he must have returned to England, which is a possibility.

A useful reference for studying these immigrants is P. William Filby and Mary K. Meyer, *Passenger and Immigration Lists Index,* Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit Mich., 48226, 1981. The three large volumes offer a guide to 500,000 passengers to the U. S. and Canada from the early 1600's to the late 1800's. These books include virtually all of the previous publications on these immigrant, such as Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers,* Harding and Bowman, *Bristol and America,* etc.

In summary for Virginia, there were less than half a dozen men in Virginia in the 1670-80 period who might have fathered the Ranger. We should not, however, arbitrarily rule out other Holladays in other States.

D. *Son of a Maryland Hollyday.* Due to the proximity of Maryland to Virginia, and that Holladays were known to be there form the mid-1600's who were doubtless related to the Virginia groups, we should consider somewhat whether the Ranger first came to Maryland and then to Virginia. As shown in more detail in the supplementary volume to this book, the following early Hollydays were in Maryland: Robert, 1665; Henry, 1667; Samuel, 1675; John, 1677; and Thomas, 1677. (Gust Skordas, *Early Settlers in Maryland,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1968, which indexes 21 volumes of Maryland land patent books). Also, Jane Baldwin, *Maryland Calendar of Wills,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1968, includes eight volumes of testators and legatees 1659-1743, amongst which are numerous Holladays. And the *Calendar of Maryland State Papers,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1967, provides additional data. Then Dr. James Bordley's *The Hollyday Family of Maryland,* Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md., 1962, is a book well worth reading on Maryland Hollydays. From all these sources, along with efforts of a genealogist from Annapolis, MD, employed by the author in 1980 to survey the Maryland records, we conclude that the Ranger did not originate from that group. Of special interest was the family of William Holliday, his wife and four children (unnamed) who went from London to the Barbadoes in 1676, and from there sailed to Maryland in 1681. Dr. Bordley not

only distinguishes this family from the Thomas Hollyday who is the subject of his book, and who settled at "Billingsley" on the Patuxent River in 1679, but traces William's family in enough detail to convince one that it was not the origin of the Ranger.

E. *Son of Holladays in Other States.* While an eye has been kept out for Holladays in any part of America during the 1600's, only three States reveal any Holladays. For one of these, South Carolina, Charleston was the chief port of early entry into the colony, especially from the West Indies. While no detailed study has been made of this State, yet it is interesting to note that no Holladay shows up in the 1600's, but that there was a will made by Giles Holliday in Prince George Parish, Craven county, a merchant. He died in September 1738, and his will was probated June 8, 1739. He willed his estate to his wife Elizabeth. When she died Oct. 5, 1744, she willed her estate to her sister, Mary Arnold, who lived at Mortlock (Mortlake), just south of the Thames in London, and adjacent to Richmond in Surrey county. Since several Giles Holladays were found around Gloucestershire, we cannot help wonder if this Giles was not closely related to the Ranger's line.

Pennsylvania did not become an active colony as early as Virginia, but it was one of the original thirteen States. Some searches have been made in the State Historical Society in Philadelphia. The earliest Holladays appear in the mid- and late 1700's, largely in Tioga, Huntingdon, and surrounding counties. Some of these did migrate southward, since it is known that Virginia Governor Mackay Holliday came from a family that migrated down the valley into the Winchester area. As shown in Chapter 2 and in the Appendix for Holladay notables, these Hollidays appear generally to have come directly from Scotland or Ireland. No direct connection has been found between them and the Spotsylvania line.

Some Hollidays appear in Massachusetts in the late 1600's, but judging from their names they came from northern England, likely Yorkshire in particular, and perhaps from Ireland and Scotland. Adam seems to be a favored name, and this abounded in Yorkshire.

In summary, there were few Holladays in early America who may have been John's father – certainly no evidence has been found to support such a claim. However, in England the opposite is true.

In England

Since no American Holladay has been found to be the Ranger's father we have made an extensive effort to eliminate various candidates in England until a most likely one has been found. The preceding chapter sets forth this line. One of the first steps was to assume that John's father was likely named William or John since his oldest known son was named William and his second one John. Some genealogists state rather categorically that prior to 1700 it was almost an unwritten law, certainly a common practice, that the oldest son would be named for his paternal grandfather. However, despite this, we know of many instances in which this rule was broken. So due either to the death of the Ranger's oldest son (who may have been named Thomas), or perhaps sheer perverseness and independence of the Holladay tribe, it appears that we cannot invoke this rule very tightly. So in the absence of definitive data we have relied on the preponderance of evidence based on names, geography, and dates. To these three criteria we have also included associations of the Ranger with families or individuals as a guideline to identifying his line.

Let us now look to candidates for the Ranger's father in England. To assist in this we have employed Howard Beard of Bisley, Gloucestershire; Brian Frith of Gloucester; Noel Currer-Briggs of Essex county above London, an expert in English-Virginia migrations; Mrs. Doris Pullen of Sydenham, a suburb of south London; Michael Yelland of Surbiton, Surrey, just south of London; Mrs. Mona Sohn, a former English lady living in Salt Lake City; and Raymond Madsen of Levi, Utah.

A. *From Sir Leonard Holliday, Mayor of London 1605-6.* This has been a favored proposal for the origin of the Ranger, presumably because of the number of facts known on Sir Leonard, that he came from Rodborough to London and became rather famous. His life and that of his cousin Sir William are given in some detail in the supplementary volume in the Tennessee Archives. Even our scholarly cousin Alexander Quarles Holladay of Spotsylvania county (see Chapter 5), who devoted substantial time to family history and was the author of *Some Geoealogical Notes for the Information of Younger Descendants Who May with the Clues Herein Preserved Collect Additional Facts, Supplementing This Brief Record of Our Name* (unpublished paper, Richmond, Va., 1901), thought that we descended from Sir Leonard. He wrote eloquently, and we quote from him proudly, but unfortunately he did not dig deeply enough into Sir Leonard's history. Apparently on some of his trips to Germany, where he attended a University for a time, he must have stopped in England now and then to do research. Or he may well have searched in the Library of Congress. As grandson of the learned Waller Holladay of Spotsylvania County ("Prospect Hill"), who took much pride in the family, and who in turn was the great-grandson of the Ranger, Alexander Quarles was in a good position to garner rather direct information. The Ranger's son Joseph, ancestor of Alexander Quarles, did not die until 1794, when Waller was 19 years of age, and Waller died in 1860 when Alexander Quarles was 20. So in effect there were only two gaps between the Ranger and Alexander Quarles. We should consequently be quite attentive to what he writes. His full text is given in the supplemental volume, but basically he strongly implies that the Ranger descended from Sir Leonard, and that he eloped with Elizabeth Brocas from in or near London and came to Virginia and inhabited the frontier near the Rappahannock. He agrees with other sources cited in this chapter that the Ranger came to Virginia in about 1702, and that he served in the military on the frontier. But there is no support for the suggestion (not a claim by AQH) that he eloped with Elizabeth Brocas, though his wife was doubtless named Elizabeth, and several noted genealogists have stated that John married Elizabeth Brocas.

Let us therefore include here our rather extensive research over the years regarding this legend of elopement. The best single source on the Brocas family is Montagu Burrows, *The Family of Brocas of Beaurepaire,* Longmans, Green, & Co., London, 1886. (Library of Congress and LDS Salt Lake City). This is a large book and it depicts the Brocas family as one of antiquity and in general of nobility. Beaurepaire was just west of Basingstoke in Hampshire, 40 miles southwest of London. But the family owned about half a dozen estates in southern England, and had connections in Gloucestershire in the 1400's. This fact, and that prominent members were in London during the Civil War when descendants of Sir Leonard Holladay were also there led the author to suppose a possible meeting of John and Elizabeth in or near London, even in Kent, in about 1700, as Alexander Quarles Holladay rather suggests. However, neither *IGI* nor Burrows' book revealed christenings of an Elizabeth Brocas in the 1680 period who might be John's wife. Nor did marriage records show such a marriage. Even more convincing, we could find no John Holladay in London in the 1700 period who might fit the Ranger's mold. Certainly the Gloucestershire records, over 90% complete in parish data, reveal no such marriage. Therefore, it seems rather certain that Alexander Q. made a cursory study of English Holladays, found the story of Mayor Sir Leonard and his descendants named John, and somehow concluded that the Ranger came from this family.

To clinch the belief that the Ranger did not descend from Sir Leonard, let us present here in brief summary the basic facts surrounding his family. After several years of tracing the family of Sir Leonard from Rodborough to London, his rise to power in the cloth business, his selection to be Mayor of London 1605-6, his marriage to Anne Wincoll, and his death in 1612, we find that he had a son John who died in 1610, and had married Alice Ferrers. John and Alice had a daughter Elizabeth and son John. Elizabeth married Sir John Jacob and lived in Bromley, Middlesex, in east London. John married Mary Rolt and also lived there. John presented his pedigree to the Visitation of Middlesex in 1664, which is well recorded. John and Mary had three children: John, christened 1641 and buried at St. Leonards, Bromley, on Sept. 21, 1665; Robert, christened in 1652, and buried Sept. 24, 1652; and Elizabeth, christened 1662. In 1981 we searched the original parish registers of St. Leonards in London and found these facts which others had failed to find. John may have married and had a child by 1665, so we searched various London and Bromley parish registers and other records and found a John Holliday in St. Anne Blackfryers just below St. Paul's who married Sarah Harris in 1658 and had a son William in 1659 and a daughter Sarah in 1661. He died on Dec. 21, 1665, and therefore could not be of Leonard's line. There is no doubt, therefore, that Leonard's line ceased in 1665 on the male side. So, as fascinating as our descent from him might be, we sadly dismissed his line as that of the Ranger's.

We should add a word about Dr. James M. Bordley's book, *The Hollyday Family,* Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md., 1962. This generally excellent book traces the Maryland branch of the family, but treats in some detail its relationshp with the Virginia Holladays, especially those in Spotsylvania county. He quotes liberally from Alexander Quarles Holladay. Aware of the Ranger's career, Bordley implies that he descended from Sir Leonard Holliday, stating that in 1664 John, living in Virginia, applied to the College of Arms in London for permission to use the arms of his grandfather Leonard, Lord Mayor of London 1605-6. He says that John lived in Spotsylvania county in 1656. How these errors crept into an otherwise interesting book by Bordley we can only speculate. If it was the Ranger who applied for arms in 1664 he would have been at least 21 years of age, and born by 1643. This would have made the Ranger 100 years old when he died in 1742, and in the 80's when he bought land in 1724 - all of which is highly unlikely. In the first place, Spotsylvania county was not formed until 1720. Further, we wrote to the College of Arms in 1975 to inquire of John's application and it was not found. It appears that Bordley was actually referring to the coat of arms and pedigree given by John Holliday, grandson of Sir Leonard, to the Visitation of Middlesex in 1664, and he somehow confused this with some John who he thought was in Virginia at that time.

The usually meticulous William A. Crozier, in his *General Armory,* Southern Book Co., Baltimore, Md., 1957, p. 73, states that "Capt. John Holladay, Spotsylvania Co., 1702, Bromley, Middlesex, arms granted by Edward IV to Walter Holliday 1470, motto Quarta Saluti", lending support to the descent of John from Sir Leonard. He cites no real authority for this, but we suspect that he acquired the article from Alexander Quarles Holladay.

Conclusion: We should, and must, consider Sir Leonard as a distinguished cousin, and not a progenitor of John the Ranger's line.

B. *From the Line of Sir William Holliday.* Again, this line is discussed in some detail in the supplemental Holladay documents in the Tennessee Archives. Sir William's father was Lawrence (who died in 1587) in Gloucestershire, whose father was Thomas of King Stanley, whose father was Henry, whose father was Henry, and whose father was Walter. The latter Henry had four sons (according to Burke): Henry, Edward, William, and John. Thus, Sir William came from Henry, and Sir Leonard from Edward, and Sir William was a cousin to Sir Leonard discussed above. William was also born in Rodborough (1565) and went to London as a merchant where he became wealthy. During the 1580's and 90's while England fought the Spanish, William spied for Queen Elizabeth while in Lisbon and other places abroad. He made his will in 1623 while Governor of the powerful East India Company which formed the London (Virginia) Company for settling Jamestown. Thus he knew virtually all the men who founded Virginia. In his will he named daughter Anne, who had married Sir Henry Mildmay, and Margaret who married Sir Edward Hungerford. His wife was Susanna Rowe, known daughter of Sir Henry Rowe, an influential Londoner. Having no sons, William named brothers Samuel, John, but not brother Richard or sister Margaret. He favored Samuel's six children then born, including William and John. He asked his wife Susanna to be especially kind to William, regarding his education and the like. William, born in Stonehouse on Jan. 24, 1612, would be the right age to be the grandfather of the Ranger. So an extensive search was made in both Gloucestershire and London records on him, feeling that he may have moved to London to live with Susanna (now married to the rich and powerful 2nd Earl of Warwick, Robert Rich). A good candidate for William was found in the registers of St. Giles Cripplegate, where a William Holliday married Mary Cotton in 1635. After a thorough search of the families in that parish, there was no proof that they were closely related to Sir William's, though they lived quite near where he lived and some were buried in St. Lawrence Jewry. So all of this proved to be an interesting but blind alley into which genealogists often led themselves. The rationale for this search lay in the "fit" of names, geography, and dates, and in the belief that surely some member of the family would migrate to Virginia through the many advantages of being related to rich and politically powerful men like Sir William and Sir Leonard. Further, there was a William Holliday in Rotterdam who was a factor for Virginia tobacco in the 1640-45 period, just right to be the son of Samuel and nephew of Sir William. But we still do not know his identify. He could well have been one of the William Hollidays coming to Virginia in the 1635-60 period as found in Virginia Land Records and Nell Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers* (Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., Vols. 1-3, 1963-79). From all of this, we ruled out the Ranger's father as coming from Samuel, brother of Sir William. We have no record of any descendants of the line of John, brother of Samuel. And Burke gives a line in Wiltshire that descended from Samuel's brother William discussed above. So, in view of these facts, there is no evidence that the Ranger descended from Sir William's line.

C. *From John Holliday of Yard House.* The only genealogist suggesting this line was Frederick A. Virkus in his *Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy of First Families of America,* A. N. Marques & Co., Chicago, Ill., 1925 and later. In Vol. 1, p. 980, of this work Virkus states: "John Holladay, died 1743, son of John of Yard House, Middlesex County, England. From England to Spotsylvania County, Virginia, 1702. Married Elizabeth Brocas". Vol. 3 repeats this entry, but Vol. 6, 1937, p. 744, states: "Capt. John Holladay. Died 1742; settled in what is now Spotsylvania County, Virginia, 1702; Captain of Rangers; justice; magistrate; married Elizabeth _ _ _." While the last entry is certainly an improvement over the first, it has some errors. Yard House referred to was not in Middlesex, but in Warminster, Wiltshire, some 30 miles south of Stroud in Gloucestershire. Such errors reduce confidence in Virkus' work, but he at least was more discreet than others in placing John's birth in England and not in Virginia. He may have seen Alexander Quarles Holladay's statement that the subject Ranger's family in London came from Somersetshire, and placed Yard House in London (or Bromley-by-Bow), not believing it was in either Somerset or Wiltshire! He was perhaps closer to the truth than he realized, since the Wiltshire and Somerset Hollidays are, and were, closely related to the family in Gloucestershire.

D. *Son of John Holliday, the Convict.* Heaven forbid, but some of our kinsmen were found guilty of crimes back in England! Some of these are listed in Peter W. Coldham, *English Convicts in Colonial America,* Polyanthos Press, New Orleans, La., Vol. 1, 1617-1775, 1974. This volume includes only Middlesex convicts. These were men who were found guilty of some crime which we would now find trivial, stealing a loaf of bread. To encourage settlement of America these men were often given stiff sentences, even capital punishment, which they could avoid by "pleading transportation" and coming to America. In January 1700 one John Holliday did indeed plead transportation (p. 133) and was shipped to America, where we do not know. However, those who might wish to tease the line of the Ranger by suggesting that this John was the Ranger should note that the will of Thomas of Chalford, made in January 1700/1, offers no indication that his son John was not at Chalford. And the convict would certainly have been in Middlesex or London at this very time. And it is highly doubtful if Mackgirt and Gibbins would have taken a convict as a headright. So we hastily eliminate John of Middlesex as the identify of the Ranger! What Holliday line in America, if any, that could or would claim John of Middlesex as the progenitor we would not pretend to know.

E. *From Other English Lines* Since the Ranger has been identified from one of these lines, we offer a rather full narrative of the strategy used in this identification. Based on substantial research, the following assumptions were made:

(1) That the Ranger did not descend from any of the lines discussed above.

(2) That he was born in England and not in Virginia.

(3) That he was likely born in Gloucestershire. This was based on statements by family historians such as Mildred Holladay and John B. Boddie, and especially by Noel Currer-Briggs. On June 22, 1979, he wrote the author: "I feel quite certain that the most likely emigrant (the Ranger) was clearly related to Alderman William Halliday", and "All circumstantial evidence seems to point to this (Sir Leonard's line) as the correct family for the Ranger". On Sept. 1, 1980, he wrote: "I am absolutely convinced that the ultimate family from which the Ranger sprang is that of Alderman William (Halliday) and hence Gloucestershire is your ancestral county with London as a temporary place of abode of possibly one or two generations".

(4) That the Ranger was born in the 1670-80 period.

(5) That the Ranger's father was likely named William since he apparently named his oldest son William. In a letter of April 8, 1978, Currer-Briggs stated: "Name patterns are of the highest importance in helping to establish identifies. There are not hard and fast rules, but the tendency is to name the eldest son for his paternal grandfather and the eldest daughter for the maternal grandmother". We have seen numerous exceptions to this rule before 1700, at which time the rule became more relaxed. So this assumption proved to be false.

Based on these assumptions the following actions were taken.

(1) *Review of Literature.* This activity has been pursued for many years. Many shires have published an archeological, historical, or genealogical journal of some kind over the years. Sometimes, for the larger shires such as Yorkshire, these volumes number in the hundreds. They give a mix of hard facts and of course a general background for family members that can be very useful. Articles on activities such as the woollen business in Gloucestershire proved very informative. The problem generally is that these articles include only the better known family members, such as Sir Leonard or Sir William, and may say nothing about the line of interest. This leads the searcher to follow blind alleys too often, and maybe to conclude that his line came from some notorious line simply because that is all he could find in the journals. Despite this, corroborating facts in these journals have helped to identify the Ranger. Chapter 1 is largely the result of search in these journals and other documents, as the voluminous footnotes show.

(2) *Tabulate Christenings of All John Hollidays in England 1670-80.* This information of course came directly or indirectly from parish registers. Fortunately entries in these registers, primarily for christenings, secondarily for marriages, and no deaths, have been computerized from 1538 to 1813 for about 80% of all English parishes by the Mormons and called the "International Genealogical Index' (IGI). Entries for the child, but not the parent, are alphabetical. There are over 10,000 Holladay names in these files. For the 1670-80 period of interest, we found 18 John Holladays outside Gloucestershire, and 6 within. This shire, fortunately, is over 90% complete for its entries. Of the 18 names, one came from Bedford two from Cumberland, three from Durham, three from Essex, five from Lincoln, and four from Yorkshire. For several reasons we eliminated the northern shires, leaving, in addition to Gloucestershire, Essex and Bedford. Of the three Essex Johns, one had a brother William, both of Kelvedon. Although he was an attractive candidate when an analysis was made of the next generation in Kelvedon John was found to have a family there, and thus could not be the Ranger. For reason of names, location, and other circumstances, the other two were also eliminated. It was more difficult to eliminate the Bedford John since his father was named John and his mother Elizabeth. And there was considerable migration to Virginia from southern Bedfordshire. Despite this we could not make significant links between Isle of Wight contemporaries with John and associates in Bedfordshire. Overshadowing these decisions were statements from people in D-3 above that the Isle of Wight Holladays came from Gloucestershire. Further, there is high probability that John sailed from Bristol. Currer-Briggs made a study of well over 2000 migrants from the Bristol port, and found that three-fourths of them came from within a 50 miles radius of Bristol, and that the great majority came from southern Wales, Gloucestershire, and surrounding shires in southwest England. This study was based on 10,000 emigrants who left Bristol in the 1654-1685 period. (See footnote 9, also letter to the author from Noel Currer-Briggs of Feb. 7, 1978).

So, in turning to the 6 John Hollidays in Gloucestershire christened 1670-82, we have attempted an unusually detailed analysis of them. There were one each in Badgeworth, Painswick, and Witcomb, and three in Minchinhampton. John of Badgeworth (10 miles north of Stroud), was son of Henry, and christened in 1674. The lack of a will for Henry (unless he was later Henry of King Stanley, clothworker, who made his will in 1691, and had a son John, brother Giles, and wife Alice), since the names in his will appear little in the Ranger's family, and since Badgeworth was rather removed from cloth mill activity, caused us to eliminate this John as being the Ranger. John of Painswick was son of Henry and Hester, christened in 1675, and most likely to be of the family in which Henry made his will in 1691, since Painswick is only six miles from King Stanley, and has been a family stronghold. Again, the lack of fit of names persuaded us to eliminate this John. John of Witcomb (nine miles north of Chalford) had children from 1698 to 1716 and this could not be the Ranger. Son of John and Margaret, he was christened in January 1682, and likely too young to be the Ranger anyway. The three Johns at Minchinhampton offer better prospects to be the Ranger. One was son of William and christened in 1670, with a brother William christened in 1667. William Sr. could well

be the son of Thomas of Chalford (H-200), and born Nov. 5, 1637, and thus a brother of Thomas of Chalford (I-200). Further, since the Ranger named his oldest son in his will William, then this lineage has much going for it since John's brother is also identified. However, there was a William, son of Gyles, christened at Minchinhampton in 1631, who must be considered in this picture. From 1661 to 1698 there are 21 children of one or more William Holladays at Minchinhampton! Of these, one was John (c. 1670), and two were Williams (c. 1667 and 1668). Another John was c. 1697 but died the next year. It is therefore very challenging to unscramble all these 21 children of William Holladays. Perhaps a bit easier is the second John Holliday of Minchinhampton. In her will in 1678 Sarah, widow of Giles Holliday, mentioned her daughter Martha who married John Holliday "of Rodborough and Minchinhampton". They had a son John, born before 1678, also named in Sarah's will. Since a John Holliday had a son Giles c. July 17, 1706, in Minchinhampton, this is almost sure to be the son of John and Martha, and not the Ranger. We do not recall seeing any Giles Hollidays in Virginia, though there was one who died in the 1730's in South Carolina.

We now come to the third John Holliday, son of Thomas of Chalford, c. April 26, 1676. He was born at the right place and the right time. Almost the only question is one of names. The Ranger does not name a son Thomas in his will. However, his children William, John, Daniel, Sarah, and Susanna, five out of nine, have names also found in Thomas's will in 1701. In view of these facts, the choice of John the Ranger's father seems to lie between Thomas and William.

(3) *Marriage Records.* From IGI, Percival Boyd's *Marriage Index,* and individual church records some 1200 Holladays have been found from 1538 to 1730 who have married. Believing that the Ranger would most likely marry in the 1695-1710 period, we surveyed this list for John Holladays during that time. We found 42 such marriages all over England, 8 of which were in Gloucestershire. Overall, this list should be about 80% complete. No marriage of a John Holladay to an Elizabeth Brocas was found, largely destroying the elopement myth of other family antiquarians. However, there were 8 girls named Elizabeth who married a John Holladay. Of those who lived in southern England, one was Elizabeth Wade of Earle Colne, Essex, who married in 1699; and Elizabeth Curnock who married in 1715 at Frocester, Gloucestershire. Others who married in Gloucestershire were Mary Rogers in Tetbury in 1719; Mary Pope in Cherington in 1720; Ruth Nicols in Gloncester in 1704; Seawell Clark in Frampton in 1706; Mary King in Bisley in 1708; and an unnamed girl in Cheltenham in 1706 and another in Bisley in 1715. As is usual with marriage records, no definitive identification for John can be found in them. They do tend to refute the theory that John married in England, and support the idea that he married in Virginia. Of the two Elizabeths above, John is not likely to have married Miss Curnock in Frocester in 1715 when he was already in Virginia, and the John who married in Essex has been rather well defined as having children there after the Ranger left England. So we may say with at least 80% probability that John did not marry in England.

(4) *Comparison of Wills.* If the reader is not yet lost in this maze of genealogical search, let us now look to another effort that has been pursued for nearly two decades with equal determination – wills. These have proved to be the most useful source for identifying the Ranger's line. Numerous wills of the family from the Prerogative Court of York (for northern England), and the Prorogative Court of Canterbury (for southern England) have been read (some with difficulty due to the old English!). The earliest of these was 1514. Wills pertinent to the trunk of the tree are usually presented in full throughout this book. The Prerogative wills relate to persons who had property in more than one shire, or interests outside the country, such as making a voyage overseas. These wills tend to include persons with considerable means, and are found for Sir Leonard, Sir William, and others of note. Since Gloucestershire was suspected of being our home shire, we obtained an abstract of every available will from there, and copies of complete wills of key persons, from 1514 to 1750. These are found in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives for the perusal of anyone. When the wills of the two Thomas Hollidays revealed them to be likely forebears of the Ranger, a concentrated search was made for Chalford connections and others in that part of Gloucestershire, in the 1640-1700 period. Throughout Gloucestershire we found rather good agreement between children named in wills and those in parish registers for the same parents. But the wills are much more informative than a terse entry by the parish vicar, stating kinships in general. Beginning in 1670, the earliest that the Ranger would likely appear in a will, we discovered the following John Hollidays: the will of Sarah Holliday in 1678, naming her son John as executor (thus too old to be the Ranger), and her grandson John, who could be. See (2) above for facts that he was not the Ranger. In 1682, Richard of Minchinhampton named a son John as legatee of a house and clothes, showing that he was too old to be the said Ranger. Further, Richard is not a common name in the Ranger's line. In 1692 Henry of Kingstanley gave his son John a house and land. It appears that John was a bit old to be the Ranger, and the names of Henry and wife Alice do not appear in the Ranger's line. In 1695 Thomas Holliday, innkeeper of Minchinhampton, named sons John and Samuel in his will, and adughters Jane, Alice, and Sarah. While the place and dates look favorable, names do not fit well in this case. Then comes the will of Thomas of Chalford in 1701, found in Chapter 3. Dates and place fit perfectly, and 5 of the Ranger's 9 children are named the same as Thomas' children. In 1706 John of Witcomb named a son John in his will, but the place and other names do not fit well. In 1712 John of Bisley did not name a son John. But in 1726 William of Fields Mead, Bisley, named a son John in his will. His wife was Elizabeth, and he had a daughter Elizabeth and another son named William. These are certainly likely names, and this seems to be the William who was born in Minchinhampton in 1677 in (2) above. But his son John seems to be a minor, and thus too young to be the Ranger. To show that there were plenty of John Hollidays, one made his will in Rodborough in 1728. His widow Mary was named, but none other, and thus no facts to identify the Ranger. A John Holliday made his will in Shurdington in 1726; one in Witcomb in 1735; and another in Wotton in 1735. Names of their children and their location simply do not fit well with the Ranger's career. So our conclusion is that by all means the most revealing will, the one that fits the Ranger the best, is that of Thomas of Chalford in 1701, found in the text in Chapter 3.

(5) *Study of Death Records.* Tentatively accepting John, son of Thomas of Chalford, as the Ranger, and christened on April 26, 1676, our next step was to ascertain if a John Holliday died in Gloucestershire after 1701, in a period in which John would normally be expected to die, i.e., by about 1750. One must be careful to note that a death date does not necessarily indicate the age of the deceased. Twelve John Hollidays were found who died in general well before 1750. Four of these had identified fathers, three of whom were in Minchinhampton: son of Richard, c. 1697, d. 1716; son of Charles, d. 1714/5; and son of John and Ann, c. 1728, d. 1754. This John, husband of Ann, d. in 1761 at age 78, and thus born in 1683, and was the son of Thomas of Badgeworth.
Another John was from nearby Bisley (records to 1727), son of William, c. 1718, d. 1719. So we can safely eliminate these four Johns. Also, there was a John of Bisley

who d. in 1706, and was likely son of John of Bisley and c. 1661. Another John of Bisley d. in 1712, and was likely son of Richard. and c. 1687. There was a John, carpenter of Witcomb, who d. 1707, and had a brother Giles (shown in his will), and thus not the Ranger. Then there was a John of Rodborough, clothier, who d. 1720. and administered by wife Mary in 1728. He was likely son of Giles and Hester and c. 1691, or of John and Martha and c. about 1675. In Leonard Stanley (records to 1783) a John was buried 1717, and was likely son of John of Kingstanley and c. 1709. John of Shurdington was buried 1730, and had brothers Cornelius and Charles, and therefore not the Ranger. In 1735John,innkeeper of Witcomb, died, and had sons Henry and Charles, and thus doubtless from another line. Finally, John of Wotton was buried in 1736, who had mother Elizabeth and grandfather Charles, and thus clearly not the son of Thomas of Chalford. We should note that not all these parish records went to 1750, and John may have died in a period not examined. So we cannot fully claim that John, son of either William or Thomas discussed in (2) above, positively did not die in Gloucestershire sometime after 1701. They could have, or they could have moved to another shire and died there. But we can say with at least 50% probability that John, sons of William and Thomas, did not die in Gloucestershire, and where they would normally be expected to die.

(6) *Children of John Hollidays of Gloucestershire.* To help pinpoint further the identiy of John, son of William or Thomas, we listed by town all children of John Hollidays in Gloucestershire from 1695 to 1745, a time during which the Ranger would surely be having children. A total of 69 children were found, distributed as follows: 13 in Bisley; 14 in Minchinhampton; 6 in Newington Bagpath; 1 in Painswick; 2 in Tetbury; 12 in Kingstanley; 1 in Leonard Stanley; 13 in Stroud; 1 in Rodborough; and 6 in Great Witcomb. In analyzing these names we note that the first Thomas to appear was in 1719, the first William was in 1715, and the first John in 1709, all three being at Kingstanley and therefore not likely to be children of John of Chalford, son of Thomas, or son of William of Minchinhampton. If John had stayed in Chalford his children would be recorded in Bisley or Minchinhampton parish registers, since Chalford was split between these two parishes. In these two registers the first John to appear was in 1717, the first Thomas in 1722, and the first William in 1727. The point is that John would surely have given one of these names to his sons, and would normally have done so before the 1717-27 period. All of this strongly suggests that neither John, son of Thomas or son of William, was living in the Minchinhampton area for long after 1701. John would have been 42 at the birth of John in 1717, and it is doubtful that he would have waited that long to marry. To the contrary, the Ranger married in about 1702 and has his first child within two years.

Conclusions: Facts found in genealogical research are rarely absolutely definitive, but so we believe that the preponderance of evidence shows that the Ranger was the son of Thomas or William, likely of Thomas of Chalford. We wish that the Ranger had named his oldest son Thomas; perhaps he did and he died before he made his will. And we note that he did not name a son Nathaniel so far as we know. But we note also that of his nine children named in his will five are named for his brothers and sisters, and apparently his oldest daughter Elizabeth was named for his mother. We also note that three of the Ranger's children named a child Thomas: Joseph, Sarah, and Winifred. So, in view of all the circumstances, we believe that the Ranger sailed from Bristol in 1702, and that he had many connections in Virginia. It is completely logical that in 1701, as an orphan and with looser strings to tie him to England, he could now respond to the attraction of the New World; and that he was indeed the son of Thomas of Chalford. We recognize the fickleness of "logic" in genealogy, but this choice of the Ranger's line has been made only after years of exploring alternatives and weighing many facts. The hard facts are that of the approximately 12 Holladay men who came to Virginia prior to 1700 only three – Thomas, Walter and Anthony – are known to have remained, or at least have Virginia records. There is no "proof", nor any evidence, that the father of the Ranger ever came to Virginia. That he was a cousin to those who did there is no doubt. But the fact that John the son of Thomas of Chalford was born at just the right time; in pretty much of the right place, in a semirural setting conducive to adjusting him better to frontier life than if he were from London; that no record of him has been found in England after 1701, but that the land records of Virginia show a John Holladay coming at just the right time to fit into early Virginia records on the Ranger; all of this is too "fitting" to be coincidental. True, John has appeared to be an elusive character: no wonder he survived the Indians! But in restrospect we see him in a rather logical light and conclude that the background given here for him is most likely the correct one. We suggest that the reader peruse *Other English and Early American Holladays* in the Tennessee Archives for further supporting details that convince us of the accuracy of this line.

2. *Holy Trinity Parish Register,* Minchinhampton.

3. Michael J. Brown, *Itinerant Ambassador: John Company's Man,* University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Ky., 1970, pp. 28-30.

4. *Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills,* 81 Coker, Film No. 92380.

5. There is a will of John Tooc (Chew) at Gloucester, dated Nov. 9, 1689, and proved Aug. 5, 1703, in which he states that he was a "clothmaker, late of Minchinhampton, now a souldier belonging to Capt. Arthur Spronjon's Company", and refers to a debt of 8 pounds left to "Mr. John Adams a factor belonging to Blackwell Hall and being in Basinghall St. att the signe of the Angells.." This shows another mercantile link, contemporary with the Ranger, between Gloucestershire and London. The Chew family was fairly numerous in early Virginia. It was quite large in Spotsylvania county. When William Holladay died in Orange county in 1742 Thomas Chew was sheriff and helped attend to some of William's affairs. (See Capt. William Holladay in the *Other English and Early American Holladays* in the Tennessee Archives). We employed Michael Yelland, genealogist in Surrey, just below London, to examine Blackwell House factor records for Holladays. He found only one reference, which was to Edward Halyday in the early 1500's. We should add that Mr. Lionel Padin mentioned in the last chapter stated that for years the East India Company operated a business on the Frome very near Chalford.

6. W. Gordon McCabe, "The First University in America", *Virginia Historical Magazine,* Published by the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., Vol. 30, pp. 133-156; ibid., Vol. 21, p. 136. See also Sir William Halliday's life in *Other English and Early American Holladays* in the Tennessee Archives in Nashville.

7. *Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 27, p. 142. Also, John B. Boddie, *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight,* Southern Book Co., Baltimore, Md., 1959, p. 409.

8. *Dictionary of National Biography,* Oxford Press, London, 1964, Vol. 2, pp. 361-363.

9. Dermott Harding and William D. Bowman, *Bristol and America, Record of First Settlers in North America 1654-1685,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1970, p. 99. This is a listing of 10,000 immigrants to North America, and mostly to Virginia. Unfortunately there are errors and incomplete transcriptions in this book from the Bristol records, and the noted gencalogist Noel Currer-

Briggs of Saffron Walden, Essex, has kindly corrected them for us, adding to this entry the exact date and the name of Haulbord's transporter.

10. Boddie, op. cit., p. 227. This book is recommended as good reading on both Isle of Wight county and Anthony Holladay and associated families.

11. Harding and Bowman, op. cit., p. 138.

12. Ibid., p. 136.

13. Elizabeth Ralph and Denzil Hollis, *Marriage Bonds for the Diocese of Bristol, 1637-1700,* John Bellows Ltd., Gloucester, 1952, p. 78. Jonas was listed as a Bristol Tobacconist. On Jan. 13, 1670/1 he was bondsman for a marriage in Bristol.

14. Various entires in Harding-Bowman, op. cit. Also, Nell M. Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers,* Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., 1963-79, Vols. 1-3. Nugent does not give shires of origin of headrights.

15. "The Webb Family", *Tyler's Quarterly Magazine,* Lyon G. Tyler, editor, Richmond Press, Richmond, Va., Vol. 7 (1926), p. 193-4. See footnotes 70-75.

16. Harding-Bowman, op. cit., p. 155. Of the many questions unanswered in this genealogy perhaps the most significant is the identiy of this John and William and their relationship to the Ranger. Since Sandford came from near Chalford then surely John and William did also. But we have found no direct connections on them to that area. William could have been living in either Virginia or England, but John obviously came from southwest England.

17. Ibid.

18. Nugent, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 213.

19. *Virginia Historical Magazine,* published by the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., Vol. 18 (1910), pp pp. 180-181; *William and Mary College Quarterly,* published by William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., Series 1, Vol. 4 (1895), pp. 15-17.

20. Richard Phillips doubtless provides another link between Gloucestershire and Virginia, and also London. The IGI shows 17 men by that name in Gloucestershire from 1600 to 1740 who were christened, and there were 9 marriages. It also shows 56 men by that name in London parish registers from 1547 to 1712 who were christened, and 11 who were married. To study these men would of course create a book in itself. But there was a Richard Phillips, mariner of Bristol, who made his will on Jan. 3, 1703/4, and proved Dec. 20, 1704, in which he mentions his uncle John Phillips of Virginia. (*Virginia Magazine of History,* op. cit., Vol. 13, p. 308). In 1652 apparently this same John Phillips was clerk of the court in Lancaster County. He acquired five farms in northwest Lancaster county on the Rappahannock, totaling 1000 acres, in the 1642-53 period, and died in 1653. He also had 200 acres across the river in Middlesex in 1652, near Richard Whitehead, some relative of John Whitehead. Apparently John, son of John Phillips, and John Batt, quite possibly of the Batt family from near Bisley and Chalford, acquired 500 acres in 1654 in Lancaster county. We think that Richard Phillips was the son of John Jr. Richard had 100 acres in King William county in 1704. (*Virginia Historical Magazine,* Vol. 32, p. 256). In the 1724=32 period his son Richard Jr. bought five farms in Hanover, King William, and Spotsylvania counties totaling about 2000 acres along the North Anna River. Richard Jr. married Catherine Smith on Aug. 5, 1727, in Spotsylvania county. (*Virginia Magazine of History,* Vol. 4, p. 198; see also Vol. 13, p. 308; and Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers,* op. cit., Vol. 1, pp. 269, 279, 236, 237, 254, 436, and 310; and Nugent, Vol. 3, pp. 566, 676, 677, 770, and 817). John Phillips bought 300 acres in upper Essex county in 1655, showing a migration toward Spotsylvania. The thrust of all these references is that Richard Phillips Jr. was an appraiser of the Ranger's estate in Spotsylvania in 1742. There are 18 references in Crozier to Richard Phillips Sr. and Jr., 2 to Robert, 1 to John, 1 to Thomas, and 11 to William.

21. *Holy Trinity Parish Register,* Minchinhampton.

22. *St. Mary Magdalene Parish Register,* Rodborough.

23. Dr. Jennifer Tann, *Glocestershire Woollen Mills,* David and Charles Ltd., South Devon House, Newton Abbot, Devon, 1967, p. 151.

24. *St. Mary Magdalene Parish Register,* Rodborough.

25. Here is a family that can be traced directly from Gloucestershire to Virginia, and then to Spotsylvania county as a neighbor to children of the Ranger. the *International Genealogical Index* (IGI) for Gloucestershire lists many Dangerfields. They were numerous in many of the towns near Chalford. On Jan. 1, 1653/4 William Dangerfield of Stonehouse made his will, naming sons William, Samuel, Thomas, and Edward; brothers John, Thomas, and Edward; and Abel Sandford a witness, along with a lease granted by William Selwin. (*Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 27 (1919), pp. 299-300). Even earlier, in 1605, Thomas Dangerfield, clothier of Wickwar, 20 miles below Chalford, mentioned in his will the Merret, Trotman, and Webb families with whom the Holladays married. (Ibid., Vol. 25, (1917), pp. 239-241). William Dangerfield patented land on the Rappahannock in 1667, according to this reference, which also states that the family came from Gloucestershire (ibid., p. 241). William (d. ca 1671) had a son John (b. 1630, d. in Essex county 1713) who married Ann Walker, daughter of Col. John Walker who had previously married John Payne. Ann and John Payne's daughter Elizabeth was wife of Henry Thacker in 1690 (*William and Mary College Quarterly,* op. cit., Ser. 1, Vol. 2 (1899), pp. 96-99). Thacker had married Eltonhead Conway, daughter of Col. Edwin Conway of Lancaster county. Thacker had land in Middlesex county in 1702 (Nugent, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 58). He was likely the Thacker who owned land in King William county adjacent to John Holladay in 1703. John Dangerfield had a brother William who married Elizabeth Bathurst (in 1709), daughter of Lancelot of Lechlade in the extreme southeastern corner of Gloucestershire, and about 20 miles of Chalford. Lancelot came to Virginia in about 1680, to Essex county; he was son of Edward and Susan Rich Bathurst. See Footnote 34. Further, Francis Meriwether, son of Nicholas, married Mary Bathurst, one of Lancelot's daughters, (*William and Mary College Quarterly,* op. cit., Ser. 1, Vol. 12, pp. 60-61). In other words, Meriwether and William Danger field were brothers-in-law. From the Dangerfields in Essex county several wound up living in Spotsylvania. The first mention of land acquisition was in about 1768. (William A. Crozier, *Spotsylvania County Records 1721-1800,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1971).

26. Cost of the voyage given by Noel Currer-Briggs in personal conversation, June 1978.

27. Nugent, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. XXIV. These "headrights" resulted in massive record keeping for granting "land patents". Fortunately these patent books have survived the ravages of time, although they have been transcribed once or twice, with possible errors. The most excellent summary of them is *Cavaliers and Pioneers* by Nell M. Nugent, who specialized in these records for years in the Richmond Land Office. There are three volumes, from 1623 to 1732. These records usually stipulate the grantee, the acreage and its location, the date of the grant, and the names of the persons transported. It is to be especially noted that the date of the grant came after the arrival of the party to these shores, and sometimes considerably later, even by years. One writer stated that the average time was seven years. So the reader must not infer that the date given for the MacGirt-Gibbins grant in 1705

coincided with the time of the arrival of John Holladay in Virginia. Nor is it to be necessarily assumed that the headright in a given party was a new immigrant, since a shipmaster might take advantage of a colonist who had visited England and was merely returning to Virginia. Also to be noted was the fact that the owner of the headright might be in either Virginia or England. He might be a land speculator; or he might be a person who wished to acquire a plantation in Virginia and later live there. The transportee might be a person of any age, and was not necessarily required to stay in Virginia as an indentured servant.

In addition to headrights the Virginia Company granted "priorities" to encourage the planting of colonies within the Colony. These were called "The Hundred", and were generally known for a stately mansion, some of which still stand. As a partial result of this, an aristocratic society emerged in the eastern counties of Virginia, while, paradoxically, the first democratic form of government on the continent was being introduced there. The owners of these plantations were of course the patricians, but with their usual good sense they joined the yeomen in the common cause of fighting the Indians and supporting good government. Yet, some of these large planters sometimes turned rebel, and in 1676 indeed joined Nathaniel Bacon in his rebellion when conditions in Virginia worsened.

For a good insight into travel and customs in those days, read Clifford Dowdey, *The Great Plantation,* Bonanza Book Co., N. Y., 1957.

28. William W. Hening, *Hening's Statutes at Large,* R. & W. & G. Bartow Publishers, New York, 1823, Vol. 3.

29. Nugent, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 100.

30. *King William County Record Book 1, 1702-07,* p. 7. (Virginia State Library).

We now give a brief summary of William Holladay (K-265). A more detailed account of his career is found in *Other English and Early American Holladays,* by the author, in the Tennessee State Archives, Nashville.

For some years the researchers of this family tree did not know who the father of Frontier John (M-270) was. Since his oldest known son was named William it was assumed that his father was also named William. We had no proof that the Ranger's oldest known son William had children until a search was made in the *Holladay Collection* in the Virginia Historical Society Library in Richmond, as narrated in Chapters 5 and 6, and we found proof that the father of Frontier John was indeed this William, oldest son of the Ranger. Meanwhile, an extensive parallel search had been mounted for the line of William (K-265) with the possibility that he might be the progenistor of this line. We can include here only a summary of our findings on his interesting life. The reader should refer to the Master Holladay Chart in Chapter 3 for his various relationships.

As noted in the text, the first record of William in Virginia was his marriage in 1702 to Sarah Davis. We have visited the Scotland Landing area near the King William Courthouse. Here the Mattaponi River is wide enough to accommodate ocean going vessels, much to our surprise much wider than the Pamunkey to the south.

Footnote 33 gives William's transaction with Richard Wall of Bristol in July 1702, which we find significant. On March 8, 1709, William (incorrectly spelled Holloway) petitioned the Virginia Council for a license to be a sea captain – actually a renewal of the license. The inventory of Edmund Berkeley in 1718 included Mr. Perry (Micajah) and Capt. Holladay as his creditors. William may have been a merchant as well as a sea captain, a common custom in those days. Perry was associated with Lane, and this famous firm had offices on Leadenhall St. in London, below St. Paul's, and was the largest shipping company on the Atlantic at the time. Lane had numerous connections in Gloucestershire. In October 1722 William signed a petition to the Governor of Virginia to improve regulations on discipline of mariners. In 1723 records named a ship *Holloday* that was sailing between Virginia and England, possibly under William's command. In 1729 he was master of the *Princess Carolina* when a storm forced the crew to toss the tobacco cargo overboard to save the ship. Perry's petition to the Council to be repaid for damages was not allowed.

By 1739 William had settled near Rapidan in Orange County, not far from the Ranger's Bellefonte. Here he had a number of petty suits with the Sims and Waugh families. On June 24, 1742, he took bankruptcy, and died in July, not long before his half-brother John the Ranger. His estate was administered from July 22 to September by his son Samuel and others, under Justice Thomas Chew (doubtless of the Gloucestershire family). His estate was appraised (and listed) on August 22. His relict was Mary, showing that Sarah had died some time before this. His children James and Elizabeth were named as orphans, according to the law being under 14 and requiring a guardian. Other children, as listed in the family chart, were: William (L-260), who lived in Goochland County in 1744; Samuel (L-265), of whom nothing more is known; Joseph (L-270), who had known sons John and Zacharias, the latter being a Revolutionary soldier and moved to Adair County, Ky., where he died in 1847, John (L-275), who lived in Hanover County and had sons John and William; Catherine (L-280), named in the will of Nicholas Meriwether in 1744; James (L-285); and Elizabeth (L-290).

Regarding the Wall family, on July 21, 1702, appeared the following significant entry in *King William County Record Book 1,* p. 33:

> *Know all men by these presents that I Richard Wall merchant of Bristol doth confer unto and appoint my trusty and well beloved friend William Noyes of King William County in Virginia to be my true and lawful attorney.*
> *Richard Gissedge Richard Wall William Holladay*
> *Recorded August 20, 1702*

A Richard Wall came to Virginia in 1636 (*Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol 5, p. 343.). The family appeared in Surry and Brunswick counties in 1727-36. (*Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 33, p. 183). The above entry for William Holladay indicates that he quite quickly moved to King William county after coming to Virginia, and that he may well have come with Richard Wall from Bristol. And of course his brother John could have come with him.

See footnote 68 for the Webb family.

31. "The Trade of Bristol in the Eighteenth Century," *Bristol Record Society Publications,* Vol. xx, p. 3-7. (In Bristol City Hall). No Holladay ship as *Princess Caroline, Holladay,* or *Betty of Bristol* was listed in the book.

32. Brian Smith and Elizabeth Ralph, *A History of Bristol and Gloucestershire,* Darwen Finlayson Ltd., Beaconsfield, Gloucestershire, 1972, p. 84.

33. Ibid., p. 82.

34. For Bathurst see *William and Mary Quarterly,* op. cit., Series 1, Vol. 25 (1917), p. 70; ibid, Vol. 12 (1904), pp. 60-61; ibid, Vol. 18 (1909), pp. 104-5; *Tyler's Quarterly,* op. cit., Vol. 8 (1926-7), pp. 10-11; and *Dictionary of National Biography,* Oxford Press, London, 1964, Vol. 1, pp. 1326-1327. See footnote 25 for various relationships, in addition to which Lawrence Bathurst owned 5000 acres in New Kent county, Va., adjacent to Moses Davis and John Rea who transported John Holliday to Virginia in 1683. Sir Benjamin Bathurst was Governor of the East India Co. 1688-89. Thomas Lane of Bethnal Green, Stepney, Middlesex, and partner of Micajah Perry in the huge shipping firm of Perry and Lane, which employed Capt. William Holladay, brother of the Ranger, married Mary, sister of Susan Rich, second wife of Launcelot Bathurst who came to Virginia and was a large land owner. Lane was from Northampshire.

Miles Cary was a merchant in Bristol in the late 1600's (*Tyler's Quarterly,* op. cit., Vol. 8, p. 11). John Cary was a merchant, writer on trade, and the son of Thomas Cary of Bristol (*Dictionary of National Biography,* op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 1153). See later in the text for Miles Cary's career in Virginia politics.

The Fieldings were active in Bristol and Virginia. They came from Horton six miles northeast of Bristol, and had been large land holders in Virginia since the 1660's. (*William and Mary Quarterly,* op. cit., Series 1, Vol. 18, p. 244). Richard Fielding had been a merchant in Bristol, and died in 1667. In 1690 Edward Fielding made his will, and he was an Alderman of Bristol. He bequeathed houses in Bristol, the ship *Phenix*, and a plantation in Virginia. (Ibid.). Ambrose Fielding settled in Northumberland couty, Va., as early as 1667, where he was a justice of the county, and died there in 1675. As shown in Chapter 7, Fielding Holladay was named for this family, indicating some intermarriages. Ambrose had a son Edward who married Winifred Conway in about 1688 (*Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 11 (1903-04), pp. 453-455.) Few Fieldings appeared in Spotsylvania county.

35. Louis de Cognets Jr., *English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records,* published by the author, P. O. Box 103, Princeton, N. J., 1960, p. 306. There is a will of Anselm Halleday on May 7, 1679, probated Feb. 14, 1681, in Prerogative Court of Canterbury, folio 27 North, a dyer of Bradford, Wiltshire, about 3 miles east of Bath and 25 miles south of Stroud, who had sons Paul, Anselm, Richard, and Robert; and daughters Anne, Elizabeth, and Esther; and wife Anne. Anselm was the son of Richard who was brother to William who became Governor of the East India Company in London in 1623 and was knighted by James I. He was born at Stonehouse on June 18, 1609. There are various references to him in Wiltshire records. During the early 1650's he received a number of land grants. He married Anne Payne on Aug. 28, 1635, of the same family that lived at Rodborough and of John Payne who married Rose, daughter of Edward Halyday, who died in 1519.

We should add that it would be a few more years, about 20, before a ship named *Holloday* would be sailing between Virginia and England. On Mar. 25, 1723, Robert Carter of Cleve in Lancaster county wrote a letter to his son Charles suggesting that he might return to Virginia from England on the *Holloday* from his educational pursuits there. Thus the family name was plowing the main in those days, proudly proclaiming to the world a family whose heritage was worthy of having a ship named for it. ("The Will of Charles Carter of Cleve", *Virginia Magazine of History*, op. cit., Vol. 31 (1923), p. 39.

36. Queen Elizabeth visited Bristol in 1601, and upon seeing St. Mary's she declared it to be "the fairest Cathedral in all England". We visited Bristol in June 1978 and 1982 and browsed around the dock area on the Avon. From here John Cabot sailed to Newfoundland in 1497. We took a boat tour up and down the river within the city and admired the suspension bridge built 1831-64. Fig trees grow along the banks of the river, signifying the mildness of the climate. See also David Hawke, *The Colonial Experience,* The Babbs–merrill Co., N.Y., 1966.

37. Walter W. Hening, *Hening's Statutes at Large*, R. & W. & G. Bartow Publishers, New York, 1823. Vol. 1, p. 166; Vol. 3, pp. 58-60. The five ports were: Bermuda Hundred for Henrico; Pagan Creek for Isle of Wight; Deep Creek for Warwick; Gray's Creek in Surry; and Nominy Creek for Westmoreland. In addition, in 1691 the Assembly had set aside 50 acres at 15 sites for warehouses. These could be used for storage and exchange of goods with each other and the five ports of entry, but ships could not use these for exporting or importing goods in foreign trade.

38. Hening, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 213.

39. Boddie, op. cit., p. 204.

40. Ibid., pp. 34-55.

41. Bennetts were fairly numerous around Bisley, Rodborough and nearby towns. On May 10, 1542, Richart Holyday and Edward Bennett were overseers of the will of John Berde of Rodborough. The suit of Edward Bennett and Richard Holiday of Rodborough in 1540-44 against John Payne is given in Chapter 3. Robert Bennett is mentioned in this suit. Joan and Thomas Bennett of Rodborough are mentioned in 1549-50, and were probably related to Thomas Bennett named in Edward Halyday's will in 1519. (F. S. Hockaday, *Abstracts of the Ecclesiastical History of Rodborough,* LDS Film 423289).

42. Boddie, p. 146.

43. Ibid., pp. 227 and 407.

44. Hening, op. cit Vol. 2, p. 198; Boddie, op. cit., p. 202.

45. Boddie, op. cit., p. 419.

46. *Minchinhampton Parish Register,* for date given.

47. Boddie, op. cit., p. 43.

48. Nugent, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 85; Boddie, p. 150.

49. Boddie, op. cit., p. 510.

50. Nugent, op. cit., p. 433.

51. Boddie, op. cit., p. 202. Also Blanche A. Chapman, *Wills and Administrations of Isle of Wight County, Virginia, 1647-1800,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1975, p. 42.

52. Ibid., p. 421.

53. Tann, op. cit., pp. 187-190.

54. Boddie, op. cit. p. 416.

55. Ibid., p. 417. Also, T. Fenwick and W. Metcalf, *Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682-83,* William Pollard, Exeter, 1884, p. 59. *IGI* for 1978 shows a Giles Driver christened at Arlingham, 10 miles west of Stroud, in 1678, son of Giles and Sarah, also one christened at Circencester in 1684, son of John and Elizabeth.

56. Nugent, op. cit., p. 365. In 1636 the *Minchinhampton Churchwardens' Accounts Book* mentions John Driver, who certainly knew the Holliday parishioners there. Again, in 1693 Thomas Holliday and "Mr. Driver" (probably Thomas) were paid 75 s 6 p for church duties. As shown on the signatures of these two men in Chapter 3, Thomas Driver witnessed the will of Thomas Holliday, innkeeper of Minchinhampton, which was also witnessed by Thomas, father of John the Ranger, and was proved May 10, 1697. Also, in a letter to the author on June 15, 1959, Judge Carlton Holladay of Isle of Wight states: "During my childhood members of the Driver family owned farms on each side of our farm. Since their death and before my father's death he acquired the old original Driver homestead which is now part of our homeplace in Isle of Wight county. The family of Driver is well known in the county."

One book on the Driver family history has been found: Harriet Ruth Cooke, *The Driver Family,* University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1889. This family is from Massachusetts and not Virginia, but mentions Giles Driver nine times. The book is in the Tennessee Archives. In the Library of Congress is a huge volume, Samuel Rudder, *A New History of Gloucestershire,* published by Rudder, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, 1783. It discusses the Webbs, Sanfords, and Drivers. Giles Driver is on page 245.

Earlier, on July 1, 1647, Ann Driver, relict of Ezekiel Driver, was mentioned in the Hockaday *Abstracts of Ecclesiastical Records of Bisley.* (LDS Film 394458). On February 21, 1663, Edward Driver, fuller of Rodborough,

married Alice Ayres (Hockadays' *Abstracts for Rodborough,* Film 423289). John Driver was a member of the church at Chalford on Nov. 15, 1827, (Hockaday's *Abstracts of Ecclesiastical Records of Chalford,* LDS Film 394465).

57. Boddie, op. cit., p. 420.

58. Ibid., p. 104.

59. Ibid. p. 407.

60. Hening, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 181.

61. This will is in the Gloucester court records and is apparently mistakenly indexed in Vol. 1 rather than in Vol. 2. It is a nuncupative (oral) will which was made Aug. 22, 1667, and proved June 2, 1668. She named her brothers Anthony and Samuel, sister Elizabeth Matthews, and Samuel's son Jonas. She describes herself as a single woman of Kingswood. Her will was apparently made just before Anthony's departure for Virginia. The reader should not confuse this Kingswood, near Dursley, to the larger town by the same name which is a northern suburb of Bristol, and 20 miles south of Dursley. A Joan Holliday, very likely this same girl, was buried at Kingscote, six miles northeast of Kingswood, on Aug. 26, 1667. She was listed as a "virgine", or a single girl. All of this strongly suggests that Anthony lived at either of these two towns, or both, and that he descended from the line of John (D-400) which included Giles and William in or near Woodchester, and Anthony of Stonehouse.

    The reader may like further indication on the identity of Anthony as being the brother of Joan. Some 10,000 Holladay names found in English Parish Registers from about 1540 to 1813 have been indexed by the Mormons in the International Genealogical Index (IGI). This is approximately 80% of names available on registers during this period. Aside from Anthony's name in Joan's will, the following are the other Anthony Holladays found in IGI in chronological order: (1) Anthony Holliday married Joan Williams in London in 1639; (2) Anthony was the son of Henry, dyer of Rodborough, whose will was written on April 13, 1640; this Anthony wrote his will in Woodchester on Feb. 25, 1685/6, naming no wife or children, but a brother Giles, (3) Anthony married Marjorie Umpleby in Hampsthwaite. Yorkshire, on June 4, 1657, (4) Anthony married Anne Homble in Whickam, Durham, in 1678; (5) Anthony married Hannah Poffett in Bisley, Gloucestershire, in 1684; (6) Anthony married in 1687, in Hampsthwaite, Yorkshire, bride's name unknown, (7) Anthony married Jane Ferriman in Farnham, Yorkshire, in 1691, and (8) Anthony married Grace Newhouse in 1695, at Fewston, Yorkshire. We would suspect that Anthony of Virginia was related closely to either No. 1, No. 2, or No. 5, or to all three. But he was born during the war and his christening was apparently not recorded.

    We should also mention that on Sept. 19, 1631, Anthony Holliday of the Parish of Stonehouse owned 3½ acres of land. (*Transactions of Bristol and Gloucestershire,* op. cit., Vol. 45, (1924), p. 125). He could have been (2) above. We think that Anthony of Virginia was his son.

    The reader may wonder about the Ranger changing the spelling of his hame from "Holliday" to "Holladay". In the first place, people were not as hesitant in those days, as they seem to be now, to change the spelling. For some reason Anthony appears to have adopted the latter spelling either in England or in Virginia. Doubtless John had the former i spelling before leaving England. He may well have decided that adopting Anthony's way of spelling it would help establish even closer relations with his Virginia cousins. We should caution the reader that clerks were notoriously bad spellers, those in both the civil and church records, and the way the family spelled the name did not necessarily agree with theirs! The most accurate way to determine how the family spelled the name is to find an original signature, as on a will or a court record.

62. Tann, op. cit., p. 38.

63. Harding and Bowman, op. cit., p. 22. This states "Arthur Skinner of London". He left for Virginia in about 1657, well before Anthony Holladay. *Isle of Wight County Will Book A* shows that Skinner first appeared in county records in 1658.

64. Nugent, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. 61.

65. Tann, op. cit., various references to Griffin, especially pages 168-171.

66. Boddie, op. cit., p. 169.

67. Ibid., p. 408.

68. Chapman, op. cit., p. 14.

69. *Isle of Wight Will and Deed Book 2,* pp. 644-5, in courthouse at Isle of Wight town. Joseph died in 1712, children being Col. Anthony, Joseph, Elizabeth, and John. Jonas died in 1719 without issue. Samuel died in 1716, with children Anthony C., Jonas, and Samuel. Sarah married William Murphrey, and Mary married James Knott of a well known family. These lines are presented in some detail in *Other English and Early American Holladays* in the Tennessee Archives. Copies of the original wills are also included.

70. The Webb-Holladay relationships in and around Gloucestershire are presented in Chapter 3, with emphasis on marriages and mills. John's interest in them in Isle of Wight and other counties stemmed from the fact that his step-mother was Sarah Webb Holliday, wife of Thomas. For a quick glimpse of this numerous family in Gloucestershire, the following Giles Webbs married: 1588, Joanna Tanner at Avening; 1682, Mary Ricketts ar Fretherne; 1687, Mary Webb at Minchinhampton; 1692, Hester Webb at Avening; and 1697, Mary Webb at Minchinhampton. Various Giles Webb christenings are as follows: 1608, son of Giles at Bisley, 1610, son of John at Gloucester; 1637, son of Samuel at Horsley, 1639, son of Giles and Catherine at Arlingham; 1669, son of Matthew at Minchinhampton; 1670, son of Giles at Stroud; 1674, son of Samuel at Rodborough, and 1707, son of William and Hannah of Dursley.

    The Webbs had been in Virginia long before John the Ranger arrived, or other Holladays. In 1609 Capt. George Webb had come to Virginia and in 1610 was appointed sergeant major of the fort at Jamestown, and in 1614 was made commander of the fort at Point Comfort. He may have belonged to the Gloucestershire line, and also to the line of Conrad Webb, merchant of London whose son George migrated to Virginia in about 1720. William Webb of Tewkesbury apparently went to Virginia but returned and in 1667 gave power of attorney to Lot Ricketts of Bristol, mariner, to dispose of all his estate in Virginia. A Giles Webb, doubtless kin to Giles Webb of Chuckatuck, married Mary Ricketts in 1682 at Fretherne, a town eight miles west of Stroud. ("The Webb Family", *Tyler's Quarterly Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 7 (1925), pp. 191-193).

    We should add that the Webbs were numerous around Kingswood, likely home of Anthony Holladay. In 1540 Robert and Richard lived there. In 1558 Robert made his will. There were Edward in 1563, Nicholas in 1578, a clothier; William in 1595; and Richard, clothworker, in 1661. (F. S. Hockaday, *Ecclesiastical Abstracts of Kingswood,* LDS Film 394504). Giles Webb of Rodborough married Thomassine Griffin of Churchdown on May 3, 1641. A Giles Webb was also sexton at Rodborough Chapel in 1712. (Hockaday, *Ecclesiastical Abstracts of Rodborough,* LDS Film 423289).

At least two Webb histories have been found: J. Adger Stewart, *The Webb and Allied Families*, John P. Morton & Co., Lousville, Ky., 1930; and William J. Webb and Others, *Our Webb Kin of Dixie*, W. J. Webb, Oxford, N. C., 1940. These are in the Tennessee Archives. Neither book dwells on the family in England nor mentions the Spotsylvania county Webbs.

71. From 1655 to 1685 there are 20 Webbs listed in Harding and Bowman, op. cit., who migrated to the West Indies, Maryland, and Virginia. None of these was named Giles, though Launcelot Webb came with Samuel Holliday on the Unichorne in 1670, and William came to Maryland in 1680, and to Jamaica in 1684. (Various pages 68-177). In this connection, Frank Smith, *Immigrants to America Appearing in English Records*, Everton Publishers, Logan, Utah, 1976, p. 42, states that William Webb of Bristol was a new resident in Maryland in 1711. We do not know the relationship.

72. Nugent, Vol. 1, pp. 46 and other references.

73. Giles Webb apparently lived at Chuckatuck all his life, though his sons moved into the northern counties, and he himself bought lands in Lancaster county in the early 1650's, indicating that he was in Isle of Wight in the 1640's. On May 29, 1648, William Harper bound himself to pay Giles Webb 144 pounds of tobacco. (Beverley Fleet, *Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Vol. 1, Lancaster County*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1961, p. 39). On Feb. 6, 1653/4, Maj. John Carter sold 681 acres for Toby Smith to Giles Webb, on the north side of the Rappahannock, on Richards Creek, and Smith sold Webb 400 acres on the south side. Smith was "of Nansemond county", but now a Justice in Lancaster. John Phillips, likely father of Richard, witnessed these transactions. (Fleet, op. cit., Vol. 22, p. 89 and 99). On Aug. 8, 1656, is an entry in Fleet's Vol. 1, p. 60, mentioning "Giles Webb of Chuckatuck, planter". See also footnotes 74 and 75.

It appears that William or one of his line migrated to Spotsylvania county in the 1730's. Interestingly, on the same day that William Webb was appointed to appraise the estate of John the Ranger, Dec. 7, 1742, William Thompson was made administrator of William Webb, deceased. (Crozier, op. cit., p. 56). We think that the latter William Webb was the immigrant from Essex county, and the former was his son. Crozier provides a good summary of the younger William Webb. In 1749 he bought 100 acres from Henry Chiles. (Crozier, op. cit., p. 179). In 1752 he and John Holladay, son of the above Ranger, witnessed a land sale of Henry Chiles to John Chiles. (Op. cit., p. 201). In 1760 he witnessed the sale of 338 acres from Thomas Moore, son of Col. Augustine Moore a neighbor of the Ranger's, to John Graves. (Page 217). In 1767 he deeded a Negro to each of his daughters Milly and Ann. (Pages 256 and 261). The last record is in 1780 when he sold land to David Sandidge (Page 359). However, in 1791 Ann Gatewood, widow of Henry, made her will in which she named a number of Webbs. She was sister to Richard Webb, and likely the daughter of William named above as receiving a slave. Henry's mother Tabitha, widow of Henry Sr., married John Holladay II in about 1777, making John the step-father-in-law of Ann Webb Gatewood, (Page 48, Crozier).

The Webbs were relatively abundant in Spotsylvania, and it seems that most of them came from the Essex county group who in turn came largely from Isle of Wight county. The Ranger therefore had two opportunities to become acquainted with his long-lost English cousins.

74. "The Webb Family", op. cit., pp. 192-198. This is one of the best summaries of the Webb family in Virginia, and their connections with Gloucestershire. John and Mary had sons James, b. 1673, d. in Essex county in 1716; Giles, b. Apr. 15, 1677, d. 1732; and Isaac, b. Dec. 18, 1681, d. 1729, in Essex County.

75. Ibid., p. 193. Two other references to Giles Webb are noteworthy. Both come from England. One (Frank Smith, op. cit., p. 17) is almost sure to refer to Giles of Chuckatuck. It is a notation on June 11, 1656, from Margery Cox of Deptford, Kent, (suburb of London), widow, in a PCC will (224 Berkeley), that "Giles Webb, my well beloved brother being now in Virginia, brother (in-law) William Lewis of Tetbury, county Gloucester, sister Elizabeth, wife of Giles Waight", were part of the consideration in the will. Quite obviously this Webb family, of which Margery was a part, lived in Gloucestershire, and Giles had now migrated to Isle of Wight county.

On June 8, 1716, William Holliday of Pakenhill, near Stroud, made his will in which he named Giles Webb, clothworker of Stroud, as a legatee. We would highly suspect that Giles was related to Sarah, wife of Thomas Holliday, and also of Giles of Isle of Wight county.

76. Hening, op. cit., various pages 141-180.

77. *Old Norfolk County Circuit Court Deed Book 9*, p. 216. (In the Chesapeake County Courthouse at Great Bridge).

78. *Quit Rent Rolls 1704* for Virginia, as found in de Cognets, op. cit., pp. 92, 100, 107, 158, 174, 179, 180, 194, 202, and 206 for all Holladays. For each 50 acres the landowner had to pay one shilling, about 12 cents, directly to the Crown. Besides Anthony, Joseph, and Thomas, other Holladays in the above references were David Holyday in York county with 600 acres; and William Holladay, brother of John, already mentioned as owning 100 acres (actually 75) in King William County. John had 440 acres in Norfolk county. To be sure that this critical entry in the records was properly read, and was not "Jon.", "Jn", or "Jo" for Jonas, son of Anthony, we asked a genealogist, Mrs. Peggy Joyner of Portsmouth, Va., to examine the original records in the Virginia State Library. She verified that the record states "John Holyday, 440 acres." It can be seen in *1704 Quit Rent Rolls, Colonial Office 5/1314, PRO*, Reel 38, p. 422, left side of double page.

79. "The Webb Family", op. cit., p. 194.

80. Ibid., p. 195; *Virginia Historical Magazine*, op. cit., Vol. 18, p. 181; *William and Mary Quarterly*, op. cit., Ser. 1, Vol. 4, pp. 15-17.

81. Hening, op. cit., various references in Vol. 3.

82. Hening, op. cit., Vol. 3, pp. 204-209.

83. John T. Goolrick, *Fredericksburg and the Cavalier Country*, Garrett and Massie Publishers, Richmond, Va., 1935, p. 6. This describes the fort near Fredericksburg in some detail, early known as "Smithfield", and later as "Mannsfield Hall Country Club". Now it is the site of the Fredericksburg Country Club, with grassy lawns, golf greens, and a well known restaurant. No Indians threaten the golfers or gourmets.

Also, Alfred Bagby, *King and Queen County, Virginia*, Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1908, pp. 22-23. This book lists settlers in this county from 1625, and describes life on the frontier. Also, S. J. Quinn, *History of Fredericksburg, Virginia*, Hermitage Press, Richmond, Va., 1908, p. 21.

84. Hening, op. cit., Vol. 3, pp. 17-22 and 82-85.

85. Ibid. See also William P. Palmer, editor, *Virginia Calendar of State Papers*, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., Vol. 1, pp. 152-153.

86. Hening, op. cit., pp. 83-84.

87. Ibid.

88. Palmer, op. cit., pp. 71-72.

89. Ibid.

90. Horace E. Hayden, Virginia Genealogies, originally published at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1891. Reprint by Genealogical

Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1966, p. 358. Considerable study has been given to the identity of the Ranger's wife, whether he married more than once, and whether his wife was named Elizabeth. Hayden states that her name was indeed Elizabeth, based on John's "first" will made April 9, 1735. We have searched in both Richmond and Spotsylvania Courthouse for this will, ahd have made written inquiry about it on Feb. 5, 1975. The response showed no such will. Possibly Hayden had access to some old family documents. Elizabeth was of course not named in John's will in 1742, apparently having recently died. We think that her name was Elizabeth for the following reasons. On Nov. 6, 1739, the Ranger bought 200 acres (form No. 12) from Thomas Sartain, witnessed by Joseph Thomas (a neighbor), Daniel and Elizabeth Holladay. See footnote 150. This Elizabeth would be either the Ranger's wife, the wife of John Jr. (see Chapter 5), or the Ranger's daughter who had not possibly yet married. It is likely that John Jr. had married by 1739, but it is rather unlikely that the Ranger's daughter-in-law would be witnessing this transaction unless his son John did also. It thus remains to show that the Ranger's daughter Elizabeth had already married by 1739. We know that she was married to Patterson Pulliam in 1742. In 1739 she would be about 37 years old, and most likely married. We know from Crozier, p. 167, that Elizabeth and Patterson had a son named Joseph who on Dec. 6, 1748, was given 130 acres of land. From this we assume that he was 21 years old at least and thus born before 1727. Possibly Joseph was a minor in 1748. To disprove this, there is an item on p. 198 in Crozier, which states that on June 28, 1754, Joseph Martin and Joseph Pulliam of Louisa County made a bond for a Mr. Sandidge. From this he would have been born by 1733. Louisa County was an hour's horseback ride from Bellefonte, and apparently Joseph had become a resident there, though temporary, as he was back in Spotsylvania in 1764. The last record of Joseph was in 1796. Had the bondsman Joseph Pulliam been Patterson's brother rather than his son he would hardly have lived to 1796. So from all of these facts we believe that the Ranger's wife was named Elizabeth, and that she died between 1739 and 1742. (William A. Crozier, *Spotsylvania County Records,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1971, p. 149 and others cited.).

91. Dr. Malcolm H. Harris, "Delaware Town and West Point in King William County, Virginia", *William and Mary Quarterly,* op. cit., Vol. 14 (1934), p. 343.

92. *Journal of the Council of Virginia,* Vol. 2, p. 225.

93. *King William County Records, Vol. 1,* p. 72. (Virginia State Library, Richmond).

94. Harris, op. cit., pp. 342-351.

95. *King William County Records, Book 1,* Part 2, p. 283.

96. Beverley Fleet, *Virginia Colonial Abstracts—King and Queen County,* Generalogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1961, Vol. 7, p. 53.

97. The Quit Rent Rolls of 1704 show Sampson Darrell to own 5000 acres in King William County. (*Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 32 (1924), p. 70). See also Elizabeth H. Ryland, *King William County, Virginia, From Old Newspapers and Files,* The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia, 1955, p. 52. Sampson Darrell descended from Sir Sampson Darrell of Buckinghampshire, who in the 1625-30 period was "Commissioner of Victuals" for the English Navy, and a contemporary of Sir John Jacob. (*Domestic Calendar of State Papers 1627-28,* p. 584). Sir Marmaduke Darrell was a member of the Virginia Company, and was Sampson's father. Sir Sampson was knighted in 1619, attended Oxford, and died in 1635. Among his descendants was Sampson who owned land in Gloucester county, Va. On Nov. 28, 1694, Sampson was granted 200 acres on Doegs Run, then in Stafford county. In Stafford is also a deed from Sampson, "gentleman of Gloucester county", to John Cave of King and Queen county. (*Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 17, (1909), p. 115). Sampson Darrell, likely a son of the Gloucester county resident, witnessed a deed in Fredericksburg on July 3, 1733, indicating that he owned land there. (Crozier, op. cit., p. 126).

98. The Ranger's 200 acre farm on Darrell Creek was located by searching the following references in Nugent, op. cit., Vol. 3: p. 460, John Buckner, which defines Herring Creek and its Perry Creek fork near Darrell "Swamp"; p. 479, Henry Nelson 2340 acres between North Wales Path and branches of Perry and Darrell Swamp, corner of Thacker's land; p. 693, Hanse Hendrick 100 acres on Boot Swamp and on north line of Whitehead. We do not know Whitehead's acreage, but it must have been considerable since one of his tracts was south of the Holladay farm. Herring, Darrell, and Boot Creek are all on the current county map.

99. Fleet, op. cit., p. 54.

100. Hayden, op. cit., pp. 358-359.

101. Alexander Quarles Holladay, op. cit., p. 5. This manuscript came through the courtesy of Mrs. Richard Holladay of Charlottesville, Va.

102. Fleet, op. cit., p. 10.

103. Ibid., p. 40.

104. Raleigh T. Green, *Genealogical and Historical Notes on Culpeper County, Virginia,* Regional Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1964, p. 38. Relatively little is found on this trip in Marshall Wingfield, *History of Caroline County, Virginia,* Trevvet Christian & Co., Richmond, Va., 1924. But this latter book is recommended for general historical background. A map of Spotswood's route is in the Virginia Historical Society.

105. Holladay, loc. cit.

106. H. R. McIlwaine, editor, *Executive Journals, Council of Virginia,* Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., 1928, Vol. 3. p. 476.

107. *Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 25 (1917), pp. 66-67.

108. *Virginia Land Patent Book 11 (1719-24),* Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., pp. 342-343. The reader will find it interesting to see the location of families in 1863 in this area in *Atlas to Accompany Union and Confederate Armies,* U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1891-95, Plate 91-1.

109. John's farm on the Pamunkey was located by carefully searching U. S. Geological Survey maps for Pamunkey River, scale 1" = 2000', for creeks and the area 5-10 miles above Dawn. With a scale drawing of the map it is possible to calculate that the center of the farm had to be severely indented by the river. Also, a stream had to be on the east side and another one near the west side. This location is the only one that fits these requirements. This task would have been much easier had names of adjacent owners been given.

110. F. P. Kegley, *Kegley's Virginia Frontier,* Southwest Virginia Historical Society. Roanoke, Va., 1938, p. 118 (a map).

111. Bishop William Meade, *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia,* first published in 1857; reprint by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1966, Vol. 2, pp. 379 and 413. Also, C. F. Cocke, *Parish Lines-Diocese of Virginia,* Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va., 1967, Vol. 1, p. 282 (a map).

112. *Virginia Land Patent Book 12 1724-26,* op. cit., p. 54.
The location of Tract No. 6 was determined largely by consulting the detailed U. S. Geological Survey Map, scale 1" = 2000', and following abstracts of grants found

in Nugent, op. cit., Vol. III, such as: p. 448, James Terry land, 1701; p. 547, 400 acres, 1714; p. 721, 400 acres north side North Creek, on branches of Beaverdam Creek, adjacent his own land, John Holladay, Thomas Thomason, etc. on north side Long Creek, 1726; Terry and William Fleming, p. 624, adjacent John Holladay, 1720. Also John Claybrook's land, p. 463, on west side of John's Creek, 1702. Also Mongo Ingles (with David Bray), p. 479, farm of 1892 acres on upper Herring and Reedy Swamps, 1703; p. 534, 3000 acres in New Kent and King William across the river adjacent to John Saxon, 1713. Also, p. 547, Thomas Thomason, 200 acres both sides Long Creek, 1714; 200 acres on mile above the falls on Pamunkey, 1714. Also p. 547, Thomas Presswood, 242 acres between Ingles and Holladay, 1714. Also, p. 662, Thomas Evans 200 acres on branches Reedy Creek and North Anna adjacent Edward Hill, Edward Claybrook and Inglish lines, 1723. Also Edward Claybrook, p. 693, 400 acres adjacent Edward Hill and James Terry, 1725. Also, p. 669, Timothy Johnson 283 acres north side Long Creek both sides Topping Castle Road adjacent John Holladay, Thomas Thomason, etc., 1724. Also Robert Baber, p. 721, 170 acres north side middle fork Reedy Swamp adjacent Mr. Inglish and James Cary, 1726; 244 acres south side north fork Reedy Swamp adjacent James Cary, Mr. Inglish, and John Holladay, 1726. Mr. Inglish was likely Mongo Ingles, head of the grammar school at William and Mary.

113. Wingfield, op. cit., pp. 116 and 447-453. See also T. E. Campbell, *History of Caroline County, Virginia,* Dietz Press, Richmond, Va., 1954.

114. *Virginia Land Patent Book 12, 1724-26,* pp. 54-55. Location of this farm was made as for Tract No. 6. The following references were made in Vol. 3, Nugent: p. 620, Robert Axton, 200 acres between Reedy Swamp and Pamunkey, both sides of ridge, 1719; p. 677, 400 acres on branches of Beaverdam Creek adjacent Matthew Creed and James Harrison, 1724. Also, p. 634, Thomas Terry and John Chiles 300 acres on both sides Topping Castle Road, west side Indian Cabbin branch, 1722. Also above Matthew Creed, p. 662, 200 acres on both sides Beaverdam Creek on James Terry and William Fleming, 1723. Also David Murry, p. 669, 400 acres on branches of south fork of Polecat Swamp adjacent Harrison, Holladay, etc., on north side Topping Castle Road, 1724. Also James Harrison, p. 669, 400 acres north fork Reedy Swamp adjacent Robert Axton, etc., 1724. Also p. 670, Thomas Ware 150 acres on branches Beaverdam Creek adjacent James Terry, Thomas Thomason, John Holladay, Matthew Creed, etc., 1724. Also, p. 721, Charles Goodall 363 acres on both sides main ridge road called Topping Castle Road.

115. Hening, op. cit., Vol. 4, p. 179.

116. Ibid., Vol. 6, p. 17.

117. Meade, op. cit., p. 413.

118. Nugent, op. cit., Vol. 3, pp. 111-112.

119. *Virignia Land Patent Book 12,* p. 55. This Tract No. 5 was located only after considerable work. Page 635 of Nugent, Vol. III, for John Wilkins, states that his farm was "on both sides East North East now Pousberry Brook". "Pouseberry" was of course meant to be "Spouseberry." Other references indicate that this brook flows directly into the North Anna, but this is not true. From this point on it was a matter of "cut and try" to match the creeks, hills, etc., on the U. S. Geological Survey Map and the grant description.

120. Crozier, op. cit., p. 5. This refers to *Spotsylvania Will Book A 1722-49,* p. 286.

121. *Spotsylvania County Court Orders 1724-30,* p. 223.

122. Ibid., p. 240.

123. *Spotsylvania Deed Book C 1734-42,* p. 442.

124. *Virginia Land Patent Book 13, 1725-30,* p. 94.

125. Crozier, op. cit., p. 105. Refers to *Deed Book A 1722-29,* Mar. 7, 1729. For a summary of the Taylor family see *Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 32 (1924), pp. 16-17. There were three generations of James Taylors.

126. Crozier, ibid. Refers to *Deed Book A,* p. 379.

127. *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1729,* pp. 350 and 365.

128. Ibid., p. 421.

129. McIlwaine, op. cit., Vol. IV, 1721-29, 1930, p. 294.

130. Ibid., 1730-38, p. 187. We have made a close study of these court orders 1724-49, covering the Ranger's stay in Spotsylvania County. Their indices are inadequate so it was necessary to study the orders page by page – over 1000 pages!

131. Other references on the Ranger: Court Orders 1724-30, p. 394; 1730-38, pp. 64, 223, 277, 372, 434, 449, 515, 520, and 556.

132. *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1733,* p. 266.

133. Ibid., p. 287.

134. Ibid., p. 411.

135. Ibid., 1734, p. 331.

136. *St. George Parish Register Book,* Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia, under entry of August 30, 1731.

137. Ibid., under entry date of September 26, 1736.

138. George C. Mason, "The Colonial Churches", *Virginia Magazine of History,* op. cit., Vol. 58 (1950), p. 452.

139. *Spotsylvania County Will Book A,* p. 229.

140. See footnote 20 for Richard Phillips. James Edwards owned 854 acres in King and Queen county in 1701 (William A. Crozier, *Virginia County Records,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1971, p. 370). He was in King William county by 1700, at the time it was formed, as he witnessed the deed of William Winston and Charles Fleming. Since these men were neighbors to the Ranger on Pamunkey River in Caroline county in the early 1720's, it is almost certain that Winston, Fleming, and Edwards at that time lived in that part of King and Queen county that soon became King William, and then became Caroline county in 1727. (*Virginia Historical Magazine,* op. cit., Vol. 31, p. 342.) In April 1701 Edwards was listed as a millwright of St. John's Parish in King William county. (Ibid., Vol. 37, p. 26.) In 1704 he was listed on the Quit Rent Rolls of King William county as owning 350 acres. (Ibid., Vol. 32, p. 70). Moving to Spotsylvania county as did the Ranger, James Edwards bought 2500 pounds of tobacco from Richard and Catherine Phillips on June 4, 1734. (Crozier, *Spotsylvania County Records,* op. cit., p. 133). On Aug. 3, 1741, James Edwards Sr. gave 200 acres on the North-anna River to his son James Jr. (Ibid., p. 156). He did likewise for 400 acres on Jan. 2, 1756. (Ibid., p. 202). In 1743 Edwards (probably Jr.) was an ensign under Capt. Edmund Waller, neighbor to the Holladays. On May 6, 1746, Edwards was a witness to the sale of 32 acres of land by Joseph Holladay to Thomas Pulliam (Ibid., p. 172). James Edwards Sr. died in about 1756. His son was living in Spotsylvania county in 1787 when he gave 37 slaves to his grandchildren (Ibid., p. 410). In 1787 he sold 130 acres to Thomas Ball, adjacent to William Holladay in Spotsylvania (Ibid.).

Since Edwards may be a useful link in tying the John and William Holliday who were transported to Virginia by John Sandford in 1675 to the Ranger, we should add that the Winston and Fleming families doubtless came from or near Gloucestershire. In fact, the town of Winstone is seven miles northeast of Chalford.

141. *Spotsylvania County Deed Book C (1734-42),* p. 157. (Crozier, p. 140.)

142. *Spotsylvania County Will Book A,* p. 273.

143. *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1736,* p. 449.

144. Ibid., 1737, p. 556.

145. Ibid., 1738, p. 4.

146. Crozier, op. cit., p. 144. Refers to Deed Book C 1734-42, pp. 247-248.

147. Ibid., p. 146. Refers to same Deed Book.

148. *Court Orders 1738,* p. 35.

149. Crozier, op. cit., p. 149. Refers to Deed Book C.

150. *Spotsylvania County Deed Book C 1734-42,* p. 332; Crozier, p. 149.

151. Crozier, op. cit., p. 6. Refer to *Spotsylvania Will Book A, 1722-49,* p. 346. We have searched in vain at the Spotsylvania Courthouse for John's signature, but have not been able to find one. Hayden reported an earlier will, in 1735, but we have not found it.

152. *Court Orders 1742,* p. 190.

153. Hayden, op. cit., p. 358. Also see further remarks on Bellefonte in footnotes in the next chapter.

154. Holladay, op. cit., p. 10. Alexander Q. thought that the Ranger had Scottish ancestry.

Chapter 5

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN THE RANGER

Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us, footprints on the sands of time.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life

John the Ranger and his wife Elizabeth bequeathed to Virginia and to the embryonic nation their many talents, but their greatest gift was an outstanding family of nine children – five boys and four girls. Unlike some other early distinguished Virginians whose genius died with them, John Holladay imparted his energy and abilities to his abundant posterity. Today his descendants number in the thousands, and are scattered from coast to coast. Among them are found prominent citizens in all walks of life – college presidents, scientists, bankers, political leaders, professors, physicians, farmers, merchants, ministers, and craftsmen. As will be seen in the pages to follow, most of these offspring have wisely upheld the good name of their noble forebear, a record indeed to be lauded.

Before narrating the lives of these children, it is interesting to observe how quickly and how widely John's descendants migrated throughout the land. One would almost suspect that the Holladays had a touch of the nomad in them when it is seen that in so short a time they came from England, migrated to the South and West, and even to California. The descendants of William went to Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, and other points west. Those of John II went to Georgia, Kentucky, Kansas, and Louisiana; of Daniel to South Carolina, then to Alabama, Utah, and California; of Joseph to Kentucky and beyond; and of Benjamin to other Virginia counties. While in general we know less about the migrations of the children of the daughters of the Ranger, we may assume that they too quickly spread across the face of the country. The mobility of these forebears still amazes us.

At the time of John's death in 1742 all of the children were married, except Susannah the youngest. These children are presented here in what is thought to be order of age. Information given here includes largely that not found in either Hayden or Crozier; the reader is urged to read these readily available books for further details.[1] It is with considerable apology that we do not devote more space to this noteworthy part of the family tree. We hope that some cousin will write a separate book on these early Virginians.

L-250. ELIZABETH HOLLADAY

Probably the oldest child of John and Elizabeth Holladay, Elizabeth was born in 1702 or 1703, likely on Darrell's Creek in King William (eastern Caroline) County. An entry in the old Benjamin Holladay Bible states that she died March 6, 1797, at the age of 94 or 95.[2] She first married Patterson Pulliam, son of Thomas Pulliam, about 1730. They had at least two children: Patterson and Joseph. After Patterson's death about 1758 she married Joseph Penn, sometime before 1763.[3] Joseph died before 1767, and apparently Elizabeth remained a widow for thirty years, living in Spotsylvania County.

Elizabeth was doubtless named for her mother. She spent her long life in east central Virginia and saw the eastern seaboard evolve from a wilderness into a nation following the war with England. She died just two years before Washington's death. We have made no effort to trace her descendants in detail, nor did Hayden.

L-251. WILLIAM HOLLADAY

Being on the main trunk of the tree, William will be discussed in the next chapter. He owned farm No. 12 on the map in the preceding chapter, and possibly lived on it for some time.

L-252. JOHN HOLLADAY II

John was born about 1708 in what is now the eastern part of Caroline County, then King William. As the second son of the Ranger he grew up on one of his father's plantations during a time

that the frontier was developing fast. The earliest record of him appears to be a piece of paper found in the Holladay Collection in the Virginia Historical Society. It is an informal note, likely written in the early 1720's, addressed to his brother Joseph which reads:

Please to give my best compliments to Moses Wheeler and tell him that I want to be there with him to instruct him about carrying on the business and you may tell him from me that he must look sharp for when I come there and work does not pleas me it will be the wores for him.

When this you see remember me John Holladay. Give my best compliments to all the girls and tell them that I am well and hearty and desire to be remembered to them.[4]

We cannot tell from this note where John was when he wrote it, but he was probably in Fredericksburg, and was possibly in school there. Nor can we tell whether the "girls" referred to were his sisters or his girlfriends.

John married Elizabeth Rawlings probably in the late 1720's, and certainly before 1739, since their son John III reached his majority by 1760. Elizabeth was a daughter of James Rawlings, a local citizen who died in St. George's Parish early in 1757.

Many other details are known about John from county records. Over 50 of these can be found in Crozier's *Spotsylvania County Records* alone. The first record relates to his being named in his father's will in 1742, and the last ones are in the year of his death in 1781. The reader is referred to Crozier and Hayden for these details.

One factor that makes the work of a genealogist so interesting is that records occasionally bare some skeletons in the closet of even the most sedate families. Alas! Such is the case with Elizabeth Holladay. In early 1729 her conduct was called into question. On May 6, 1729, she was brought into the Spotsylvania court: "Elizabeth Holladay, the wife of John Holladay of the county of Spotsylvania and Parish of St. George, for being a common disturber and breacher of his Majestie's peace within the last six months." On June 4: "John Holladay on behalf of Elizabeth Holladay his wife appeared when called to say that the presentments of the grand jury for being a common disturber and breacher of his Majestie's peace . . . being heard his excuse and the character of sundry gentlemen concerning here, are of the opinion that she be excused and accordingly order that the case be dismissed."[5]

It seems that if the gentry indulged in misconduct it was sometimes possible to rely on mitigating circumstances. Perhaps Elizabeth had imbibed too much Madeira so popular in that day. Or more likely she had simply failed to attend the Pamunkey Church often enough. Long ago the colony had a rule that

Whosoever shall absent himself from divine service any Sunday without an allowable excuse shall forfeit a pound of tobacco, and he that absenteth himself a month shall forfeit 50 lbs. of tobacco.[6]

Elizabeth may have forgotten this. However it is reassuring to learn that she was forgiven her misdemeanor. It is conforting, too, to know that John took an active part in civic and religious affairs. For example, on June 4, 1751, the county court ordered John and his brother Benjamin to help build a second Pamunkey Chapel near their home. The order stated "that William Robinson, John Holladay, Benjamin Holladay, and Henry Chiles do view the most convenient ways for roads to be cleared for the inhabitants to go to and from the New Chapple on East North East river in this county. . . ."[7]

This chapel was completed in 1755.

During the 1740's John ran an "ordinary," or inn. This was probably located at or near the present hamlet of Lewiston. In those days these taverns served as a hotel and restaurant, and were a necessary aid to the traveler who had to stop overnight during his journey. During this same period John served as tobacco inspector at Fredericksburg, a responsible position also occupied by his brothers Joseph and Benjamin somewhat later.[8] When we remember that for many years in the early days of Virginia tobacco served as money in the exchange of goods and services, then we realize what a position of trust these Holladay men had as inspectors of tobacco.

We do not know precisely where John lived – whether on his farm on East North East Creek, or in Fredericksburg, or elsewhere. Since his father willed him 250 acres "where James Terry formerly lived" (farm No. 11 on the map in the preceding chapter), and John bought his brother William's adjacent farm in 1743 (No. 12 on the map), then it seems likely that John lived on one of these farms for a time at least. However, on November 5, 1753, John and Elizabeth sold 140½ acres for 80 lbs. to Joseph Peterson, and 100 acres for 30 lbs. to his brother Joseph.[9] The latter deed was witnessed by his brother William Holladay. This tract was the one willed to John by his father. To indicate that he possibly moved a bit to the north to be nearer Fredericksburg was John's witness to a deed on August 6, 1754, to a deed for land on the north side of the Po River.[10] Then on April 1, 1755, John bought 120 acres from John Boswell for 25 lbs.[11] The location of this farm is not known. To add to his holdings he bought 521 acres on October 4, 1757, from Henry Brock, for 85 lbs.[12] However, he sold 419 acres to Alexander Head for 100 lbs. on May 6, 1760.[13] In addition to his holdings in Spotsylvania County, John acquired 165 acres of land in Orange County from Thomas Burgess in 1756.[14] Despite these and numerous other transactions by John, it has been difficult to determine his place of residence.

Records show that the Spotsylvania court met at John's house on Wednesday, April 7, 1779, and directed "to make a fair return of your proceedings to us at John Holladay's on the last Saturday of July next, if fair, and if not, the next fair day." Hayden records that the Virginia Assembly passed an act in May, 1780, ordering the court of Spotsylvania County "to hold their sessions at the house of John Holladay until the new court house now building shall be completed."[15] He says that this was John III, discussed below, but we think this was at his father's house. This "new court house" was eight miles north of Bellefonte, on the Po River, on the Louisa-Fredericksburg road, and three miles southwest of the present court house.[16]

Elizabeth died in 1776 or early 1777. About a year later John married Tabitha Gatewood, widow of Henry Gatewood and daughter of Capt. Joseph Collins. On December 13, 1777 (recorded May 21, 1778) the record states: "Tabitha Gatewood, widow, and John Holladay, widower, deeded their estates to William Goldson in trust for their use".[17] Also, on September 10, 1779, John and Tabitha sold 430 acres of land for 1200 lbs. to James Tate.[18]

On April 8, 1781, John made his will, "being in low state but of sound and perfect memory". He names his brothers Joseph and Benjamin as executors.[19] Legatees were his wife Tabitha, to whom he willed 210 acres of land "which I purchased of Thomas Major and John Cammack, which goes to William (his son) after her death". Money from the sale of his estate was to go to his children equally divided: William, Benjamin, Elizabeth and her four children, and Lucy and Anna. John's very scrawly signature indicates that his end was near. He died three days later.

There is a notation in the Benjamin Holladay Bible that "John Holladay Senr. dec'd this life the 11th of April 1781, and was berred on Easter Sunday the 15th".[20] Being in his early seventies at the time of his death, John must have been overwhelmed by the death of his son John in the war the preceding August, as described below. He had obviously led a busy and successful life as a practical lawyer, realtor, and farmer.

John's four sons and three daughters are now given, but with the girls listed first. The boys are probably listed in the proper order of age.

I. ELIZABETH HOLLADAY

Elizabeth married John Penn, and little more is known of her.[21]

A. HOLLADAY, ____ ____. Four children.

II. LUCY HOLLADAY.

III. ANNA HOLLADAY. She married William Speare of Albemarle County in Amherst County on Nov. 6, 1784. They moved to Elbert County, Georgia, in 1788, and later to Franklin County, Ga.

IV. JOHN HOLLADAY III

Known as "corpulent John" because of his large size, John is found in Spotsylvania records from 1760 until his death.[22] He was therefore born about 1740. We do not know the exact date. Nor do we know the name of his first wife, who died about 1767. As listed below, they had eight children in about 12 years – some kind of record! In about 1768 John married Mildred, widow of Owen Thomas, who had three children.[23]

John owned land on East North East Creek, and apparently lived there. He enjoyed race horses in the tradition of the landed gentry. Among the ads on this subject appeared the following on February 17, 1777, in the *Virginia Gazette:*

> *For sale, all or one half of Silvertail, a beautiful bay, four feet eleven inches high, four years old next May, and in good order for covering. He was got by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnaught. His dam is ditto, out of a jolly mare. I should be glad of a very swift nag, or a complete saddle horse, in part of the purchase money. Any person in want of a stud horse cannot get a more complete one in Virginia.*
>
> *John Holladay, Jun.*[24]

During the 1768-80 period he inserted several notices into the *Gazette* regarding stray cattle, runaway slaves, and various accounts. John's career was cut short by the Revolutionary War. Even with a family of eleven children and a wife he joined a company of Spotsylvania militia commanded by Capt. John Minor. This was about 1778. John was 1st Lieutenant, Lewis Holladay was 2nd Lieutenant, and Robert Durett was ensign, in the regiment of Col. George Stubblefield.[25]

The Spotsylvania militia marched south to join other units of the Continental Army under Gen. Horatio Gates, hero of Saratoga, with the mission to clear the Carolinas of the British. The colonials reached just north of Camden, S. C., on Aug. 13, 1780, with 4000 troops, two-thirds of whom were green, untrained militia, like John himself. Hearing of Gates' movements, Cornwallis rode from Charleston to command the Redcoats already stationed at Camden. At daylight on Aug. 16 the armies met near Saunders Creek north of Camden about six miles. A band of about 50 colonials advanced on the enemy line to test the strength of the British, who counterattacked so ferociously that the raw militia panicked, broke, and ran – many without firing a shot. What was to have been an attack turned into a complete rout, with "Butcher" Tarleton in hot pursuit. Gates lost his glory by joining the fleeing colonials, not stopping until he reached Charlotte, N. C., 60 miles away. He was never to live down the disgrace of this flight. For the Americans this was the most disastrous battle of the Revolution. They lost 1000 killed, 1000 captured, and much military equipment.

In the melee of the retreat through the pine trees John Holladay, now a captain, paid the ultimate price of conflict – the first known Holladay to lose his life in battle on this continent – but not the last. As recorded by Waller Holladay in a letter to S. A. Holladay in 1852, already cited, John was so fat that he could not retreat fast enough, and so was killed in battle:

> *Your grandfather, the own cousin of my father, I never knew personally. At the time of Gates' defeat (1780) I was but a child; much too young to notice, or to remember the passing events of the day. Consequently I can communicate nothing but what I have since heard in relation to him. He commanded a company of militia. My father (Lewis Holladay) went as lieutenant and John Chew as ensign from the same county. Whether after the organization of the army and at the time of the battle the two last were in your grandfather's company I cannot positively say. But the fact is immaterial to the present narrative. In the retreat, which was made in the greatest confusion, every man taking care of himself, Captain John Holladay was seen leaning against a tree, at some distance from the enemy; how far I know not, but probably not then within reach of their musketry. He told the soldiers who passed him that he "was completely exhausted and could retreat no further". As he never was seen or heard of afterwards, the fair conclusion is that he was killed by the enemy when overtaken by them. John Chew, the ensign, lost his left arm. My father, amidst a storm of bullets, escaped uninjured. Capt. John Holladay has been described to me as "a remarkably well looking man, of good features and portly person, rather inclined to corpulency". It is probably owing to this last circumstance that he was lost in the retreat, his weight incapacitating him for rapid and long continued motion on foot.*[26]

Perhaps with a premonition of the events to befall him, John had thoughtfully made a will on June 17, 1780, leaving his estate to his wife and children.[27] Mildred remarried sometime before 1787, to a Jew and Revolutionary soldier, Abraham Simons. They moved to Wilkes County, Georgia, and lived about six miles from Washington.[28] After Mildred's death he married Nancy Mills, and after his death she married John Mercer. Nancy used part of Simons' fortune to help start Mercer University in Macon, Georgia. By his request Simons was buried in an upright position.

By his first marriage, John Holladay III had eight children: Elizabeth who married John Wood and moved to Wilkes County, Georgia; Agatha, who married Benjamin Weeks and moved to Stafford County, Virginia; Ann (Nancy) who married Norcut Slaven and moved to Wilkes County, Georgia;

Polly whose guardian in 1787 was John Wood; Benjamin, whose guardian in 1787 was his stepfather, Abram Simons; Peggy, whose guardian in 1787 was Abram Simons; John, whose guardian in 1791 was James Thomas, who moved to Wilkes County, Georgia, and was a soldier there in the War of 1812; and Lucy, whose guardian in 1791 was John Gibson. By his marriage to Mildred John had Owen Thomas; Mildred, who married John Gibson and moved to Georgia; and Sarah (Sally), whose guardian in 1789 was Abram Simons and who married a Mr. Freeman. Owen Thomas Holladay moved to Wilkes County, Georgia, with his folks. He should not be confused with a certain Thomas Holladay who lived there at the same time.[29]

V. WILLIAM HOLLADAY

The second oldest son of John II and Elizabeth, William was born in Spotsylvania County about 1750. He married there before 1790 Fannie Ammon, daughter of Thomas Ammon, a Baptist preacher from Culpeper County who moved to Bourbon County, Kentucky.[30] The will of Thomas was read on February 16, 1815, and William and Fannie received $439 of the estate.[31]

In about 1785 William and Fannie migrated to that part of Fayette County, Ky., that became Bourbon County in 1785 and then Nicholas County in 1799.[32] A farmer, William lived in a log cabin near Blue Lick Springs, which is about 30 miles northeast of Lexington.[33] The 1810 Census of Nicholas County shows that William was over 45 (thus born before 1765). He had two boys under 10, two 10-16, and three daughters under 10. In 1820 the Census listed three boys under 10, one 10-16, one daughter under 10, one 10-16, and one 16-18. This record also listed a Thomas Holladay, who was 18-26, with two daughters under 10, and his wife 16-18. This was likely one of William's older sons. Most records state that he married at least once more, to Margaret Hughes, daughter of Judge David Hughes, on January 24, 1819. William made his will on September 16, 1830, and died in 1832. His sons appear to be Thomas, William, Benjamin, Joseph, Jesse, Andrew, James, and David; and his daughters Clarissa and Frances. Of these most is known about William, Ben, and James, given below.

A. HOLLADAY, William. Born May 5, 1800, in Spotsylvania County.[34] Moved with his father to Kentucky soon thereafter, then to Rankin County, Mississippi, (in which Jackson is located). Here at least one child, Mary Ann (Mollie), was born on September 25, 1845. His second wife was Matium Griffith, born December 4, 1813, in Virginia. She died in Sabine Parish, Louisiana, on November 23, 1910. William died in Sabine Parish also, in 1886, and is buried in Beulah Cemetery, Natchitoches, Louisiana. Sabine Parish borders Texas, and Natchitoches is just east of it. Thus William lived in four states! Mollie married Jim Stevens and had a daughter Luvera, born May 25, 1877 in Louisiana, married Webb R. Ross November 3, 1895, died April 29, 1943, and is buried in Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

B. HOLLADAY, Benjamin. Born October 14, 1819, in the log cabin near Blue Lick Springs, Kentucky.[35] Destined to be perhaps the richest, most powerful and fascinating of the Holladays, the "Stagecoach King" started in very humble circumstances on his father's farm. But as with some of his relatives, Ben loathed farm chores and early vowed to use his restless energy in other pursuits. Though bound closely to his family, in his late teens Ben slipped away from home and in about 1836 headed for St. Louis. Here he caught a wagon train west, and for ten weeks rode a dustry trail to Santa Fe. More than once he took advantage of his good markmanship in Indian fights.

The return trip took forty days, but Ben was paid well. He then went to Weston, Missouri, a place destined to influence his life. Here he did odd jobs for a time. While there a dispute arose between the Mormons and the Army. In October, 1938, Ben volunteered as a courier between the Army and the local settlers. Governor Boggs issued an order to exterminate the Mormons, and Ben served as a negotiator and messenger boy. He came to like the Mormons. When the Army went to their town of Far West to capture them, Ben's sympathies were raised even more. In fact, just as his long distant cousin, Thomas Halliday, had done in Scotland in 1678 during the Covenanters Conflict, Ben virtually deserted his duties as a courier and courageously sided with the Mormons. This took character. The Mormons sent hostages to the Army to avoid a pitched battle, and the Army sentenced the men to be shot the next morning. Ben and an Army friend managed to refuse to carry out the

sentence and eventually saved the men. For this act of kindness the Mormons held Ben in highest esteem, and in the future traded with him in Utah.

Ben then set up a store in Weston and became the town's first postmaster. He next organized his own wagon train and won a large Army contract to carry a caravan to Laramie and Santa Fe. With good profits now, Ben began to court a lovely redhaired lass, Ann Calvert, of a patrician family in Weston. When her family rejected Ben the couple eloped and married on December 31, 1839. Their children were: Bela Hughes, born November 22, 1841, who died after four months; Louise Catherine, born January, 1844; Ben Jr. born 1846; Joseph, born 1848; Jenny Lind, born 1851; Pauline in 1854; and Margaret in 1857. Bela Hughes was apparently named for Ben's father's second wife, Margaret Hughes, daughter of David Hughes of Virginia. Ben's family proved a major tragedy of his life.

At first Ben and Ann operated a store and hotel in Weston. Spurred by the Mexican War, Ben raised another wagon train and went with Gen. Kearny to the west. He fought in several battles with the Mexicans, but returned safely. Soon afterward he organized an even larger wagon train and took it to the Mormons in Salt Lake City. He and Brigham Young became good friends. His trip was so profitable that upon his return to Weston he built Holladay Mansion for his family, the first of several. He bought a 1200 acre farm near Weston, along with a flour mill, distillery, and packing plant, and put his brother David in charge of them.

In 1845-50 Ben organized a train of 100 wagons with $150,000 of supplies and again headed west for the Mormons. At Salt Lake he traded for a thousand cattle at $6 per head, and against all advice drove them over the Sierras to California and at Sutter's Fort sold them for $60 a head! Next Ben bought a gold mine near Sutter's Fort and enjoyed its riches for twelve years. He then launched a line of river boats on the Sacramento, bought thousands of acres of land in Missouri and Kansas, and sold beef to the steamship companies through his own packing houses. It seemed that everything Ben touched became gold.

Beginning in 1851 Ben started an overland mail route and expanded his empire when in 1860 he began the famous pony express from St. Joseph to San Francisco. His Overland Stage Company then was created, with over a hundred coaches on the road. His investment in horses alone ran to $500,000, and the overall investment was $2,425,000. By the early sixties "Big Ben" was master of the largest stage and freight company in the world. There were 15,000 men (including Buffalo Bill and Wild Bill Hickock), 20,000 wagons, and 150,000 animals. The feed bill ran to $1,000,000 annually!

To escape the dusty plains and make more money Ben developed an interest in shipping. On a boat trip from San Francisco in July, 1862, the boat caught fire off the Mexican coast, and for two hours Ben hung on to a rope and ladder before being rescued. Over a hundred people lost their lives. Ben blandly declared that his major regret was that when the fire broke out he had to give up the best poker hand he ever had!

Ben was generous to friends, anathema to enemies, much like his cousin Doc. He once gave a $12,000 lot in Weston for a Baptist Church, and land for what is now Holladay Park in Portland, Oregon. He was a shrewd politician, and thought little of going to the White House and making personal requests of Presidents James Buchanan and Abraham Lincoln. To display his wealth and power, he bought and enlarged a house at 1311 K St. NW in Washington, named it "Holladay House", and gave the most lavish parties of the era for political and business leaders there. Ann was very clever in all this, smoothing over Ben's frontier crudeness.

For a time Ben's mail contract alone paid more than $1,000,000 annually. However, he often suffered losses from Indian attacks. Lincoln promised help but the Civil War hindered this. Lincoln was shot and Ben never received from the Government the losses it asked him to assume from these attacks. His feverish activities for over a decade, in overland routes, then in streamships, then in railroads, are a tribute to his endless stamina, foresight, and business acumen.

Seeing the advent of the railroad in the middle sixties he sold his stagecoach interests to Wells Fargo, and in 1863 organized the California, Oregon, and Mexican Streamship Company which operated at first from Sitka, Alaska, to Mexico, and then to the Orient. He especially liked Hawaii. In 1868 he plunged into the railroad business in Oregon, and became the chief owner of the Oregon Central Railroad Company.

During this period he built "Ophir Place" on the Hudson River near White Plains, New York, a showplace of the East. His daughters married into European royalty against his advice, and surely enough, their marriages were failures. A little later he built one or more equally sumptuous houses near Portland. He had another mansion, Holladay House, at 912 Bush St., in San Francisco, and a place at Lake Tahoe. He was a long, long way from Blue Lick Springs.

When the panic of 1873 hit, Ben sold his steamlines to bolster his railroads. His brothers had helped him: Joe in Salt Lake City; James in Denver, and Dave in Weston. But they could not help in the panic. In fact Joseph doublecrossed him. German interests took over the railroad, and by 1876 his financial empire was dissolving. To add to his woes Ann had died in 1873, but the next year he happily married an Oregon girl of 25, Esther Campbell, who was faithful to him to the end. None of his seven children survived him when he died in Portland in his sixty-eighth year, on July 8, 1887, just four months before his cousin Doc in Colorado. (See Appendix)

Ben was a shrewd, rough-and-tumble fellow, with great natural ability, but with a distorted view of the purpose of life. While his contributions to developing the West were fantastic, probably the greatest of any individual, his life was basically miserable.

The "King of Wheels" was buried in Mt. Calvary Cemetery in the West Hills of Portland. Esther died soon thereafter. They had two children, Linda, born in January, 1877, and Ben Campbell in December, 1878. Doubtless the descendants of these children still live in the West, but we have not attempted to trace them beyond this point.

C. HOLLADAY, James. Born October 16, 1820, son of William and Margaret (Hughes) Holladay, in Nicholas County.[36] He attended school for four years in Carlisle, seat of Nicholas County, and in 1841 began the study of law in Carlisle where he lived and practiced the rest of his life. In 1847 he recruited a company of the Third Kentucky Volunteers and served as Captain under Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz and Mexico City in the War with Mexico. He resumed practice in 1848. In 1851 he served as Circuit Court Clerk, and continued to serve for 12 years. After serving in the Legislature he was elected County Judge in 1866 but resigned in 1869. James was a Whig. He married (1) Mary Winston of Bourbon County, who died in 1851, leaving one child; and (2) in 1870 to Mrs. Fanny Tully of Montgomery County. James died in Carlisle.

VI. BENJAMIN HOLLADAY

Likely the youngest son of John Holladay II, Benjamin was born in 1761 in Spotsylvania County. Most that is known about him comes from his affidavit applying for a Revolutionary War pension in 1835. This is so informative that its text is given in full:

State of Kentucky
County of Owen

On this 4th day of June 1835 personally appeared before Smith Calvert a Justice of the Peace in and for said county being also a member of the Owen County Court, Benjamin Holladay, a resident of the County of Owen and State of Kentucky, aged 82 years, (who from bodily infirmity is unable to attend the proper court to make his declaration) who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath made the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefits of the act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated that is to say being a resident of the County of ____ on the Pedee in the State of South Carolina he did on the____day of June 1776 he entered the service of the United States as a drafted Militia Man and private soldier in the Company of Capt. Isham Moore upon a tour of three months. That he rendevoused with his company as well as he remembers at the house of Capt Moore and was attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Singleton. That he was immediately upon his entry into the service as aforesaid appointed orderly sergeant of his company and served as such during the whole of his said tour. That he was marched from his said place of rendezvous immediately to Charlestown in South Carolina where he was kept stationed during the whole of his said tour. And at the termination thereof

he was discharged and returned to his residence in the said State of South Carolina. He states that Col. Moultrie had the command of the fort on Sullivans Island as he understood whom he recollects to have seen on this tour & he recollects also to have seen Genl. Lee. He does not at this time recollect the names of any of the other officers whom he saw upon this tour.

He further declares that being a resident of the same county and state above named he again entered the services of the United States as a private volunteer soldier on the__ , day of April in the year 1780 as well as he now remembers upon a tour of six months in the company of Captain John Holladay. And immediately thereupon he was appointed an orderly sergeant of his said company and served as such during the whole of his said tour. He states that he rendezvoused with his said company at the house of John Holladay who lived in the same county with this declarant and who was the Captain of the company as above named, that he was marched with his company to Hillsborough in North Carolina where he remained for some time and then joined the army of Genl. Gates. And the army then marched into South Carolina against the British, that he and his company were attached to the regiment Commanded by Col. Stubblefield the Lt. Col. of which was Joseph Spencer. That after the army went to South Carolina it was marched toward Camden and the battle betwixt the army of Genl. Gates and the British Army under Cornwallis at that place was fought in which action this declarent was not engaged having been left at Hillsborough with a portion of his company to assist in taking care of the public stores. That the troops there were under the Command of Major Massert. That after the defeat of Camden he remained at Hillsborough for some time and then left it and continued with the main army till the expiration of his tour of duty and then was discharged and returned home. He recollects upon this tour to have seen besides his own immediate officers Cols. Glenn & Richardson, Genls. Gates & Stevens.

He further states and declares that being then a resident of the County of Spotsylvania in the State of Virginia he again entered the service of the United States on the ___ day of April 1781 as a private volunteer soldier upon a tour of two months in the company of Capt. Johnson, that he rendezvoused with his company at Needwood in Caroline County Virginia and was attached to the regiment of Col. Oliver Tolls (Towles) and to the Brigade of Genl. Lawson. That he was marched from his said place of rendezvous and joined the army of Lafayette at a place called the burnt hickory, that he continued in the service actively engaged during the whole of his tour and was at the termination thereof discharged & returned to Spotsylvania County Va. He recollects to have seen upon this tour Genls. Steuben & Lafayette & Cols. Greene & Dark.

He further declares that on the ____ day of July 1781 he again entered the service of the United States as private volunteer soldier in the Company of Capt Thomas Tolls upon a tour of two months, that he rendezvoused with his company at the White Plains in Spotsylvania County where he still lived and was marched from thence to Caroline County Va., from thence ot New Castle in Hanover County Va. and from thence to Fredericksburg Va. where he remained stationed during the balance of his tour and at the termination thereof was discharged. He does not recollect to have been under the command of any officer during this tour of higher grade than Captain.

He further declares that immediately after the termination of his abovenamed tour to wit in the month of Septr. 1781 he again entered the service of the United States as a drafted Militia Man and private soldier upon a tour of two months in the company of Capt. Harry Stubblefield, that he rendezvoused at Jack Holladay's old place in the said county of Spottsylvania where he this declarent still resided and was marched with his company from thence to Springfield Va. where he remained stationed a short time and was then marched back to Spottsylvania county and there kept stationed during the residue of his tour of duty having in charge & assisting in guarding a quantity of public stores. That upon the expiration of his said tour he was discharged. He states that from his advanced age and consequent loss of memory he is unable to state with as much certainty and precision as he could wish, the time and other circumstances attending his service but from his present best recollection he served in the manner & at the times above named and not less than nine months as an orderly sergeant and six months as a private soldier in the Army of the revolution and for such service he claims a pension.

He states that he has no documentary evidence & he knows of no person whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his said service or any part of it.

He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Sworn to and Subscribed the day & year aforesaid.

Ben Holladay

Interrogatories put to the abovenamed applicant by Smith Calvert the abovementioned justice of the Peace.
1st: Where and in What year were you born?
Answer: I was born in Spottsylvania County Va. in the year 1751 according to my best information.
2d: Have you any record of your age and if so where is it?
Answer: I have no record of my age in my immediate possession, My age was recorded in my father's family Bible.
3d: Where were you living when called into service; where have you lived since the revolutionary war and where do you now live?
Answer: Upon my two first tours of duty I was living in South Carolina having changed my residence from Spottsylvania County Va. temporarily when I entered the service. Upon my other tours I lived in Spottsylvania County Va. Where I continued to reside till 1789 when I moved to Fayette County Ky. where I continued to reside for some time and from thence moved to Madison County Ky. and from thence to Estill County Ky. and from thence to Gallatin county Ky. and I now live in Owen County Ky. and have been living in the last mentioned county for 13 years past.[37]

It was first thought that Benjamin must be the son of Daniel in South Carolina. However, Daniel's son Benjamin was still in South Carolina in 1785 when he bought part of his father's estate; so these were different Benjamins. It seems that Benjamin, son of John, had been living in South Carolina for about five years, probably single, and near his Uncle Daniel and his children. The events surrounding the war simply forced him back to Spotsylvania County. He was doubtless at home when his father died in April, 1781. Since his father and mother were both now dead he rejoined the Army.

In consideration of his military services Benjamin was granted 3000 acres on Licking Creek, Clarke County, Ky., in 1793.[38] Clarke was formed from Fayette and Bourbon Counties in 1792, so he likely lived near his cousins Stephen and John and brother William. He had already moved to Kentucky in 1789. In addition, he had been granted 1000 acres in Jefferson County, near present Louisville, in 1784.

In agreement with his affidavit, Benjamin was living in Madison County, Ky., in 1800, according to the U. S. Census. The 1810 Census showed that he was living in Estill County, with two boys under 10, and one 10-16; and with a daughter 10-16 and one 16-25. Both he and his wife were over 45 years of age. In 1820 the two sons were ten years older, and both daughters were gone. Apparently one son and both daughters had married or died. This was in Gallatin County. In 1830 the Owen County census showed one son 20-30, one 30-40, and Benjamin to be 70-80. There was no daughter, and his wife was 60-70. Nearby lived Owen Holladay in the 30-40 age group, and this was likely his son. He likely had a daughter Salley who lived near him in Gallatin in 1820, and a son Moses. We have made no further attempt to trace his family.

L-253. DANIEL HOLLADAY

Considerable space is devoted to Daniel and his descendants since they were discussed only briefly in Hayden's and other genealogies. The third son of John the Ranger, Daniel was born about 1712, probably in King William County (now Caroline County), Virginia. The first record of him was on November 6, 1739, when he witnessed the sale of 200 acres of land for 25 lbs. from Thomas Sertain to his father, John Holladay Sr., in St. George's Parish in Spotsylvania County.[39] On August 5, 1740, "Judy a Negro Girl belonging to Daniel Holliday was this day adjudged to Twelve years of Age towards payment of Levys" (taxes).[40] In 1742, Daniel was willed 200 acres of land "where now my said son lives" by his father.[41] (Farm No. 10 on map in preceding chapter). Daniel probably married Agness (Key ?) earlier, about 1738, and was living on this tract of land.

During 1742-1747 Daniel's name appeared in court records of several counties in Virginia. Several entries were found in Spotsylvania County records. In a court held December 8, 1742, orders were issued in two cases against William Holladay and Daniel Holladay, his Security, "for failing to appear in court when called".[42] On February 1, 1743, William and Daniel had reached agreement with the plaintiff in one case and it was dismissed, but were fined "five Pounds Sixteen Shillings & Eight Pence and Plaintiffs costs" for failing to appear previously.[43] William and Daniel also served on the jury for other cases at that same session of court.[44] Daniel served on the jury for the court session

held on June 7, 1743.[45] Also on June 7, 1743, Daniel and his wife Agness sold the farm left him by his father – 197 acres on East Northeast – to his brother-in-law, Thomas Pulliam, for 59 lbs. 3 s. 6 d:

This Indenture made the Seventh Day of June in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and fourty three Between Daniel Holladay and Agness his Wife of the Parish of St. George & County of Spotsylvania in the Colony of Virginia of the one Part and Thomas Pulliam of the Same parish and County and within the Colony aforesaid of the Other part Witnesseth that the said Daniel Holladay and Agness his wife for and in Consideration of the Sum of Fifty Nine Pounds Three Shillings and Six pence Current Money . . . have Granted, bargained, & Sold unto the said Thomas Pulliam his heirs and assigns forever, all that tract Plantation and parcell of Land, Devised to thesaid Daniel Holladay by his father John Holladay Gent. Dece'd, by his will bearing Date the fourth Day of November MDccxLii & duly proved and recorded in the Court of thesaid County of Spotsylvania which said Tract or parcel of Land, Contains One hundred and Ninety Seven and a Quarter Acres of Land, lying and being in the parish & County aforesaid and on the West side of East North East river. Bounded there Beginning at a great Poplar (now down) just belowe the Chapplae bridge on East North East river a Corner to George Seaton's Land thence keeping his lines now Coming South fourty three degrees pace half West two hundred and Thirty Poles to his Corner being a stake by alining(?) thence North fourty Seven Degrees West fourty Poles to a white oak a corner to thesaid Thomas Pulliam, thence keeping his line North Eleven Degrees East two hundred and Thirty four Pole to a beach and red Oak on the South Side of Holladay's Swamp and from thence binding on the Land of Joseph Holladay on a Course of North Seventy Seven degrees East to thesaid East North East river and Lastly down thesaid river the Severall Courses Thereof to the Beginning Place. . . .

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in the presence of us . . .
Josias Baker
Patterson Pulliam
Anthony Gholston

Daniel Holladay
Agness Holladay[46]
her X mark

Apparently, Daniel and Agness moved to Albermarle County after selling the farm. The next record was on May 23, 1745, in Albemarle County Court, "Deed of Feoffment (Easement) from John Key to Daniel Holladay was presented in Court and Acknowledged by the said John Key and Ordered to be recorded".[47] Daniel was mentioned in another court order:

John Key is Appointed Surveyor of the High Way, from the End of A Road which is Cleared, to John Keys Mill, the nearest and best way to the Late Secretarys ffoard, and the Male Tithables of William Womac, Daniel Holladay, Robert Daulton, William Hind, John Key, and Larkin Smith are Ordered to Assist the said Key in Clearing the same.[48]

On September 26, 1745, another order was recorded:

On the Petition of Henry Terrell and Mathew Mills to have the Improvements on Twenty four Hundred Acres of Land (belonging to the said Terrell and Mills in this County) Vallued. ORDERED that David Lewis, David Rees, Daniel Holladay, and John Key or any three of them being first Sworn &c. do Appraise in Currant money the Improvements &c on the said Land and that they make their report there of to next Court.[49]

It seems that Daniel had left some unsettled debts in Spotsylvania County. On December 4, 1745, a suit against Daniel was presented in court:

Anthony Strother, Gent., Pl.t *By Attachment*
agst
Daniel Holladay, Defend.

This day Came the Pl. and the Def. tho solemnly Called Came not and the Plt. proved that five Pounds Twelve Shillings and three pence Current money was due to him. Judgment for the Same with Costs is Granted to Edmund Waller the Garnishee being Sworn Declared that there would be Sufficient in his hands after the first of June next to pay thesd Debt and Cost therefore it is Considered that he pay the Plt. the Same when due, etc. [50]

On March 4, 1746, another suit against Daniel was presented in court–

John Minor, Gent. Plt.
agst
Daniel Holladay, Deft.

This Day Came the Plt. and the Deft. tho Solemnly Called Came not and the Plt. having proved that Two Pounds, Six Shillings and Two pence Current money with Lawful interest thereon from the 30th day of June 1744 untill it be paid is due to him & Edmund Walker the Garnishee appearing declared that there would be Sufficient in his hand after the first of June next to Satisfie thesd Debt & Costs. Therefore it is Considered that he pay the Plt. the Same when due – [51]

Apparently these debts were satisfactorily settled as no further mention of them was made in court records. Daniel and Agness, along with John Key, witnessed the will of Joseph Roberts in Louisa County on 5 — 1747 (Recorded 25 Aug. 1747).[52] This was probably a neighbor living only a few miles away, but across the county line.

Records of Daniel's activities for the next nine years have not been found at this writing. However on February 14, 1756, Daniel was granted two patents for land in Albemarle County. For 40 shillings he received 400 acres of land on Totier Creek in the extreme southeastern part of the county. This creek paralleled Hardware River, was just south of it, and ran into the James River.

GEORGE the Second & TO ALL & WHEREAS by one Patent under the Seal of this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia bearing date the tenth Day of July one thousand seven hundred and forty five There was granted unto Nathaniel Winston one certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing four hundred Acres lying and being in the County of Goochland now Albemarle on the branches of Totier Creek and bounded as followeth, to wit, BEGINNING at Captain Clarks and John Scotts corner white Oak and Poplar by a branch running thence on new Lines North twenty seven Degrees East at one hundred and seventy a branch in all two hundred and seventy Poles to Pointers North forty Degrees West thirteen Poles to two Pines North one hundred Poles to a Hiccory Bush North sixty two Degrees West one hundred and fifty Poles to Pointers and South twenty five degrees West three hundred twenty five Poles to Pointers in John Scotts line then on his Lines South sixty two Degrees East one Hundred Poles to two Maples by a branch and South thirty eight Degrees East one hundred Poles to the first Station. WHICH said Tract or Parcel of Land was granted on Condition of paying our Quit rents and Cultivating and improving on in the said Patent is fsed AND WHEREAS the said Nathaniel Winston hath failed to pay such Quit rents and to make such Cultivation and improvement and Hardin Burnley (?) hath made Humble (?) to our President of our Council and Commander in chief of our said Colony and Dominion and hath obtained a Grant for the same which he hath Afsigned unto Daniel Holliday THEREFORE KNOW YE that for divers good causes and Consideration but more especially for and in Consideration of the Sum of FORTY SHILLINGS of good and Lawful Money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our colony and Dominion WE HAVE Given Granted and Confirmed unto the said Daniel Holliday and to his Heirs and Afsigns forever ALL the said Tract or Parcel of Land. IN WITNEFS & WITNEFS our Trusty and Well beloved Robert Dinwiddie Esqr our Lieutenant Governor and Commander in chief of our said Colony and Dominion at Williamsburgh under the Seal of our said Colony the fourteenth Day of February one thousand seven hundred and fifty six In the XXIXth Year of our Reign.

Robt. Dinwiddie[53]

For 15 shillings he received 150 acres of land on Hudsons Creek. This farm was probably near the larger one.

GEORGE the Second & TO ALL & KNOW YE that for divers good causes & Considerations but more especially for and in Consideration of the Sum of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS of good and Lawful Money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia WE HAVE Given Granted and Confirmed and by these Presents for us our Heirs and Succefsors DO Give Grant and Conform unto Daniel Holliday one certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing one hundred and fifty Acres lying and being in the County of Albemarle on Hudsons Creek and bounded as followeth, to wit, BEGINNING at Pointers in Miccejah Clarks Line & with it North twenty five degrees East one hundred and sixty Poles to his Pointers the same course continued on a new line fourteen Poles to a red Oak North twenty four Degrees West at sixty six Poles Hundsons Creek eighty six Poles to a red Oak South forty nine Degrees West at thirty six Poles Hudsons Creek two hundred and fifty five Poles to Pointers in Thomas Goldsbys Line and with it South sixty five degrees East one hundred and seventy four Poles to the first Station . . . At Williamsburgh under the Seal of our said Colony the fourteenth Day of February One thousand seven hundred and fifty six In the twenty ninth Year of our Reign

Robt. Dinwiddie[54]

This farm was likely in what is now western Louisa County. There is a Hudson Creek within a mile or two of Albemarle County. Since Albemarle was formed in part from Louisa, and no Hudson Creek is in Albemarle, then it appears that the farm was actually in Louisa. Presumably Daniel lived on one of the above farms for a time.

From Virginia, Daniel migrated to South Carolina about 1758. On December 5, 1758, he petitioned the Governor for 150 acres of land on the Black River.[55] On December 12, 1758, a plot was surveyed and certified for him –

> *Pursuant to a precept from Egeston Leigh Esq Sur. General, dated the fifth day of Decr. 1758, I have admeasured and laid out unto Daniel Holyday a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land in Craven County, on the head of a branch of Black River: Gounded S.E. by John Hopes land, and on all other sides by vacant land: And hath such shape form and marks as the above plat represents. Certified the 12th day of Decr. 1758.*
>
> *John Wade, D. S.*[56]

There were no distinguishing features shown on this plat that would establish a definite location. No petition appeared in the *Council Journal* for his second tract of land. The following is an abstract of the entry that was recorded in the *Council Journal* under the date of September 4, 1759:

> *Information had been presented to him (the Governor) by Wm Murray that sundry inhabitants (750) had obtained warrants of survey of land and had carried the same into Fiats. . . . Respective owners considered themselves secure in the possession of their lands as if the same was granted to them & thereby evaded the payment of Quit-Rent and the Country Taxes. A List was to be Prepared & Published in the Public Gasette & thereafter to be granted to persons applying for them. (Space was left for the names of these petitioners, but the names were not listed.)*[57]

Daniel apparently was one of the petitioners for this land, for on September 4, 1759, a plat of 350 acres was assigned to him:

> *Pursuant to a precept by George Hunter Esq. Surveyor General, dated November the fifth 1754, I have admeasured and laid out unto John Moses a plantation or tract of land containing three hundred and fifty acres in Craven County, near the High Hills, and on the waters of Santee River: Butting and bounding to the N W on land laid out for Thomas Crofford, and all other sides on vacant land: And hath such form shape and marked trees as in the above delineated plat.*
> *Certified this 2d day of January 1755, &c*
>
> *John Evans, D.S.*
>
> *Ord. Cer. Septr. 4, 1759, for Danl. Holliday.* [58]

This plat shows low land of Santee River Swamp and Shanks Savannah. Camels (Campbells) Creek runs through the middle of the tract. At least part of this land was included in the area now known as Poinsett State Park. There is no record that Daniel received a Royal Grant (deed of ownership) for either of these two tracts of land, but he apparently lived on one of them as a homesteader. From October, 1759 to January, 1760, Daniel and his son, John, served in the South Carolina militia under Col. Richard Richardson "of the High Hills" in Capt. Davis' unit. This was called the Expedition to Fort Prince George, in the western part of South Carolina, and was to quell an "Indian disturbance".[59] On April 1, 1763, Daniel, his son John, and Richard Keys witnessed the will of Shearwood James, tavernkeeper of the "High Hills in Craven County".[60] On October 24, 1769, a plat of 750 acres of land was surveyed and certified for him:

> *Pursuant to a Precept directed by John Bremar Esqr D S Genl. dated the 3d day of October 1769. I have admeasured and laid out unto Daniel Holiday a tract of Land Containing seven hundred and fifty acres situate lying and being in Craven County on the waters of Black river butting and bounding S W on Land laid out to John Hope vacant Land laid out to John James, Moses and Aaron Ferguson N W on Land of John James, Moses and Aaron Ferguson vacant Land and John James, N E on John Hopes Land, Moses and Aaron Ferguson's, John Hames vacant, and Hopes S E on John James Lands vacant land John Hopes and vacant Land & hath such shape form and marks as the above delineated plat represents,Certified by me this 24th day of Octr. 1769.*
>
> *J. Francis Buttel D S*[61]

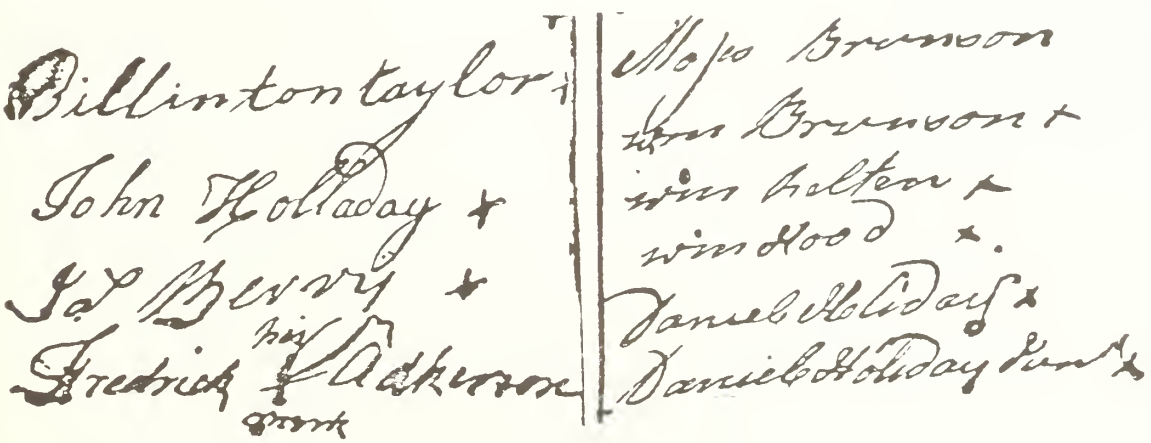
The plat shows the location of a house with a path to John James, another path leading to the high hills, also the Muster path or the path to Widow James's. This land was located near the present town of Wedgefield, South Carolina, about ten miles west of Sumter on Highway 261, where he lived and died. For this tract of land he received a Royal Grant (deed of ownership) on January 24, 1770.[62] A Memorial for this land was registered in the State Auditor's office on February 16, 1770.[63]

The next record of Daniel is perhaps the most exciting and yet disappointing. A document referred to as "A South Carolina Declaration of Independence & Articles of Federation" lists the names of John Holladay, Daniel Holiday and Daniel Holiday Junr.[64] First, a little background of the events that led to the signing of this document. The news of the battle of Lexington (Mass.) was received in Charleston (S.C.) on May 8, 1775. The First Provincial Congress was summoned for its second session on June 1, 1775. One of the first acts was to sign an "Association for Defence". Copies were then sent out over the province for signatures of "the inhabitants generally". During the summer of 1775, the signatures of 101 men were secured on the only known copy still in existence.[65]

South Carolina *Association*

The actual commencement of Hostilities against this Continent, by the British Troops in the bloody Scene on the 19:th of April last, near Boston the Increase of arbitrary Impositions from a wicked and despotic Ministry – and the Dread of instigated Insurrections in the Colonies, are Causes sufficient to drive an oppressed People to the use of Arms: We therefore the Subscribers, Inhabitants of South Carolina, holding ourselves bound by that most Sacred of all Obligations, the Duty of good Citizens towards an injured Country, and thoroughly convinced, that, under our present distressed Circumstances, we shall be Justified before God and Man, in resisting Force by Force, Do unite our selves under every Tie of Religion and of Honour and Associate as a Band in her Defence, against every Foe: Hereby solemnly engaging that, whenever our Continental or Provincial Councils shall decree it necessary, we will go forth and be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to secure her Freedom and Safety. This obligation to Continue in full Force until a Reconciliation shall take place between Great-Britain and America, upon constitutional Principles – an Event which we most ardently desire. And we will hold all those Persons inimical to the Liberty of the Colonies, who shall refuse to subscribe this Association.[66]

This original document actually lists 109 names, but several are not discernible. A study of the signatures shows that John Holladay apparently signed his own name. The names of Daniel Holiday and Daniel Holiday Junr as well as many others were signed for them. This explains why their names were spelled Holiday instead of Holladay.



Holladay Names on the South Carolina "Declaration of Independence"

On November 20, 1778, Daniel and Agness his wife sold a tract of 750 acres of land in Craven County to William Rees for five thousand pounds. This was the land which Daniel had purchased on October 24, 1769.[67] At this time Daniel is listed as a resident of St. Marks Parish, Craven County.

In 1781 and 1782, Daniel furnished supplies for use of Continental troops. He filed a claim for payment on August 13, 1783.

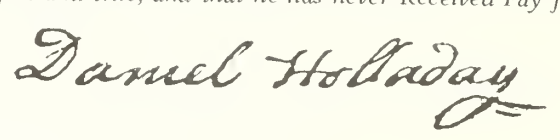
Mr. Daniel Holladay – his Account of Sunds. – for Continental use – in 1781. & 1782. – Amounting to £ 5.17.10. – Five Pounds, seventeen Shillings and ten Pence – Sterling.

Exd. J. McCatha (?) Agent

The United States of America: To Daniel Holladay

					Dr.
1781					
July 22.	*To*	*1½ Bushel Corn.*	*@ 3/6*	*£*	*. 5. 3*
Augt. 20.		*5 Do Do*	*@ 3/6*		*.17. 6*
Novr. 17.		*9 Ct. Fodder*	*@ 3/1/2*		*1. 8. 1/2*
Decr. 2.		*10 lb of Fresh Pork*	*@ 32/8*		*. 3. 3*
2/1¼		*10 lb Flour*	*@ 21/ / J 112 A*		*. 1.10½*
		140 lb Fodder	*@ 3/6/2*		*. 4. 4½*
		15 Bushels Peas (in the hull)			
			1 3/4 bush @ 3/6		*. 6. 1½*
1782					
Novr. 6.		*1 2-years old Steer, wt. 200. @ 25/8*			*2.11. 4*
				£	*5.17.10*

State of South Carolina.)
Camden District) *Personally appear'd Mr. Daniel Holladay, who being duly Sworn made Oath, that the above Amount is just and true, and that he has never Received Pay for any part thereof.*
Sworn before me this)
13 Day of August, 1783)
David Rogers, J. P.[68]



The above is the signature of Daniel Holladay Sr.

Daniel and his wife Agness both died in 1784. Found in a family Bible, "Daniel Holladay departed this life September the 30 1784 , and Agness Holladay his wife October 6 1784."[69] No will has been found. However, his estate inventory and sale of estate survived General Sherman's arson of 1865. His estate was appraised at over 750 pounds on January 5, 1785, by Matthew Singleton, Peter Mellet, and John Barden. The more informative account of sales is given here since it listed his children as purchasers on January 6, 1785:

1	*Negro Fellow named Bob*	*To*	*Isaac Brunson*	*Lb.*	*123' ' '*
1	*Negro fellow Ishmael*		*Charles Brunson*		*152'10'*
1	*Woman & Child Judy*		*Elliott Holladay*		*110'10' '*
1	*Girl Phebe*		*Dan/l/ Holladay*		*101'10' '*
1	*Bay Jacob*		*Elliott Holladay*		*91'11' 9'*
1	*Girl Dol*		*John Holladay*		*100' ' '*
1	*Boy Phil*		*Daniel Holladay*		*81'10' '*
1	*Woman Dinah*		*Josiah Furman*		*79' ' '*
1	*Girl Melia*		*Will/m/ Holladay*		*123'10' '*
1	*Boy Toney*		*Benj/m/ Holladay*		*120'10' '*
1	*Girl Lucy*		*Peter Brunson*		*127' ' '*
2	*Tin Kettles*		*Miss Letty Holladay*		*' 5' 1'*
1	*Lot Pewter, Knives / Forks blk Jack)*		*Isaac Brunson*		*1' 7' '*
1	*Lot earthen Ware & Basket*		*Peter Brunson*		*'16' '*
1	*Large explantation Bible & 2 other Books*		*Capt/n/ Hills*		*7' ' '*
1	*Dutch Oven*		*John Holladay*		*2' 1' '*
2	*Tables, 2 Bedsteads & Hide*		*Charles Brunson*		*1' 1' '*
2	*Cases, 11 Bottles, 2 Slaies & Tea Kettle*		*Tho/s/ Gibs*		*'19'10'*
1	*Gun*		*Will/m/ Holladay*		*1'12' 8'*
1	*Hone, Razor & 8 Chairs*		*Charles Brunson*		*1' 2' 6'*
1	*sett Indigo Vats & Rubbage Plank*		*John Barden*		*8'14' '*

6	*Broad Hoes, box old Iron*	*Rob/t/ Lewis*	*1' 1' 6'*
5	*Reap Hooks*	*Charles Brunson*	*' 4' 8'*
4	*Sides tann'd Leather*	*Dane/l/ Holladay*	*1'18' '*
3	*Raw Hides*	*John Holladay*	*' 6' '*
7	*Bushels 5/7 Indigo seed 31/6*	*W/m/ Holladay*	*12' 3' 1'*
1	*Old Hogshead-*	*Jn/o/ Holladay*	*' 7' '*
1	*Large Iron Pot & Pot Hooks*	*Char/s/ Brunson*	*'18' 6'*
1	*Small Do. to*	*Do.*	*' 7' 6'*
1	*Plow*	*Wm. Bracey*	*' 1' 9'*
1	*pair Cart Wheels*	*Elliott Holladay*	*2'12' '*
1	*Whip saw-*	*Peter Brunson*	*1'16' 2'*
1	*Bed & Pillow*	*Miss Letty Holladay*	*6'10' 6'*
1	*Bed Bolster & Quilt*	*Daniel Holladay*	*9' 6' ½*
1	*Bed & Pillow*	*Jn/o/ Holladay*	*3'16' 1½*
1	*Bed & Do.*	*Peter Brunson*	*6'10' 6'*
16	*Hd. Hogs*	*Char/s/ Brunson*	*17' 1' '*
1	*Horse*	*Josiah Brunson*	*1'17' 3½*
11	*Head Cattle*	*Benj/n Holladay*	*27' 3' 9'*
1	*Mare & Colt*	*Do.*	*28' 5' 6'*
1	*old Saddle*	*Wm. Holladay*	*1'15' '*
10	*Head Geese*	*Tho/s/ Gibs*	*1'14' '*
1	*wire sieve*	*John Holladay*	*' 5' 6'*
1	*Basket,*	*Nancy Holladay*	*' 2' 4'*
1	*Wheel & Cards*	*Peter Brunson*	*'19' '*
1	*Washing Tub, Churn, fodder & Potatoes*	*Peter Brunson*	*1' 9' '*
1	*Couch*	*John Holladay*	*' 2' 4'*
1	*broad Ax*	*Do*	*' 5' '*
50	*Bushels Corn 4/*	*Elliott Holladay*	*10' ' '*
50	*Do 3/8*	*Tho/s/ Gibbs*	*9' 3' 4'*
50	*Do 3/10*	*Do*	*9'11' 8'*
32	*Do 3/9*	*Peter Brunson*	*6' ' '*
	(4 1/3 C.S.)		*Sterlg. ℔ 1399' 5' 3½*[70]

From this list one could conclude that the children of Daniel and Agness at the time of his death were John, William, Elliott, Daniel, Benjamin, Letitia (Letty), and Nancy. We have found little on William, Elliott, and Benjamin, and nothing on the girls, so will include here only Daniel's sons. It appears that daughters other than Letitia and Nancy married a Brunson and a Gibbs.

I. JOHN HOLLADAY

The eldest son of Daniel and Agness Holladay, John was born about 1740 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. The family moved, first (about 1743), to Albemarle County, Virginia, and then, in 1758, to Craven County, South Carolina. The first record of John was in Oct. 1759 to Jan. 1760, when he "served in the Cherokee War under Col. Richard Richardson whose men were mainly from Camden District of Craven County".[71] This was known as the Expedition to Fort Prince George, which was located in the western part of South Carolina.[72] On April 1, 1763, John, with his father, Daniel, and Richard Keys, witnessed the will of Sherwood James.[73] John married Susannah ____ about 1766. On Dec. 23, 1766, a tract of land in Craven County was surveyed and certified for him.

> *Pursuant to a precept directed by John Troup Esq. D S G. dated the 2d day of Decr. 1766, have admeasured and laid out unto John Hollyday a tract of land containing one hundred acres, situate lying and beeing in Craven Couty, on a branch of Black River, called Nasty Branch: Butting and bounding on all sides by vacant land: And hath such shape form and marks as appears by the above delineated plat. Certified by me this 23d day of Decr. 1766.*
>
> *J. F. Buttel, D. S.*[74]

The plot shows a branch meandering across a square tract of 150 acres (not 100 acres) surrounded by vacant land. John was issued a grant for this tract of 150 acres of land on August 28, 1767.[75]

In 1775, when conflict threatened, John joined his father, Daniel, and his brother, Daniel Junr., in signing an "Association for Defence" vowing to "go forth and be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to secure her Freedom and Safety", as already stated under his father.[76] On Oct. 19, 1778, John witnessed the sale of a tract of land from Aron Ferguson to William Rees, both of Craven County.[77] In 1780, he was a captain with the South Carolina militia. This is shown in the application of his cousin Benjamin, son of John, for a pension.[78] He was in Gates defeat at Camden on August 16, 1780, after which he retreated to North Carolina, and was then discharged and returned home. He was living at that time in Craven County.

The next record of John was at the sale of his father's, Daniel Sr., estate, previously listed. On Jan. 6, 1785, he purchased a negro girl named Dol, a Dutch Oven, 3 raw Hides, 1 old Hogshead, 1 Bed & Pillow, 1 wire sieve, and a couch from the estate.[79]

On Nov. 28, 1797, John and Susannah, his wife, sold a tract of 150 acres of land to John China.

Know all men by these presents that we, John Holladay of Clarendon County in the state aforesaid Planter, & Susannah his wife, in Consideration of Forty Pounds Sterling Money to us paid by John China of Claremont County in the State aforesaid Planter; have granted, bargained, Sold and Releases . . . . unto the said John China, all that Plantation, Parcel or Tract of Land containing one hundred and fifty Acres, Situate in Craven (now Claremont) County on Nasty Branch bounding at the time of the original Grant thereof, to the above named John Holladay on the twenty eighth day of August, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand Seven hundred and Sixty Seven, all sides on Vacant Land, and hath such shape, form and marks as may appear by the Plat annexed to the original Grant thereof, duly Recorded in the Secretary's Office Grant Book BBB page 252 . . . . .

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
Soloman Bond
John Holladay Junr

John Holladay
Susanna X Holladay[80]
(her mark)

This deed shows that John had moved to the part of Craven County that had become Clarendon County. Exactly where is not known at this time. (Note: Great care has been used not to confuse this John with the John Halliday (Holliday) who appeared in South Carolina after the Revolutionary War and acquired nearly 30,000 acres of land in various parts of the state.[81] That John lived in Columbia, South Carolina, and died before Feb. 14, 1798–"James Halliday heir of John Halliday deceased of the Town of Columbia".[82])

On Aug. 1, 1805, John bought 868 acres of land for sixty five dollars sterling at a public auction.

This lengthy document explains that William Richbourgh of Sumter District Planter was indebted to William Murrell Merchant in the sum of two hundred and fifty five dollars. William Murrell sued for his money and was awarded that sum and twenty two dollars for his costs. William Richbourgh, being without necessary funds to pay debt and costs, had a tract of eight hundred and sixty eight acres of land seized and sold at public auction by Ulysses Rogers, Sheriff of Sumter District. The highest and last bidder for this tract of land was John Holladay. For the sum of sixty five dollars sterling money, John bought the tract of land "granted to William Richbourgh Situate in the District of Sumter Ox Swamp waters of Black River, Bounded by lines running S° East and S° West by Perkin's land, S E unknown N° East by Franklin's, N° West by John Bradley's."[83]

On Oct. 8, 1808, John bought 640 acres of land for two hundred and sixty dollars at a public sale.

This document explained that Robert Blakely was awarded two hundred and forty two dollars and twenty one cents damages and costs in a suit against Richard Ridgill. "I (John Conyers, Sheriff of Sumter District) have seized and taken of the lands and tenements of the said Richard Ridgill all that certain piece parcel and tract of land containing six hundred and forty acres, Situate and being in the District of Sumter, Bounded on the North by lands granted to James Richbourg, North West by land laid out to John Richbourg, West by vacant land due South vacant land, and due East vacant land and land Granted to James Richbourg, agreeable to the original platt, and lying on the waters of Jack's Creek. And Whereas, the said premises with their appurtenances since the seizure by me made, by virtue of the

said writ of fieri facias before mentioned, have been exposed to sale at public vendue, and purchased by John Holliday of the District of Sumter for the sum two hundred and sixty dollars being the highest sum that was bidden therefor."[84]

John's will was dated Sept. 12, 1812, and was probated on Nov. 14, 1817.

In the Name of God Amen.
I John Holladay Senr. Do make this my Last will & Testament. First I give and Recommend my soul to God Allmighty that first give me Existance – & my Body to the Earth in Decent Christian Burial at the Discretion of my Executor. And as touching such worldly Estate as it has pleased God to Bless me with in this Life I give & Dispose of in the following form & manner, Viz. First I give & Bequath to my Beloved wife Susanah Two Negroes for her Life time viz – Sam & Jeney – together with my household furniture & plantation tools – & the Lands to me belonging – which said Negroes, Lands, furniture &c. after her Death is to then go to my Son James for his part, & it is my Desire that James Do Se to & take Care of his mother while She lives: & he is to take Charge and Se to the Settlement of a Bond or Debt in Chston. Secondly I give & Bequeath to my Daughter Susanah a Negroe Names Prince. Thirdly I give & Bequeath to My Daughter Agness one Negroe Named Bob. Fourthly I give & Bequeath to my son William one Negroe Named Abram. Fiftly I give & Bequath to my Daughter Hariot Two Negroes – Phoeby & Mary – & as for Mary Spears & John Holladay Junr. I give and Bequeath three Dollars to Be Equally Divided Between them - Viz it is my will & Desire that Bob left to my Daughter Agness shall go to her Daughter Elizabeth Chester - when she Maries - & I Do hereby Constitute & appoint my son James Holladay to be the whole & sole Executor of this my Last will & Testament. In witnefs whereof I set my hand & seal this 12th of September 1812.
Signed & Sealed in Presence of *John Holladay (SEAL)*[85]
J. Ridgill J. P.
L. R. Gibson
Richd. Ridgill

On Dec. 4, 1817, a bill of appraisement of the property belonging to the "estate of John Holladay Senr. Decd." was made.

Stock of Cattle	*144.00*
Stock of Hogs	*130.50*
Two Head Horses	*165.00*
Saddle	*3.00*
Lott Plantation tools $12.75. Grind Stone $4	*16.75*
Five Bea Guns $6.25. Truck Waggon $2	*8.25*
Bofat & furniture $25.00. Jarr $1.50	*26.50*
Lott Crockery Were $2.50. Do. Pewter $15.00	*17.50*
Lott Tin $9.00. Knife Box & Knifes $3.50. Coffee Mill 3/6	*13.25*
Two Tables $4.50. Lott Iron Ware $10.00. Lott Chairs $10.00	*24.50*
Lott Books $12.00. Two Beds, Bedsteads & furniture $60.00	*72.00*
One Bed Bedstead & furniture $50.00. One Do. Do. $55.00	*105.00*
Two Chests, Case, & Small trunk $8.00. Lott Jugs $2	*10.00*
Lott Barreles $4.00. Kitchen Furniture $23.50	*27.50*
Flax & Cotton Wheel $6.00. Loom & Gears $20.00	*26.00*
Lott Glass $1.50. Bedstead & Mattrass $7.00	*8.50*
Negroe Sam	*800.00*
Do Do Abram	*700.00*
Do. Jenny & two Children	*1000.00*
Do. Mary	*650.00*
Do. Phebe	*150.00*
Do. Bob	*500.00*
Lott Geese	*8.00*
	$4606.25[86]

John's wife Susannah also left a will. It was dated May 23, 1819, and probated on Oct. 11, 1819.

In the name of God Amen
I Susannah Holladay do make this my Last will and Testament. First I Give and Recommend my Soul to God Almighty that first Give to me Existance and my body to the Earth in Decent Christian Burial at the Discretion of my Executors, I dispose of my part of the Estate of my Husband John Holladay Decd in the Following manner Vis. – First I give unto My Daughter Susannah Richburg One Hundred Dollars, Secondly I give unto my Daughter Mary Spears Fifty Dollars Thirdly I Give unto my Son James Holladay the Remaining part which is Coming to me be it more or less also James Holladay is to pay out of his part all Just debts Against me Shold their be any, I do Apint James Holladay to be the whole and Sole Executor – In witnefs whereof I do Set my hand and Seal this 23th day of May 1819
Signed Sealed in presence of
Harmon Platt
David Platt
James T. Strange

Susannah her X Mark Holladay (SEAL)[87]

John and Susannah had eleven children. Based on Bible, census, and court records, they are listed below in probable order of birth. They were all born in St. Mark's Parish, Sumter District, South Carolina. All his children died in Sumter District, S. C.

A. HOLLADAY, John Jr. Born about 1767; died 1824. Married Temperance Nettles (b. 1788; d. 1850; daughter of Jesse and Ann Stroud Nettles). Information on John came from Daniel Holladay of Florence, S. C., probate records, tombstones, and census records.
   1. HOLLADAY, Ann E. Born about 1810; m. Westly Brown.
      a. BROWN, James B. Born April 18, 1832. Died Sept. 16, 1916; m. Mary S. _____ (b. June 13, 1840; d. Nov. 13, 1906).
      b. BROWN, John W.
   2. HOLLADAY, John James. Born about 1812; m. 1) Mary E. Stukes; 2) Julia E. Stukes.
      a. HOLLADAY, Margaret E. Born about 1839.
      b. HOLLADAY, Ann A. Born about 1840; m. _____ Coulbeth.
      c. HOLLADAY, Shields Priestly. Born about 1848. Died 1897. Married Ann Elizabeth June.
         1) HOLLADAY, David Eugene. Born about 1873.
         2) HOLLADAY, Shields Priestly, Jr. Born about 1874.
         3) HOLLADAY, Douglass. Born about 1876.
         4) HOLLADAY, Murray. Born about 1878.
         5) HOLLADAY, Isabella.
         6) HOLLADAY, John Henry.
            a) HOLLADAY, Daniel (Florence, S.C.).
         7) HOLLADAY, James Paul.
         8) HOLLADAY, Julia Anne.
         9) HOLLADAY, Susannah Elizabeth.
      d. HOLLADAY, Windfield Scott. Born about 1850 (Jan.).
      e. HOLLADAY, John William. Born Jan. 24, 1852. Died Oct. 5, 1924.
      f. HOLLADAY, Frances. Born about 1854.
      g. HOLLADAY, Sarah Temperance. Born about 1858.
      h. HOLLADAY, Peter. Born about 1862.
      i. HOLLADAY, James. Born about 1864.
   3. HOLLADAY, Martha M. Born about 1814. Had one child, son, Alphens J. Holladay. Born about 1846.
   4. HOLLADAY, Sarah A. Born about 1816.
   5. HOLLADAY, Laura T. Born about 1818.
   6. HOLLADAY, Washington W. Born Dec. 11, 1819. Died Aug. 23, 1901.
   7. HOLLADAY, Robert J. Born May 4, 1821. Died Dec. 16, 1888; m. before Dec. 17, 1839, Sarah A. Bradham (daug. of Henry and Sarah _____ Bradham; b. Dec. 24, 1828; d. Jan. 13, 1889). Had only one child.
      a. HOLLADAY, John Henry, Born 1841. Died Oct. 30, 1868. Did not marry.
   8. HOLLADAY, Emily F. Born about 1823.
   9. HOLLADAY, Henry A. Born about 1825 (possibly after death of his father). Died about 1852 (probate records show prior to Oct. 24, 1952); m. (1847) Margaret Elizabeth Blackwell

(dau. of James Cunningham Blackwell & Naomi Nettles; b. Feb. 27, 1829; d. May 28, 1885). Margaret m. 2) John Frierson Gamble, (b. April 2, 1828, d. April 24, 1890). Henry and Margaret had three children. Following information supplied by Lawrence Yates and Macy Lowder of Sumter, South Carolina.

a. HOLLADAY, James Blackwell. Born Sept. 17, 1848. Died Nov. 22, 1915; m. 1) (before 1878) Esther Susannah Richbourg (dau. of Ellis Robert Richbourg & Mary A. Hogan; b. March 4, 1856; d. April 18, 1907); m. 2) (after 1907) Frances China Holladay (widow of his brother Junius Washington Holladay).
   1) HOLLADAY, Henry Bennie. Born 1878. Died 1879.
   2) HOLLADAY, Lela Mary. Born May 1881. Died June 1955; m. (ca. 1900) Samuel Edward Davis (son of Spencer Wilder Davis & Charlotte Rebecca Cunningham Blackwell; b. May 12, 1872; d. July 20, 1925).
      a) DAVIS, William Harold. Born 1901. Died 1966; m. (1927) Annie Laurie Mims.
      b) DAVIS, Sue Rebecca. Born 1904; m. (1924) Thomas Hughson Smith (son of Thomas Nathaniel Smith & Mary Lucretia Kennedy; b. 1893; d . 1960).
         1)) SMITH, Macy Frances. Born 1925; m. (1946) William Walter Lowder (b. 1921).
         2)) SMITH, Thomas Hughson Jr. Born 1926; m. (1951) Emma Loris Baird.
         3)) SMITH, Joseph Leslie. Born 1929. Died 1932.
         4)) SMITH, Harold Arthur. Born 1930. Unmarried 1977.
         5)) SMITH, Charles Edward. Born 1932; m. (1957) Hattie Vivian McLeod.
         6)) SMITH, Peggy Sue. Born 1934; m. (1957) James Burton Parker.
         7)) SMITH, Lela Marie. Born 1937; m. (1957) Gene Philip Howard.
         8)) SMITH, William Raymond. Born 1940; m. (1965) Ermalane Welch.
         9)) SMITH, Brenda Louise. Born 1943; m. (1962) Frank Clifton Robertson.
      c) DAVIS, James Ernest. Born 1906. Died 1977; never married.
      d) DAVIS, Frances Pauline. Born 1907; m. (1927) James Arthur Smith (b. 1889; d. 1971; bro. of Thomas H. Smith).
      e) DAVIS, Joseph Edward. Born 1909; m. (1931) Ruth Smith.
      f) DAVIS, Wilbur Blackwell. Born 1911; m. (1935) Lily Eloise Kennedy.
      g) DAVIS. Baby, Born dead 1913.
      h) DAVIS, Raymond. Born 1917. Died 1926.
      i) DAVIS, LeRoy. Born 1919. Died 1920.
   3) HOLLADAY, William Junius. Born 1882. Died 1943; m. Etha Lorene Brunson (b. 1885; d. 1967).
      a) HOLLADAY, W. J.
      b) HOLLADAY, James.
      c) HOLLADAY, Carlisle.
      d) HOLLADAY, Robert.
      e) HOLLADAY, Lorene. Born May 14, 1909; m. Thomas Jones Lamar (b. 1903; d. 1966). Had one child.
         1)) LAMAR, Thomas Jones Jr. Born 1943; m. Mary Lee Draper (b. 1945).
      f) HOLLADAY, Mary.
      g) HOLLADAY, Martha Claire.
      h) HOLLADAY, Joan.
   4) HOLLADAY, Pearce J. Born Sept. 22, 1884. Died Oct. 15, 1949; m. Effie Gunter (b. May 23, 1885; d. Dec. 25, 1952).
      a) HOLLADAY, Pearce Lee. Born Feb. 26, 1914. Died Oct. 16, 1916.
      b) HOLLADAY, Helen.
   5) HOLLADAY, Robert Ellis. Born 1887. Died 1889.
   6) HOLLADAY, Margaret Elizabeth. Born Aug. 1, 1891. Died 1977; m. Andrew K. Bernshouse (b. 1868; d. 1957).
      a) BERNSHOUSE, Wilbert H.
      b) BERNSHOUSE, Selma.
      c) BERNSHOUSE, Elizabeth.

b. HOLLADAY, Esther Ann (Hester, Hess). Born Jan. 25, 1850. Died Oct. 7, 1915; m. Henry C. Carrigan (b. July 20, 1848; d. May 29, 1925).
   1) CARRIGAN, Victor. Born June 9, 1874(?). Died March 6, 1939; never married.
   2) CARRIGAN, Robert Junius. Born Sept. 22, 1874. Died Nov. 27, 1931; m. Belle Augusta Chewning (b. Aug. 23, 1875; d. Aug. 12, 1954). No children.
   3) CARRIGAN, Harry. Married Daisy McClary.
      a) CARRIGAN, Beverly.
      b) CARRIGAN, Dorothy.
      c) CARRIGAN, Ashton.
      d) CARRIGAN, William.
   4) CARRIGAN, Cecil. Never married.
   5) CARRIGAN, Cleveland. Never married.
   6) CARRIGAN, William H. Born 1886. Died 19__ ;m. Minnie Tindal (b. 1884; d. 1972). No children.
   7) CARRIGAN, Archie. Born Dec. 2, 1889. Died April 1, 1952; m. Alma Frierson.
      a) CARRIGAN, Harry L. (Bo).
      b) CARRIGAN_____ . Married Elizabeth Bryant.
      c) CARRIGAN, A. Gerald, Jr.
   8) CARRIGAN, Lonnie. Born 1892. Died June 13, 1951; m. Rita Walker. No children.

c. HOLLADAY, Junius Washington. Born Nov. 4, 1851. Died Jan. 10, 1901; m. Frances (Fanny) China (b. Aug. 9, 1848; d. Dec. 29, 1929).
   1) HOLLADAY, A. Marian. Born Sept. 29, 1874. Died May 6, 1948; m. J. Daniel McLeod (b. Dec. 22, 1872; d. Oct. 30, 1960).
      a) McLEOD, Junius Hazel. Born May 13, 1900.
      b) McLEOD, Frances (Fanny) Adele. Born June 22, 1902.
      c) McLEOD, Thomas Daniel. Born Oct. 23, 1904. Died Jan. 16, 1906.
      d) McLEOD, Annie Murray. Born Nov. 24, 1906. Died Jan. 9, 1970.
      e) McLEOD, Thomas Clarence. Born July 16, 1909.
      f) McLEOD, William Clifton. Born Feb. 20, 1912. Died Dec. 3, 1914.
      g) McLEOD, Martha Inez. Born March 22, 1914. Died May 16, 1914.
   2) HOLLADAY, James Clarence. Born April 7, 1880. Died May 17, 1911; never married.
   3) HOLLADAY, Anna (Annie) Margaret. Born Feb. 20, 1882. Died _____ ; m. Oliver Lawrence Yates (b. Jan. 1, 1882; d. Feb. 26, 1960).
      a) YATES, Marian Frances. Born Dec. 29, 1905.
      b) YATES, Octavia Irene. Born Sept. 15, 1909.
      c) YATES, Oliver Lawrence Jr. Born July 13, 1914.
      d) YATES, William Junius. Born July 10, 1920.
   4) HOLLADAY, John Henry. Born Jan. 18, 1884. Died Oct. 15, 1949; m. Ruth Flanders (b. May 1, 1889).
      a) HOLLADAY, Lotus Flanders. Born Nov. 11, 1918.
      b) HOLLADAY, John Henry Jr. Born April 7, 1923.

B. HOLLADAY, Ann. Born March, 1769. Died Sept. 23, 1796.
C. HOLLADAY, Daniel. Born Feb. 1772. Died Oct. 10, 1784.
D. HOLLADAY, Mary. Born about 1774; m. _____Spears.
E. HOLLADAY, William. Born about 1775. Died 1819; m. before June 13, 1809, Elizabeth Kindow. Had five children. Elizabeth m. 2)_____ Pearson.)
F. HOLLADAY, Susannah. Born 1778. Died 1862; m. Nathaniel Richbourg.
G. HOLLADAY, Salley. Born May 1780. Died Sept. 27, 1796.
H. HOLLADAY, Agness. Born about 1782; m._____ Chester. Had at least one child, Elizabeth.
I. HOLLADAY, Hariot. Born about 1784. Died Sept. 23, 1816; m. _____Ridgell. Had at least one child, Hariot Agness Ridgell.
J. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth. Born 1786. Died Oct. 22, 1806.
K. HOLLADAY, James C. Born Dec. 17, 1787. Died Mar. 20, 1844. Married March 20, 1819, Mary Caroline Carr (b. Mar. 27, 1805; d. Dec. 10, 1889). (From Bible, tombstones, census, and legal records.)

1. HOLLADAY, Daniel. Born Nov. 10, 1820. Died after Apr. 17, 1877, and before June 14, 1880; m. Margarett _____ (b. about 1827). Following information compiled from census records, tombstones, and family sources.
   a. HOLLADAY, Michall J. Born about 1848.
   b. HOLLADAY, Joshua. Born about 1850.
   c. HOLLADAY, William. Born about 1852.
   d. HOLLADAY, Theodore L., Born Oct. 3, 1854. Died Feb. 19, 1923; m. before June 14, 1880, Naomi E. Richbourg (b. Apr. 15, 1858; d. Jan. 30, 1936).
      1) HOLLADAY, George Allen. Born Mar. 21, 1883. Died Dec. 22, 1955; m. Oct. 12, 1905, Tavie Richbourg (b. Aug. 1, 1884; d. Mar. 9, 1970).
      2) HOLLADAY, Egeria G. Born 1881. Died 1967. m. Andrew J. Hodge (b. 1878; d. 1937).
      3) HOLLADAY, Ella. Married Culbert Haley.
      4) HOLLADAY, Carrie Lou. Born June 20, 1885. Died Jan. 16, 1952; m. Benjamin Franklin Richbourg (b. Apr. 24, 1870; d. June 9, 1952).
      5) HOLLADAY, Margaret Beatrice. Born Nov. 7, 1887. Died Oct. 12, 1959; did not marry.
      6) HOLLADAY, Susan. Married ____ Richbourg.
      7) HOLLADAY, Theodocia Oneal. Born June 23, 1892. Died Nov. 10, 1898.
   e. HOLLADAY, Daniel C. Born about 1857.
   f. HOLLADAY, Mary. Born about 1859.
   g. HOLLADAY, Jefferson D. Born about 1862; m. Delia _____.
2. HOLLADAY, Hariet E. Born Oct. 18, 1822. Died an infant.
3. HOLLADAY, Mary Adaline. Born Nov. 8, 1823. Died Aug. 21, 1840; did not marry.
4. HOLLADAY, John William. Born July 16, 1826. Died June 7, 1862; killed in Civil War; did not marry.
5. HOLLADAY, James Dunwoody. Born June 29, 1829. Died Sept. 1, 1909; m. 1) _____ Jayroe (dau. of Peter Jayroe and Jane Priscilla Raffield); m. 2) Agnes Cubbage (b. Jan. 11, 1852; d. April 24, 1924). Following information compiled from census records, tombstones, and family sources.
   a. HOLLADAY, Sallie Jane. Born about 1867; m. John Simeon Ridgeway.
      1) RIDGEWAY, Elston.
      2) RIDGEWAY, Ella.
      3) RIDGEWAY, Liburn.
      4) RIDGEWAY, Dunwoody.
      5) RIDGEWAY, Joel.
      6) RIDGEWAY, Delos.
      7) RIDGEWAY, Rachel.
      8) RIDGEWAY, Elizabeth.
      9) RIDGEWAY, Ethan.
      10) RIDGEWAY, Walter.
      11) RIDGEWAY, ____ . Died in infancy.
      12) RIDGEWAY, ____ . Died in infancy.
   b. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth Hannah. Born May 20, 1880. Died Oct. 12, 1891.
   c. HOLLADAY, Benjamin Walker. Born about 1882. Died about 1962; m. Ruby Weeks (b. 1892; d. June 18, 1975).
      1) HOLLADAY, Dorothy.
      2) HOLLADAY, Lawrence.
      3) HOLLADAY, Kathleen.
   d. HOLLADAY, Chovine Richardson. Born Oct. 18, 1884. Died July 24, 1910; never married.
   e. HOLLADAY, James Duncan. Born Jan. 15, 1888. Died Feb. 11, 1892.
   f. HOLLADAY, Washington Stackhouse. Born Oct. 25, 1889; m. Jessie (Jarest) Burton.

1) HOLLADAY, Margaret Agnes; m. Clyde B. Spears.
   a) SPEARS, Ginger.
   b) SPEARS, Steven.
   c) SPEARS, Mark.
   d) SPEARS, Thomas.

6. HOLLADAY, Caroline Adalade. Born Sept. 4, 1832. Died Aug. 22, 1840.
7. HOLLADAY, Neighbor Harvin. Born May 11, 1835. Died Aug. 15, 1904; buried in Holladay Cemetery half mile southwest of Manning; m. 1) Martha Elizabeth (Mary) Jayroe (dau. of Peter Jayroe and Jane Priscilla Raffield; b. June 16, 1839; d. July 30, 1868); m. 2) Nancy Magdaline (Maggie) Jayroe (sister of first wife, Mary; b. Feb. 1, 1842; d. March 19. 1905).
   a. HOLLADAY, James Peter. Born Aug. 29, 1857. Died Feb. 9, 1927; m. Caroline R. Holladay (b. June 20, 1857; d. Oct. 7, 1938).
      1) HOLLADAY, Robie. M. Juanita _____ .
      2) HOLLADAY, Junius. M. _____ Evans.
      3) HOLLADAY, Neighbor. Did not marry.
      4) HOLLADAY, Sudie. M. _____ Brittian.
      5) HOLLADAY, Lucy. M. Johnny Owens.
      6) HOLLADAY, Mary. M. Abraham Strange.
      7) HOLLADAY, Howard. M. Annie Shorter.
   b. HOLLADAY, Joseph B. Born Sept., 1859; m. Lou Youman.
      1) HOLLADAY, Belle. M. Robie Richbourg.
      2) HOLLADAY, Carrie. M. _____ King.
      3) HOLLADAY, William. M. _____ Huggins.
      4) HOLLADAY, Honor. M. _____ Davis.
      5) HOLLADAY, Eunice. Did not marry.
      6) HOLLADAY, Herbie. M. _____ .
      7) HOLLADAY, Jarrot. M. _____ .
   c. HOLLADAY, Jackson Wi lliam Thomas (Jack). Born June 6, 1862. Died March 19, 1931; m. Sallie Evelyn Bradham (dau. of Samuel H. Bradham and Julie E. June; b. May 4, 1864; d. May 15, 1934).
      1) HOLLADAY, William Henry. Born Nov. 28, 1881. Died June, 1947; m. Lola Andrews.
      2) HOLLADAY, Samuel Conyers. Born July 2, 1883. Died Feb. 15, 1927; m. Lula Harrington (dau. of Barvel E. Harrington and Mary Margaret Reardon; d. July 3, 1977).
      3) HOLLADAY, Sallie Marion. Born 1885. Died in infancy.
      4) HOLLADAY, Charles Matthew. Born Nov. 9, 1886. Lived half mile southwest of Manning. Died July 18, 1939. Buried in Lybrand Cemetery, Columbia, S. C. Married 1) in 1910, Ida Hodge (dau. of Manning L. and Tamsy Jane Hodge; b. 1884; d. Mar. 17, 1949); m 2) in 1918, Patra Lee Lancaster Clement (dau. of John Samuel and Martha Ella West Lancaster; b. Feb. 14, 1890; d. Oct. 23, 1968).
         a) HOLLADAY, Pina. Born Aug. 31, 1910. Died Nov. 21, 1951.
         b) HOLLADAY, Abram. Born Aug. 9, 1915. Died Oct. 16, 1963; did not marry.
         c) HOLLADAY, Harold Wilson. Born Oct. 12, 1918. Died March 10, 1979; m. Jan. 12, 1946, Naomi Verdell Watts.
         d) HOLLADAY, Jackson Bunch. Born July 19, 1921. Died Oct. 31, 1961; m. April 1946, Jeanne Elizabeth Shumpert.
         e) HOLLADAY, John Weston. Born July 19, 1921; m. Dec. 19, 1942, Ollie Corley.
         f) HOLLADAY, Thomas McLeod. Born Dec. 27, 1923; m. June 12, 1947, Annie Catherine Steele.
         g) HOLLADAY, Louie Franklin (Frank). Born Feb. 9, 1927, in West Columbia, S. C. Married Feb. 14, 1953, in West Columbia, Gwendolyn Elizabeth Spires (dau. Harvey Wade Andrew and Lureen Eliza Hutto Spires; b. Feb. 6, 1932). Frank received his B. S. in mechanical engineering from University of S. C., Columbia, in 1949. Employed (1979) by Army Missile Command, Huntsville, AL. He and Gwen prepared this section on Daniel Holladay. She died in October, 1980.

1)) HOLLADAY, Patricia Anita. Born Dec. 5, 1953, in Columbia, S.C.
2)) HOLLADAY, Russell Earl. Born Feb. 9, 1959, in Marietta, Ga.

h) HOLLADAY, Robert Lee. Born Sept. 26, 1929. Died March 15, 1931.

5) HOLLADAY, Anna Bell. Born Jan. 24, 1889. Died Oct. 2, 1957; m. John R. Weeks.

6) HOLLADAY, Roxie Jane. Born March 24, 1891. Died July 1, 1959; m. James V. Mathis.

7) HOLLADAY, Jackson Thomas. Born May 20, 1892. Died Aug. 5, 1954; m. Aug. 15, 1912, Maggie Mathis.

a) HOLLADAY, Jackson Thomas, Jr. Born March 21, 1914. Died March 28, 1914.

b) HOLLADAY, Clifton. Born Feb. 5, 1921.

8) HOLLADAY, Maggie Evelyn. Born Nov. 14, 1893. Died Nov. 10, 1967; m. Lewis Richard Mathis (b. Dec. 26, 1888; d. Aug. 10, 1957).

9) HOLLADAY, David Doyle. Born April 4, 1895. Died 1975; m. Bessie Gillis.

10) HOLLADAY, Rosa Lee. Born May 24, 1897; m. Robert E. Lee.

11) HOLLADAY, Ruth. Born March 20, 1899; m. Frank Allen.

12) HOLLADAY, Sarge Plunket. Born Jan. 24, 1902. Died 1976; m. Estelle Bolton.

13) HOLLADAY, Helen. Born Nov. 12, 1903; m. John Gilyard Rose.

14) HOLLADAY, Frances. Born June 5, 1905; m. E. Marion Bull.

15) HOLLADAY, Clyde Aldrich. Born June 7, 1907. Died Oct. 8, 1968; did not marry.

d. HOLLADAY, Mary Jane. Born March 28, 1866; m. Henry Barrineau.

1) BARRINEAU, Mattie. M. Jessie Boswell.

2) BARRINEAU, Henry. M. ____.

3) BARRINEAU, Mabel. M. ____.

4) BARRINEAU, Alma. M. ____Folk.

5) BARRINEAU, Daisy, M. John Barton.

e. HOLLADAY, Henry Neighbor. Born Feb. 15, 1870; did not marry.

f. HOLLADAY, Mitchel A. Born Oct. 12, 1871. Died 1941; m. Virginia V. Owens (b. 1880, d. __).

1) HOLLADAY, Milton. M. Theo Ridgill.

2) HOLLADAY, Dot.

3) HOLLADAY, Bailey.

4) HOLLADAY, Mitchel.

5) HOLLADAY, Ada.

g. HOLLADAY, Martha Jane. Born July 18, 1873. Died May 13, 1899; did not marry.

h. HOLLADAY, Ader B. Born Jan. 25, 1875; m. Asa Rhame.

i. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth Ann. Born May 20, 1877. Died Jan. 16, 1951; did not marry.

8. HOLLADAY, Elmira Melisa. Born Feb. 4, 1842. Died Oct. 4, 1845.

II. WILLIAM HOLLADAY

The second son of Daniel and Agness Holladay, William was born about 1744 in Albemarle County, Virginia. The first record of William is believed to be a survey and grant for a tract of land. Seven tracts of land were surveyed for William Holliday in Craven County and Berkley County of South Carolina.[88] On August 24, 1770, a grant for five hundred and fifty acres in Craven County was issued to William Holladay.[89] Additional research may determine which grant or grants were issued to William.

(NOTE: Several other William Hollidays lived in South Carolina that may be confused with him: 1) William Holiday of Goose Creek Parish (near Charleston), planter, wife named Sarah, will dated April 15, 1780, proved July 21, 1783;[90] 2) William Holliday of Greenville District, born in Columbia County, Georgia, on February 7, 1764, served in Revolutionary War, moved to South Carolina about 1800, filed a pension application in 1852;[91] 3) William Holladay (Holady) of Laurens District (great-grandfather of "infamous" John Henry "Doc" Holliday, See Appendix no. V-B), wife named Jenney, will dated January 12, 1822, proved Nov. 14, 1826).[92]

William was present at the sale of his father's estate on January 6, 1785. He purchased a girl (Melia), a gun, 7 bushels of indigo seed, and an old saddle.[93]

William, his wife Mary, and their children John and Harriot, were mentioned in the will of Hannah Brazwell in Richland District, South Carolina.

> *I give and bequeath all my real and personal estate to be equally divided between John Holliday and Harriot Holliday son & daughter of William and Mary Holliday. Will dated 12th day of April 1796 and proved Oct. 5th, 1796.*[94]

William and his family probably lived in or near Richland District, and were close friends with Hannah Brazwell as they do not seem to be related. On March 1, 1797, William Holliday, Martyn H. Lary, and John Culpepper witnessed the will of John Miers Sr. of Richland District.[95] No further record has been found of William and his family at this time. Further research may provide additional information for his descendants.

III. ELLIOTT HOLLADAY

Very little is known about the third son of Daniel and Agness Holladay. Elliott was probably born about 1748 in Albemarle County, Virginia. The first record of him was in 1775 when he enlisted in a "company of horse".

> *We the subscribers whose names are here under written do voluntarely list & in roll our selves in a Vallanteer company of horse to be commanded by Capt Singleton, Isham Moore, John Singleton in the parrish of Saint Marks subject to the resolves of the general provisional congress & the counsell of safety for the service of the collinies purely to acct. within this collony & to be ready upon any & every emergency when thereunto cauled by the counsell of safety and do hereby band our selves in a band by all the ties of religion & honour to be furm in our duty to our officers and agree willingly and uanumasly to be subject to the acct. for mutiny & desersion as other companies in like surcomstances are so far to be tried by our own officers of rudgment & companies to which we belong in witness whereof we have hereunto set out hands this 26th day of August 1775.*[96]

Forty-nine men, including Elliott, signed this badly misspelled document. Apparently the need for this company was short-lived as it was disbanded only nine days later.[97] The company roll lists Alexr. Holliday, but this is apparently a corruption of the name Elliott caused by phonetic spelling of the names.

On January 6, 1785, Elliott was present at the sale of his father's estate. He purchased a woman and child (Judy and Jacob), a pair of cart wheels, and fifty bushels of corn.[98] No further record has been found of Elliott at this time. Further research may provide additional information for his descendants.

IV. SERGT. DANIEL HOLLADAY JR.

Probably the fourth son of Daniel and Agness Holladay, Daniel was born in 1752 in Albemarle County, Virginia. In an application for a Revolutionary War pension, he stated his birthplace as South Carolina.[99] This is questionable because no evidence has been found that the family left Virginia prior to 1758. The application also showed that he was 83 years old and his memory was faulty – he didn't or couldn't give an exact date of birth, nor did he give a complete location of birthplace. The first record of Daniel was in 1775. He joined his father and brother John in signing an "Association for Defence" vowing to "go forth and be ready to sacrifice our Lives and Fortunes to secure her Freedom and Safety".[100] Soon after signing this pledge, Daniel apparently enlisted in the service of his country.

> *That he enlisted in the army of the United States about the first year of organizing of Troops in the State of South Carolina with Lieutenant Fuller for three years and served in the second Regiment of the regular Troops under Lieutenant Hall, Captain James McDaniel and General William Moultrie; the names of the other field and company officers he don't now recollect. At the time of his enlistment he resided in South Carolina in the high hills of Santee, now known as Sumter District: from there he marched to*

Charleston, S. C. and was engaged in the battle at Fort Moultrie on Sulivans Island near Charleston. After serving Two years & a half, (during which time he held the office of Orderly Sergeant) he was discharged by enlisting a substitute by the name of George Powell for and during the war, and for whose services he paid two hundred pounds South Carolina currency.[101]

On June 28, 1776, British war ships entered Charleston harbor and attacked the American troops under Col. William Moultrie on Sullivan's Island. After a furious day-long battle "the Men of War (British) cut their cables in the dead of Night & Stole away. . . ."[102] Daniel was there to help in this American victory.

Daniel probably married about 1779. There is some question concerning his wife or wives. One publication named Martha Knighton as his wife.[103] Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, great-great-granddaughter of Daniel, named Mary Terry in one publication.[104] In another publication, she named Patsy Knighton as his wife.[105] Family records of some descendants named Keziah Terry, daughter of James Terry and Ann Robards, as a second wife.[106] Most likely, he married 1) Martha (Patsy) Knighton and 2) Keziah Terry.

In 1781 and 1782, Daniel furnished supplies for militia use. On December 20, 1783, he was granted an indent for six pounds, seventeen shillings, and elevan pence 1/2 in payment.[107] When his father's, Daniel Senr., estate was settled, he made several purchases. On Jan. 6, 1785, he acquired 1 girl Phebe, 1 boy Phil, 4 sides tanned Leather, and 1 Bed Bolster & Quilt.[108] Daniel and his family lived in the part of Craven County, South Carolina, that became Camden District. A tract of land surveyed and certified for Daniel Holladay on July 2, 1784, may have belonged to his father, as Daniel Senr. was still living. Daniel Senr. died before the grant was completed. If this tract of land belonged to Daniel Senr., the grant *should* have been issued to the estate of Daniel Holladay, Deceased. It was not. Therefore this tract of 400 acres was apparently surveyed for Daniel Jr.

I Have caused to be admeasured and laid out unto Daniel Holladay a Tract of Land, containing Four hundred Acres, Situate in the District of Camden on Cane Savana Creek of Black River and hath Such Form and Marks, butting and bounding as the above Plat represents.
Certified for the 2d. Day of July 1784
Isham Moore D. S. EPHRAIM MITCHELL, Surveyor-General.[109]

The plat shows Cane Savanna across one end of a rectangular tract of land bounded by lands of Thomas Singleton, James Brunson, and vacant land. This farm was five miles east of where he grew up, and four miles west of Sumter. On April 5, 1785, a tract of 200 acres of land was surveyed and certified for Daniel:

I have caused to be admeasured and laid out unto Daniel Holliday a Tract of Land Containing Two Hundred Acres, Situate in the District of Camden On Spears Creek and hath such form, marks, buttings and boundings as the above Plat Represents.
Certified for this 28th April 1785
Josiah Cantey Dep. Survr. Ephraim Mitchell, S.G.[110]

The plat shows an irregularly shaped tract of land bounded by "Land laid out to Persons unknown" and Vacant Land. Spears Creek runs along one side of the tract and intersects Congarees Road (Camden to Columbia) which crosses through the center of the tract. This part of Camden District became Kershaw County and Richland County. The exact location of this land is uncertain, but was apparently in southwest present Kershaw County and very near the Richland County line. On Sept. 5, 1785, Daniel received a grant for the previously surveyed tract of 400 acres of land in (present) Sumter County.[111] On Oct. 3, 1787, Daniel received a grant for the tract of 200 acres of land in (present) Kershaw County.[112]

In 1790, Daniel settled with the state of South Carolina for payment of the supplies furnished the militia in 1781 and 1782.

Gentlemen, please deliver on Indents for my account against the publick to William Brown and this Shall be your Receipt in full for the Same. Witness my hand and this 10th Day of November 1790.[113]
W. R. Davis J.P.
To Mr. Thos. Nicholls

According to a history of Richland County, "President Washington made a tour of the South in 1791, visiting Columbia during the latter part of May."[114] The President left Columbia on May 25, 1791.

> *Washington made an early start the following morning and "Breakfasted," as he wrote in his diary, "at an indifferent house twenty-two miles from the town (Columbia), (the first we came to) and reached Camden about two o'clock, fourteen miles further. The road from Columbia to Camden (Old Camden Road), excepting a mile or two at each place, goes over the most miserable pine barren I ever saw, being quite a white sand and very hilly." The "indifferent house" was kept by Holliday near White Pond (Kennedy and Kirkland, "History of Camden," XIX Cent., Page 48).*[115]

Land records indicate that Daniel was the Holliday referred to in this account since White Pond is very near his farm on Spear's Creek.

On April 12, 1796, Daniel was named one of the executors in the will of Hannah Brazwell who referred to him as a beloved friend.[116]

In 1798, Daniel was appointed a commissioner:

> *The running of the line between Richland and Kershaw Counties was placed in the hands of Daniel Halladay and John O'Cain, who were appointed by act of December 21, 1798, "commissioners to run and ascertain the dividing line between the counties of Kershaw and Richland, and to have the same marked out agreeably to an Act passed on the nineteenth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.*[117]

In 1804, Daniel bought a tract of land in Kershaw District.

> *George Harbison and Elizabeth, his wife, sold 500 acres of land to Daniel Holliday in Kershaw District on the waters of Wateree river, bounded by Wm Nettles land on the southwest, northeast on Samuel Pigeon's land, southeast on Samuel Mathis, due east & southeast on John Harvel's land and all other sides by unknown land. This was for $30.00.*
> *Dated 31th Oct. 1804*
> *Witnesses: Cordall Shuffield & James Holliday* [118]

On January 4, 1808, he received a state grant for a tract of 187 acres of land in Richland District.[119] In a statement of account filed on May 24, 1808, Zachariah Nettles, executor of the estate of William Nettles, listed a payment of $6.00 to Daniel Holliday.[120] This probably was the same William Nettles shown owning land adjacent to the tract of land Daniel purchased in 1804.

In 1810, Daniel bought a tract of 100 acres of land in Kershaw District.

> *Zachariah Bowen & Elizabeth, his wife, sold for $150.00 to Daniel Holloday, planter of Kershaw District, 100 acres on the west side of Wateree river on the public road leading from Camden to Columbia (originally granted to John Daugherty, 18th May 1763). Dated ____ 1810.*
> *Witnessed by Joseph Holladay & John Herbert.*
> *Recorded 17 October 1811.*[121]

On December 27, 1816, the will of Alexander McDonald was witnessed by Daniel Holladay and two of his sons, Daniel William Holladay, Jr. and Joseph Holladay.[122]

The news of the declaration of war on Great Britain in 1812 caused the price of cotton to fall as low as 4½ cents a pound and the crop became less profitable on the worn and unfertilized lands. So the people of South Carolina joined the endless caravans of pioneers heading for Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and other new territories of the southwest. This migration had its effect on Daniel and his family. Apparently his son Daniel William moved to Alabama about 1819. Daniel William acquired a tract of 160 acres of land on January 8, 1820 in Marion County, Alabama.[123] In 1826 Daniel, now in his seventies, moved to Marion (now Lamar) County, Alabama. Several grants of land were issued to Daniel Holliday in Alabama in the 1830's. (The only known grant for Daniel Holladay issued during the 1820's was the one for Daniel William). No attempt has been made to determine which of these were meant for Daniel and which ones were for Daniel William.

On April 28, 1835, Daniel applied for a pension for his services in the war. A certificate of pension for $120.00 per annum was issued on Dec. 28, 1835.

Daniel died on February 14, 1837, and was buried in Armstrong Cemetery, now known as Mulberry Springs Cemetery, near the old town of Moscow, and two miles southeast of Sulligent, Lamar County, Alabama. After much searching, the burial site was found in the old Holladay family section of the cemetery and was overgrown with bushes and pine trees. The marker on his grave had a plaque of bronze with the inscription:

Daniel Holladay
South Carolina
Sgt. Col. Moultries S. C. Regt.
Revolutionary War
1752-1837

A courthouse fire in 1883 destroyed the probate records in Marion County, Alabama. Apparently the settlement of his estate was long and difficult as several suits were taken to the Alabama Supreme Court. Digests of these suits supply some information. Daniel's estate was distributed to 11 heirs including: John Hollis, administrator and son-in-law; H. J. Caughman, husband of Mary M. Denley (daughter & heir of Harriet Holladay Denley); Peter Holladay; Daniel William Holladay; W. W. Drinkwater, son-in-law.[125]

From court records, census records, and various family records, the following is a possible order of birth for his family. All of the 17 children were born in South Carolina. Several of the older ones were probably born in Sumter District and the others in Kershaw District.[126]

A. HOLLADAY, Sarah, Born about 1780.

B. HOLLADAY, daughter, Born about 1782.

C. HOLLADAY, Daniel William Sr. Born about 1784 in South Carolina (66 years old on 1850 census); died Dec. 31, 1855; m. 1) (about 1804) Sally Manasco, 2) Margaret Brunson (dau. of Isaac Brunson III and Suzanna Ellender), 3) Rhoda Britt, 4) Mary (Polly) Hollis.

On Sept. 1, 1806, Daniel Wm. received a grant for a tract of 100 acres of land in Kershaw District, S. C.[127] On July 10, 1807, he purchased for $100 a tract of 100 acres of land from William Payne and Sarah his wife.[128] This land was located on the drains of Spear Creek, waters of Wateree river, bounded on N.E. by John Dougherty's land, all other sides vacant land. James Holladay and Silas Shinn were the witnesses.

About 1819, Daniel Wm. moved to Alabama. On Jan. 8, 1820, he was granted a tract of 160 acres of land in Marion (now Lamar) County. On May 30, 1821, his father-in-law, Isaac Brunson (III) referred to him as "without the limits of the state" (South Carolina).[129]

Daniel Wm. was probably the Daniel Holloday, Ensign, State Militia, Second Division, Fourth Brigade, Sixteenth Regiment, commissioned on June 7, 1821, in Lauderdale County, Alabama.[130] He was mentioned as one of 11 heirs in the court settlement of his father's estate in Jan., 1853.[131]

On Jan. 17, 1871, the heirs of "the estate of Daniel Wm. Holladay Sr. late of Marion (later Sanford, now Lamar) County deceased" signed a transfer of interest to Daniel W. Hollis. Those signing were: Richard Holladay, Joseph Holladay, Stephen Taylor, Kiziah Taylor, James Holladay, Derrel Guyton, Julia Guyton, Mary Hdladay, Carter Jones, Mary Jones, Saml W. Burns, Harriett I. Burns, Thos. Halladay, Jackson Holladay, John Holladay.[132]

1. HOLLADAY, Daniel William Jr. Born Aug. 3, 1805; died Nov. 13, 1866; m. 1) ___ Suggs, 2) Martha Smithson (dau. of James Bartlett Smithson and Sarah Weatherford; b. May 1, 1811; d. Jan. 10, 1881).
   a. HOLLADAY, Levia (or Olivia). Born about 1826; died (young?).
   b. HOLLADAY, John "Jack". Born Nov. 14, 1836, in Marion (now Lamar) County, Alabama; died May 17, 1902; buried Lamar County, Alabama; m. 1) Katherine Johnson, 2) (about 1866) Martha Agnes Wren (dau. of Richmond Wren and Mary A. Smith; b. Dec. 30, 1845; d. Feb. 3, 1902).
      1) HOLLADAY, child (mother and baby died at birth of first child.).
      2) HOLLADAY, Sarah Ann. Born Sept. 30, 1867; died April 2, 1964; m. (April 9, 1909) Amos Orin Perry.

3) HOLLADAY, Daniel William. Born Aug. 2, 1869; died March 3, 1960; m. (April 9, 1903) Susan Eliza Marler.
4) HOLLADAY, Mary Eliza. Born April 15, 1871; died Oct. 14, 1924; m. (Sept. 18, 1906) William Henry Bradshaw.
5) HOLLADAY, John Pinkney. Born Feb. 25, 1873; died Oct. 1, 1943; m. (Nov. 22, 1905) Carrie Ethel Boyd.
6) HOLLADAY, Idella. Born Dec. 27, 1875; died 1968; m. (Nov. 24, 1895) Thomas F. Moore.
7) HOLLADAY, Joanna. Born Nov. 22, 1877; died June 9, 1967; m. (Nov. 22, 1905) Charles W. Wright.
8) HOLLADAY, Alice Olivia. Born May 28, 1880; died Dec. 28, 1967; m. (Sept. 4, 1901) Samuel Allen Lollar.
a) LOLLAR, son. Born July 30, 1902.
b) LOLLAR, son. Born about 1904.
c) LOLLAR, Carrie Lee. Born July 20, 1905.
d) LOLLAR, Alton Allen. Born Jan. 3, 1907; m. Cora Alice Howard.
e) LOLLAR, Johnnie Erwin. Born July 19, 1908.
f) LOLLAR, Daniel Lee. Born Jan. 12, 1912.
g) LOLLAR, Samuel Ross. Born Sept. 26, 1914.
h) LOLLAR, Wren Holladay. Born March 13, 1919.
i) LOLLAR, son. Born June 17, 1920.
9) HOLLADAY, Rosa Bell. Born Oct. 29, 1883; died May 26, 1965; m. (Nov. 22, 1905) Hyrum Brooks Shumway.
10) HOLLADAY, Hattie Ione. Born June 19, 1887; died June 6, 1890.

2. HOLLADAY, William. Born about 1807.
3. HOLLADAY, Susannah. Born about 1808; m. George Priddy.
4. HOLLADAY, Mary (Rose?). Born about 1810; m. Carrol Manasco.
5. HOLLADAY, James, Born May 3, 1811; died April 23, 1887; m. Mary "Polly" Taylor (b. March 20, 1811; d. after 1887); no known children.
6. HOLLADAY, Joseph A. Born July 8, 1816, in Richland District, South Carolina; died April 21, 1885; buried Lamar County, Alabama; m. (1844) Elizabeth Harrison Smithson (dau. of James Bartlett Smithson and Sarah Weatherford, widow of ___ Barton; b. Nov. 5, 1813; d. Sept. 17, 1898).
a. HOLLADAY, Martha Susanna. Born March 22, 1845; died Jan. 21, 1917; m. (July 27, 1865) John Wilson McLemore.
b. HOLLADAY, Mary Eliza. Born Sept. 6, 1846; died Aug. 1898; m. John Dayer Spooner.
c. HOLLADAY, Margaret Ann. Born Jan. 22, 1849; died Dec. 3, 1908; did not marry.
d. HOLLADAY, Parlee Elizabeth. Born Dec. 27, 1850; died Dec. 5, 1906; m. Richard Holladay.
7. HOLLADAY, son (Brunson?). Born about 1820.
8. HOLLADAY, son. Born about 1826.
9. HOLLADAY, Mary. Born about 1828; m. Carter Jones.
10. HOLLADAY, John. Born about 1830; m. Sarah Violet Barton.
11. HOLLADAY, Franklin, M. Born 1833; died 1864; m. Mary Rose Anna Hollis.
12. HOLLADAY, Reuben H. Born Oct. 10, 1834; died Feb. 21, 1863.
13. HOLLADAY, Richard. Born Aug. 1, 1835; died Dec. 21, 1914; m. Parlee Elizabeth Holladay.
14. HOLLADAY, Keziah. Born May 20, 1838; died April 10, 1890; m. 1) John Adams, 2) Stephen Taylor.
15. HOLLADAY, Julia Ann. Born June 25, 1843; m. Derrell W. Guyton (b. 1840).

D. HOLLADAY, Peter Alexander. Born about 1784 in South Carolina; died after April 28, 1855; m. (about 1810 in South Carolina) Louisa Gupple (b. about 1789).

Peter served in the War of 1812 from Oct. 6, 1814, to Jan 29, 1815, when Joseph, his younger brother, took his place. He was a private in Capt. Chapman Levy's Company of Riflemen, Lieut. Col. Adam McWillie's Second Regiment, South Carolina Militia.[133]

The only other records of Peter and his family found to date in South Carolina are census records, 1810, 1820, & 1830, of Kershaw District. He moved to Marion (now Lamar) County, Alabama, sometime after 1834 as his youngest child (1850 census) was born in South Carolina.

On Feb. 8, 1851, Peter applied for a grant of bounty land for his service in the War of 1812. On April 28, 1855, he applied for another grant of bounty land. His applications were approved for a total of 200 acres of land.[134]

Peter and Louisa apparently had twelve children.[135] All were probably born in Kershaw District, South Carolina.

1. HOLLADAY, son. Born about 1812.
2. HOLLADAY, son. Born about 1814.
3. HOLLADAY, son. Born about 1816.
4. HOLLADAY, John Gupple. Born March 3, 1818; died Nov. 21, 1897; buried in Holladay Cemetery northwest of Vernon, Ala. About 1841 married 1) Sarah A. Estill (d. about 1864); 2) Frances Louise Duke (b. 1855; d. 1946). By Sarah there were seven children; by Frances six. These are well outlined by Herman Johnston, and are found in the Holladay Collection, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.[136]
5. HOLLADAY, Mittie. Born in S. C. about 1820.
6. HOLLADAY, Louisa. Born about 1822. Married Berry Hollis (b. 1805) and had eight children. Outlined by Mr. Johnston.
7. HOLLADAY, Washington. Born about 1824. Listed in family of his brother John in 1850 Census. Is said to have died while at sea.
8. HOLLADAY, Luticia. Born about 1828.
9. HOLLADAY, Daniel Green. Born about 1831.
10. HOLLADAY, Nancy A. Born June 28, 1832; died Jan. 21, 1881; m. John W. McDaniel and lived in Columbus, Miss. Their ten children are outlined by Mr. Johnston.
11. HOLLADAY, Gabriel. Born about 1833; died before 1870; m. Ealine (or "Adline")____.
    a. HOLLADAY, Sarah.
    b. HOLLADAY, Columbus.
    c. HOLLADAY, Thomas.
    d. HOLLADAY, James.
    e. HOLLADAY, William D.
12. HOLLADAY, Keziah ("Kiza"). Born Oct. 3, 1834; m. (July 3, 1877) Isham Wilber Peters; no children.

E. HOLLADAY, James. Born about 1785.

F. HOLLADAY, daughter. Born about 1787.

G. HOLLADAY, daughter. Born about 1789.

H. HOLLADAY, Joseph. Born about 1790 in Kershaw District, South Carolina; died Jan. 3, 1846, in Marion (now Lamar) County, Alabama; m. (Jan. 13, 1831, in Marion County, Alabama.) Mary Strawbridge (b. 1814).

In 1810, Joseph witnessed his father's purchase of 100 acres of land in Kershaw District, S.C.[137] Joseph served as a substitute for Peter Holladay in the War of 1812 from Jan. 30, 1815, to March 4, 1815. He was a private in Capt. Chapman Levy's Company of Riflemen, Lt. Col. McWillie's Second Regiment, South Carolina Militia.[138]

On Dec. 27, 1816, Joseph, his father Daniel Holladay Junr., and his brother Daniel William Holladay, Jr., witnessed the will of Alexander McDonald.[139] He probably moved to Alabama with his father in 1826. According to the 1850 census, Marion County, Alabama, the following appear to be the children of Joseph and Mary Holladay, all born in Marion (now Lamar) County, Alabama.

1. HOLLADAY, Fleming. Born 1833.
2. HOLLADAY, Martha. Born 1835.
3. HOLLADAY, Mary. Born 1838.
4. HOLLADAY, Jasper. Born 1841.
5. HOLLADAY, Abigal. Born 1842.
6. HOLLADAY, Franklin. Born 1845.

I. HOLLADAY, son. Born about 1792.

J. HOLLADAY, Susannah. Born about 1794; m. William W. Drinkwater; lived in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi.

K. HOLLADAY, Lettitia. Born June 14, 1795; died Feb. 13, 1874; m. Col. John Hollis, Jr. (b. Dec. 19, 1790; d. Oct. 30, 1867); both buried in Mulberry Springs Cemetery near Sulligent, Lamar County, Alabama. Their descendants included several leading United States statesmen, a famous actress, and a noted historian.

1. HOLLIS, Sarah Fleming. Married James Greer Bankhead.

a. BANKHEAD, John Hollis. Born Sept. 13, 1842, in Moscow, Ala.; died March 1, 1920, in Washington, D.C.; buried in Jasper, Ala.; m. Tullulah James Brockman. Senator Bankhead served twenty years in the House of Representatives and almost thirteen years in the U.S. Senate.

1) BANKHEAD, Louise. Married 1) Col. William Hayne Perry, 2) Arthur Graves Lund.

2) BANKHEAD, Marie Susan. Born Sept. 1, 1869, in Nosubee County, Miss.; died March 1, 1958; m. Thomas McAdory Owen. Dr. Owen was head of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Alabama. After his death, his wife Marie was appointed as his successor.

3) BANKHEAD, John Hollis II. Born July 8, 1872, in Moscow, Lamar County, Ala.; died June 12, 1946; buried in Oakhill Cemetery in Jasper, Ala.; m. (Dec. 26, 1894) Musa Harkins. Senator Bankhead served sixteen years in the U.S. Senate.

4) BANKHEAD, William Brockman. Born April 12, 1874, in Moscow, Lamar County, Ala.; died in Jasper, Ala.; m. 1) (Jan. 31, 1900) Adelaide Eugenia Sledge, 2) Florence McGuire. William served in the U. S. House of Representatives from 1917 until his death. He was speaker of the House from 1936 to 1940.

a) BANKHEAD, Ada Eugenia. Born Jan. 24, 1901, in Huntsville, Ala.

b) BANKHEAD, Tullulah Brockman. Born Feb. 12, 1903, in Huntsville, Ala.; died Dec. 12, 1968. Famous actress of stage and motion pictures, she first appeared on the stage in 1919. Tallulah was known for her deep, husky voice.

5) BANKHEAD, Henry McAuley. Born Dec. 19, 1876, in Moscow, Lamar County, Ala.; died _ _ _; m. (Dec. 3, 1903) Alice Buffington.

L. HOLLADAY, John Daniel Sr. Born March 10, 1798, in Kershaw District, S.C.; died Dec. 31, 1862; m. (April 16, 1822, in Kershaw District, S.C.) Catherine Beasley Higgins (dau. of Benjamin Higgins and Katherine Pickens; b. Nov. 14, 1797; d. April 19, 1877). They moved to Moscow, Marion (later Lamar) County, Alabama, in 1826. In 1847 they migrated to Santaquin, Utah (20 miles south of Provo). John Daniel is buried in Spring Creek (Spring Lake), two miles northwest of Santaquin. The following is a rare tribute of a son-in-law (Absolam Porter Dowdle; see 5 below) to John Daniel Holladay Sr. (Spelling is his):

John Daniel HOLLADAY Sr.

Baptism in June 1844 & life on his plantation.
By Absolom Porter Dowdle, a L.D.S. missionary.

On an old plantation there were lots of things we could get to build seats, and I never will forget the day we were fixing the cracks up in our log cabin church. We had to pin it togeather with wooden pegs as we did not have a nail nor a hammer, and we had to use rocks for our hammer. During the day I knocked a nail off my thumb and middle finger. They laid me up, and then I called back memories of my beutiful home, and I just knelt down at nine o'clock, and my negro mammy was there. That night I had to read the Bible, and I thought I was going to die, but a man came in and he was real drunk. I got so interested in him that I forgot my own trouble. I asked him how he was and he gave me his name. He was John D. Holladay. He had a plantation and he told us a funny story. He said he had 99 slaves, and he said "do you know, preacher, if I go out to buy one to make a hundred, while I am gone to get my hundred, one will die or run away, so I only have my 99." He drove a fine team, both of his horses were gray with almost white mane and tails, the most beautiful team of horses that I had seen. He acted terrible but he was kind to us and when he left he came up to me and handed me ten dollars. When he handed it to me I thought my heart would stop beating. We went out to his buggy to help him. He was

surprised and told the two negroes to get in the back. He got a rope and tied them two slaves up and got up on the high seat to drive. He said "preacher, I can't trust them to drive".

I will picture him. He was about 45 years old and he wore regular old cowboy boots. One leg of his jeans-pants was in the top of his boot and the other on the outside; a very large white hat, shirt opened at the neck, and an old duck shirt. He was an old good natured Irishman. When he started for home he gave a war cry and gave his horses a lash with the lines. They would race and prance; they knew when he got hold of the lines. When he got to his plantation he would just throw the lines and give a war cry and everybody knew "Massa Holladay got back." He was always ready to find things to do, get a whip and start rounding up them poor old slaves. He had a poor old slave they called Violet. She would get down on her knees right out in the dirt and hold both of her hands up to God and shout "Dear Lord, please don't let Massa Holladay whip us poor old slaves". He would turn and look at her and listen and he would take his old big hat off and walk away. He was a good man to the poor people and was very good to his slaves when he was sober. So we would wait for him every night, and one night we saw him drive up to the front of our little log church. It was all we could get to preach in. An old man had built it and he had moved to a little better cabin, but we were glad to get it.

There were a hundred people lived in this village, but quite a few lived on plantations, and they would drive in to hear us preach. Brother Holladay walked in and I noticed that he had not been drinking. We had prayed so hard that we might get to convert him. He got up and asked us if we could baptise him. That was a great thing for us. He ask us if we had things to eat; of course we did not have a thing to eat and not a bed to sleep in, only the old quilt. We did set a day for him to be baptized, and we did not have a very good place. There was just a small creek, so he said for us to come down to his plantation on Sunday, that he had a nice creek running through his place. Of course we were very glad to go down, so on Sunday morning he sent his negro slaves after us. When I looked out and saw them, that was as big a shock as when he gave me the ten dollars. Do you know, that was the first ten dollars that I had ever seen in my life.

We felt highly honored, but the worst of it was what could we wear, as we did not have any shoes and we did not know what a sock was. We knelt down and asked God what to do. So I went over to Brother Higgins and asked him if he knew where we could get a few things. He was a large man and all he had was too large for us. I was six foot two inches and very thin. I had starved until I could hardly make a shadow, and my companion was about five foot eight inches tall. We got fixed up and got started. We arrived on the plantation about ten o'clock in the morning. We were to meet Brother Holladay and they were waiting to see the new preachers. We must have looked awful. We had no clothes, so what could we do? I will never forget, two old negro slaves had some few things which they gave us so we could go down to the Holladay plantation. I will never forget how we looked, but we had to go. I did look funny. My pants were about four inches too short and my shirt sleaves were too short and I still had an old coat left from a suit when I started out in the missionary work. Elder James looked almost the same. I guess this was almost the first time we had laughed since I left home.

To our surprise we met four of the most beutiful girls in the south. We were almost of a notion to break and run, but Brother Holladay understood all about us. I do believe there was not a black slave that did not run and laugh at us. I will never forget when we were trying to get out of the buggy I tried to stand behind Elder James, but I had to face the music first. Of course, the family was raised very well and did not dare to laugh at us, but we must have been a picture. When it was all over and we had been acquainted with the people, Brother Holladay could see how bashful we were and he excused us and we were shown to our room. We had a large glass to view ourselves in and we were a sight to behold. I was dark and my hair was long, down to my shoulders, I had naturally curly hair and it was real dark; my eyes were dark brown and I was young. I was really called good looking. Elder James was a blond and his hair had been cut straight across his neck, he had a plaid coat that struck him just to his hips and his pants were too short for him. Well, we had to stand and look and laugh at ourselves, but what could we do with no money? We had nearly forgot what it looked like.

The room they put us in was just like my old home which I left to preach the word of God. We had suffered; we waded through mud and slush and almost starved and were driven away from plantations by dogs set on us. We knew that God had sent Brother Holladay to rescue us. God always sends a messanger in need. To our surprise a knock came on our door, we answered and in came Brother Holladay with some new clothes for us both. Well, I fell in a faint; I did not remember his leaving. Elder James shook me and I realized I was like being at home. We washed and dressed, then we were invited to eat our dinner. I will never forget the sight my eyes beheld; a table with everything on that an old Southern Plantation can offer, with colored slaves to seat us, and four beautiful southern girls, their brother John Daniel and five younger brothers and sisters. There was their mother, a boutiful southern stylish woman. She was a very wonderful woman; her father was one of the settlers in South Carolina; her name was Catherine Higgins.

We were seated and it fell to me to return thanks. I was sitting close to Elder James and I did not know what to do, so I kicked his foot to take the burden from me but he did not feel any more equal than I did. Well, God knew what I said, but I did not, and I don't believe Elder James even heard a word for I asked him if I did all right and he said, "well, Elder Dowdle, I could not even hear you, for I was so burdened myself." God knows all; when we think he has forgottenus, he has hold of our hand.

Our dinner was over and we had to go into the lovely parlor. Well, I thought I was home and I could not help but shed tears for it had been a long time since I had seen my people and the dear old plantation where I was born and had heard the old songs sung by our old colored slaves and seen my dear old colored mammy sitting in her little rocking chair. I knew I would never see my poor dear mother as her health was very bad; my father had become angry when I joined the church and I had to leave home, but I knew I had to hold up and go on, and serve God.

At last we had decent meals and a room and decent clothes. We were very proud and happy. We were to have service at the plantation; there was the Holladay family and some others who had been invited to attend. There were a lot of negroes who wanted to join our church. Well, there was no law in God's word that they had been rejected by God, so we had a pleasant time preaching and baptising the ones we had converted. We set Saturday for baptizing, so we baptized all of Brother Holladay's family except one girl; and about fifty slaves in one day. Sunday we had church and confirmed them all. We stayed at the Holladay plantation the whole week as we were busy preaching. The next Saturday we had another day baptizing some more.

I mentioned about one girl that did not get baptized; her name was Sarah Ann; she was engaged to a young man that lived on another plantation. She was expecting to marry Charley White at Christmas and this was November. The wedding was all arranged and Brother Holladay was trying to convert his daughter but he had no luck. She said, "if Charley would get baptized she would consent too, but ifhe refused she would also." The day came for Sarah's lover to come and I was surprised when I saw him drive up to the gate. He had a beautiful carriage and his two horses were jet black. I will never forget when I saw him order his slaves to open his carriage door. I walked away almost stunned. He was a wonderful looking man, six foot three inches and dark, with long curls around his shoulders. His clothes were all uniform and swell, and he was haughty and proud as if he owned the world. I thought that was the way I could have been, but I had taken another way. His carriage was taken care of and he was taken to his room. He did not meet Sarah until he entered in to supper. We were all introduced and every thing went on very nice; we laughed and enjoyed everything until Brother Holladay told Sarah's young man that we were missionaries to preach and baptize all that were converted. Well, there was a coolness in his actions then.

Sarah invited him into the parlor and she took his arm and they glided up a beautiful stair steps. The stairs were about ten feet wide and all covered with beautiful carpet, with hanging lamps all a glitter, Sarah with all her beauty and her evening dress of pink. We all gathered in the parlor to enjoy the evening. When all was over, Sarah said good night and left the room to go to bed. Brother Holladay took Charley into his private room and asked him if he would join the church. "If you do not you can not have my daughter." Charley explained that he could not do such a thing without his father's consent; so he was discouraged and there never was a more broken hearted young man than Charley. Brother Holladay told Charley that he intended to leave the south with the other Saints and he would not leave his daughter in the South. Well, Charley was in a position that he could not take a step like that, against his parents' wishes.

Absolom Porter Dowdle baptized Sarah Ann Holladay. They were married and came west with the Mississippi Saints.[140]

After embracing Christianity in June 1844, John Holladay sold his plantation, freed his slaves, and moved his family to Utah. Six children accompanied him on the trek: John Daniel Jr., 20; Karen H., 17; Keziah D., 15; David H., 13; Thomas M. W., 11; and Lenora, 8 years of age. Cousin Carter Holladay of Utah has prepared a summary of this thrilling trip, quoting from the diary of John Holladay Jr. (in possession of Joy, daughter of Isaiah Holladay of Utah):

We left the city of Nauvoo, Illinois, on the 14th of January 1846 with our families. We were instructed by President Young to take those families that were ready to go west with them through Missouri and fall in with the companies from Nauvoo, in the Indian country. We started out some fourteen families. We had one wagon, calculation to return in the fall. We crossed the Mississippi River at the Iron Banks and traveled up through the state of Missouri to Independence, where we arrived on the 26th of May, a distance from home of 640 miles. Brother Crow from Perry county, Illinois, Wm. Kartchner and some Oregon emigrants joined us here. We had in all 25 wagons. Wm. Crosby was chosen

captain of the company; Robert Crow and John D. Holladay Sr., his counselors. When we got into the Indian country, our Oregon friends found out that they were in company with a lot of Mormons. They were a little uneasy and somewhat frightened, and began to think that we did not travel fast enough for them. They left us and the next day we passed them and left them in the rear. They were a little afraid to go on, not being strong enough. This repeated again. At length they traveled with us until we got to the Platte River where we met a company of six men from Oregon and when they saw six men who had traveled the road along, they took courage, having 13 or 14 men in their company. They left us again and we rested a day for repairs, so we saw them no more.

We had nineteen wagons left and twenty-four men. The Fox Indians stole one yoke of oxen belonging to George Therlkill. We traveled the Oregon Road from Independence and expected when we got to the Platte River to have fallen in with the company from Nauvoo or find their trail, but we found neither and could hear nothing of them. We supposed they had gone up the north side, so we continued our Journey up the river though some of the company were very loath to go. On the 25th of June, we got among the buffalo and laid in some meat. We were very much delighted with buffalo hunting. Our eyes never had beheld such a sight – the whole country was covered with them. On the 27th, a buffalo calf came running into the train of wagons. The dogs, teamsters and everyone else took after it, running through the train several times, and it finally got into the loose herd, and the dogs driven out, it became contented.

At the crossing of the South Platte, we encountered a severe storm in the night. This was the 29th of June. Next day we crossed the river, and July 1st we reached Ash Hollow. We camped near the brush in the hollow after dark, not knowing we were so near the North Fork of the Platte. On the 6th day of July, we came to Chimney Rock. We stopped one day at Horse Creek and repaired wagons. Here an alarm of Indians was made but none could be found. A few miles below Laramie, Wyoming, we met with John Reshaw. He had some robes to trade and was camped in Goshen Hole. Said that he had heard the Mormons were going up the South Fork of the Platte. We held a council and concluded to go no farther west but find a place for the company to winter on the east side of the mountains. Mr. Reshaw said that the head of the Arkansas River was the best place, as there was some corn growing there and it was near the Spanish country where the company could get supplies. He was going to Pueblo in a few days with two ox teams, there being no road, and he was acquainted with the route, we concluded to stop and go with him. We moved over to his camp, and on the 10th of July, we started for Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. Reshaw proved faithful to us and rendered all the assistance he could on the plains and among the Indians. We camped one night without water and fearing lest the cattle would stray off, we coralled them.

On the 19th of July, twelve Indians came into camp. They were Cheyennes. We made them a feast and gave them some presents. Next day we came to their village. They received us kindly and made us a feast which consisted of stewed buffalo meat. Two lodges of them traveled with us a few days. On the 24th we camped on Crow Creek and remained one day, after which we moved to the South Fork of the Platte. We searched in vain for the trail of the Mormons, not knowing anything of their moves. We crossed the south Fork on the 27th of July, a few miles below St. Vrains Fort. Here we struck a wagon trail that led to Pueblo, made by the traders. We reached Pueblo on the 7th of August. We found six or eight mountaineers in the fort with their families. They had Indian and Spanish women for wives. We were received very kindly and they seemed pleased to see us. We have now performed a journey of over 800 miles since leaving Independence, Missouri. We counseled the brethern to prepare for winter and build them some cabins in the form of a fort. The mountaineers said they would let them have their supplies, corn for their labor, etc. We organized the company into a branch and gave them such instructions and counsel as the spirit dictated.

Leaves Company at Pueblo: We (John Jr.) bade them adieu on the morning of September 1st and started home, following down the Arkansas River to the Santa Fe trail. Our company consisted of the following persons, viz: William Crosby, D. M. Thomas, John D. Holladay Jr., William Lay, James Smithson, George W. Bankhead, and a man by the name of Wales Bonny who had been to Oregon. We reached Bent's Fort on the 3rd. Here we found the report to be true concerning the Mormons; also that forty-five men, teamsters for the government, had started for the states from this place two or three days before. We thought we would try and overtake them and then have company through the hostile country. On the 7th, we passed the Arapahoes' village. Next day we overtook our expected company, who were very friendly to us. We met troops and baggage trains almost every day on their way to Santa Fe. On the 12th we met the Mormon Battalion which we were glad to see as we were acquainted with the greater portion of them. On the 13th we met John D. Lee, Howard Egan and James Pace. Our provisions run short. We started for Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. On Sunday the 27th of September we met Judge Thompson, who on learning of our situation, gave us provisions to last us. We reached Independence on the 30th. We now began to enjoy ourselves once more. Here Mr. Bonny left us. The remainder of our journey home we took in solid comfort, not denying ourselves the luxuries of life. We traveled pretty much the same route that we came. We reached home (Mississippi) on Thursday 29th of October. John Daniel Holladay Jr., continued on to Alabama to settle up his father's business affairs.

On Tuesday, June 1, 1847, the pioneers under President Brigham Young, first sighted Fort Laramie. President Young, accompanied by Brothers Kimball, Woodruff and Clayton arrived on the east bank of the North Platte River. They saw some men approaching from the west on the opposite bank of the stream. In the meantime Luke S. Johnson arrived at the camping place with his boat-wagon accompanied by others who had traveled ahead of the main company. The boat was launched and Luke S. Johnson, John Brown, Joseph Matthews (my great-grandfather), and Porter Rockwell crossed the river to greet the party waiting for them on the opposite bank. They soon learned that they were a part of the Mississippi Saints who had wintered at Pueblo and had traveled from that place to Fort Laramie, hoping to meet the pioneers. After visiting with the Mississippi Saints who were in the camp close to the fort, President Young and some of the brethern went into Fort Laramie and met James Bordeaux, the principal man in the fort. They learned that a pair of moccasins sold for $1.00; shirting and calico sold for $1.00 per yard and flour sold for 25 cents per pound. Cows cost from $15.00 to $20.00; horses and ponies $40.00 each on an average, and buffalo robes sold from $3.00 to $5.00 each. There was no sugar, coffee or spices in the store as the spring supplies had not as yet arrived at the fort.

William Kartchner said, when our babe was a week old, a messenger was sent from Bent's Fort, 80 miles below, for a blacksmith and the man brought a horse for me to ride. We started next day, leaving my young wife and babe to the kindness of Catherine Holladay.

We arrived in the Great Salt Lake valley on July 29, 1847, five days after the pioneers arrival. The land our ten drew was on a high bench six miles southeast of the city and our Captain, John Daniel Holladay Sr., he asked permission from his captain to locate three miles further south at a large spring. It was granted, and soon we moved out there, built a row of small houses and fenced a field. One lovely morning, latter part of June 1848, our captain, Brother Holladay, came to me holding a quarter of a skillet loaf of bread in his hand, eating at the same time of it, and said 'Brother William, what under heaven are we to do for bread?' I told him to cheer up and pointing to a green piece of wheat said, 'there is bread!' After spending the winter of 1847-48 in the Great Salt Lake Fort, a number of families led by John Daniel Holladay Sr., left the fort in the spring of 1848 to find a suitable place for locating farms, and finally made a camp on so called Spring Creek, a tributary of Big Cottonwood Creek, about half a mile southeast of the present Big Cottonwood Ward House, or three miles below the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon. Some of the other families included in this group were Porter Dowdle, William and Benjamin Matthews, Washington Gibson, Allen Smithson and others. The little village they created was the first of its kind founded in Utah outside of Salt Lake City. It was called Holladay's Settlement or Holladay's Burgh, in honor of John D. Holladay Sr., (generally called "Jack" Holladay).

During the winter of 1850 a project was begun to establish a colony in southern California. So John Holladay Sr., after residing on Big Cotton Creek for three years, or until 1851, moved to San Bernardino. Here he lived until 1857, first living in a camp. During our stay in camp, a stake was organized with David Seeley as president and Samuel Rolfe and Simeon Andrew, counselors; Bishop William Crosby with A. W. Collins and William Mathews, counselors. So that when we moved to the ranch we were fully organized. In October we held a harvest feast in the meeting shed called tabernacle where the different kinds of produce were exhibited. Corn stalks sixteen feet long, mellons 38 pounds, and mammoth pumkins. A public dinner and dance and general good time was held. During our seven years stay, many pilgrims came from Australia, mostly on their way to Salt Lake City, Utah, the gathering place of the Saints. Also a mammoth organ came from Australia, a donation to the Saints of Salt Lake City. It was in care of Brother Ridges, who built it, and freighted by Sidney Tanner. In 1855, the crops of San Bernardino was a failure and Brother Lyman and Rich held a two day meeting and concluded to send missionaries to all the counties and principal cities of California. Eighty-four Elders were called to go. I was called to go in company with John D. Holladay Sr., to Santa Barbara on the Pacific coast.

In the summer of 1857, John Holladay Sr. together with nearly all the rest of his co-religionists who had founded San Bernardino, returned to Utah. He and his family settled first at Beaver, Utah, and then at Spring Creek, west of Spring Lake Villa, now Spring Lake, Utah, a small settlement situated between Payson and Santaquin, Utah county, Utah. He died on December 31, 1862, and was buried 2 January 1863 on his farm in Spring Creek. The Indians used to call him Bishop because he was the most corpulant man in the little settlement. My father Joseph Agustus Holladay told me that when his grandfather, John D. Sr., and his grandmother were buried the water was so near the surface of the ground, they had to place rocks on the caskets to keep them from floating.

John Daniel and Catherine Holladay had ten children:

1. HOLLADAY, Susannah Fleming. Born Jan. 18, 1823, in Kershaw District, S.C.; died an infant.

2. HOLLADAY, Letitia Hollis. Born Nov. 24, 1824, in Kershaw District, S.C.; died Aug. 16, 1849; m. (April 9, 1840) Allen Freeman Smithson (son of Bartlett Smithson and Sarah Weatherford; b. Feb. 11, 1816; d. Sept. 27, 1877).
   a. SMITHSON, John Bartley. Born Oct. 6, 1841; died Aug. 7, 1910; m. (Jan. 22, 1866) June Cadd.
   b. Smithson, Sarah Catherine. Born Feb. 18, 1843; m. John G. (Jack) Couch.
   c. SMITHSON, James Daniel. Born Sept. 19, 1844; died Sept. 10, 1908; m. 1) (Feb. 14, 1865) Elizabeth Louisa Darity, 2) Julia Merrell Savage.
   d. SMITHSON, Mary Emma. Born April 1, 1846; died Nov. 19, 1921; m. (Jan. 17, 1864) Robert Adam Smith.
   e. SMITHSON, Lehi. Born March 20, 1848; died Nov. 18, 1932; m. 1) (Oct. 19, 1873) Rachel Amorah Lee; 2) (Dec. 19, 1877) T. H. Lee.
3. HOLLADAY, Catherine Beasley, (twin of Letitia). Born Nov. 24, 1824, in Kershaw District, S.C.; died Oct. 5, 1896; m. 1) Larson Brexton acres, 2) Larkin Baker Allen.
4. HOLLADAY, John Daniel Jr. Born June 22, 1826, in Moscow, Marion (now Lamar) County, Alabama; died Sept. 16, 1909, in Santaquin, Utah County, Utah; m. 1) (Nov. 2, 1848, in Utah) Mahalia Ann Rebecca Matthews (dau. of Joseph Lazarus Matthews and Rhoda Carroll; b. April 30, 1833; d. March 14, 1916); 2) (Oct. 12, 1867 in Utah) Johanna Blake (dau. of William Blake and Sarah Barrow; b. May 28, 1843; d. Oct. 6, 1918); 3) (Feb. 16, 1887, in Utah) Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Hollis (widow of Darling Hollis; b. Nov. 17, 1831; d. Nov. 12, 1917).

Inasmuch as John Daniel was the oldest boy of the family, he labored nine or ten months of the year helping his father make a living for the family on their plantation; the chief crops were corn, cotton, and tobacco. The balance of the year was spent in a common country school, where he received a limited education in reading, writing, and mathematics. His early farm life naturally led him to farming, stock raising, and the general avocations pertaining to the southern plantation. In June 1844, at the age of 18, he was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints by Benjamin Mathis, and was ordained an Elder by Elder Mathis and William Crosby. He visited a conference of the Church in Mississippi that same year, the winter of 1844.

Until the spring of 1845 he labored with his father on the old homestead, at which time he left to visit Nauvoo, where he spent the summer and fall. He worked in the stone quarry procuring rock for the Temple, and chopping timber on the river above Nauvoo; in the fall worked on the roof and tower of the Temple. He was living with A. O. Smoot and his wife when, in September, he became quite ill. Upon his return to Alabama in December 1845, he informed his father what had transpired at Nauvoo between the officials of Illinois and the Church officials. They decided to join the Saints and immediately began repairing wagons, harnesses, etc., in order to prepare for the journey to their new home in the West. He accompanied his father to Pueblo, Colorado. On September 1, 1846 he returned to Alabama as a missionary and to settle up his father's business affairs and did not reach Utah until October 1848, along with the second company of Mississippi Saints. John Daniel married November 1, 1848, Mahalia Ann Rebecca Matthews beside a camp-fire in Holladay, Utah. They were in the same company as they journeyed the long trail to Utah, and many times the young man tied his horse to the wagon which she was driving and climbed in the seat beside her. While she was driving, she was being courted. On February 27, 1851, John and Mahalia Holladay were sealed in the Endowment House by President Brigham Young. John D. Holladay Jr., and family were sent with the Amasa Lyman and Charles C. Rich company to Southern California. They made their home in San Bernardino for six years, during which time he served as county sheriff and city marshal.

John D. Holladay Jr., returned to Utah in 1857, settled first at Beaver, Utah, and later at Santaquin, Utah; he settled his family in Santaquin across from the old fort. This became their permanent home. Although John D. was engaged principally in farming, his life was filled with many other activities. In 1864 and -65, he was elected School Trustee of Santaquin District, and in 1865 was commissioned Captain of a company of Utah Militia of Utah county. In the spring of 1866 he was called to take charge of a Church train to the Missouri River, and on July 19, 1866, Captain John D. Holladay's ox train of 69 wagons left Wyoming with 350 emigrating Saints, on July 19. They arrived in Salt Lake City in good condition September 25, 1866. Eight persons died during the

journey, the last one of whom died the night before reaching the city and was interred after the arrival of the company; one child was born. John was always a public spirited man. He served in the Black Hawk War; was active in civil, military and ecclesiastical affairs, crossed the plains more than once in charge of Church immigration trains, fought murderous and thieving Indians, was a scourge to white malefactors in his capacity as deputy sheriff, and engaged in various local industrial enterprises. John D. Holladay was vice president of the order of Enoch or United Order May 1, 1874, in Santaquin, Utah. After the Civil War, he was one of the first Elders to go on a mission for the Church, leaving in April 1868 for the Southern States, returning in 1870. He was a guard at the State Penitentiary for a number of years and on March 17, 1886, W. D. Philps, one of the escaped convicts and murderers, was wounded with fatal effect by Sheriff John D. Holladay who tried to capture him near Santaquin. Mr. Philps had hitched a ride in a wagon-box with two men. John overtook them at Rocky Ridge; he was riding a gray horse. Mr. Philps fired, the bullet passed just in front of John and over the horse. John fired and wounded Philps who died near Sandy, Utah, on the way back to the penitentiary.

John D. Holladay was a delegate to form the constitution for the State of Utah when it was admitted into the Union January 4, 1896. He had a contract digging wells on the Union Pacific Railroad east of Green River. Later he had two contracts, one on the Denver and Rio Grande between Alamosa and Durango, Colorado; one on the Santa Fe between Wingate, Arizona and Albuquerque, New Mexico. For several years he was overseer when Utah Central was extended from Salt Lake into Utah county. John took an active interest in religious and benevolent associations and institutions. At one time he served as Bishop of the Santaquin Ward, and continued to serve as Ward Teacher, Home Missionary and in various other capacities in the Church. He lived in polygamy during the early days of the Church and was the father of 19 children. He owned three homes in Santaquin for his three families, that of Mahalia and her 12 children being located across the road north from where the school houses are today. This home was one of the better ones in town then, originally constructed of adobe and having a full basement. His second wife, Hanna, and her seven children lived in a white adobe-brick home located where Emma Wall's home is today. His third wife was his cousin Sarah Elizabeth Hollis from Alabama. Her first husband was Darling Hollis; he owned a large plantation in Alabama, with slaves, teams, etc. Whenever the missionaries were in the South they spent a great deal of time at their home in Alabama. These families were always friendly and congenial.

John Daniel Jr. and Mahalia had twelve children.

a. HOLLADAY, Mahalia Ann Rebecca. Born Oct. 22, 1849; died Feb. 9, 1937; m. Eugene Lafayette Degraw.
b. HOLLADAY, John Daniel 3rd. Born Dec. 19, 1851; died July 27, 1926; m. Rebecca Fanny Dell.
c. HOLLADAY, Lenora McCray. Born April 14, 1854; died Nov. 24, 1872; m. Ernest Leander Taylor.
d. HOLLADAY, Rhoda Catherine. Born June 2, 1856; died Dec. 21, 1921; m. Loran Sylvester Taylor.
e. HOLLADAY, Isaiah. Born March 2, 1859; died Jan. 27, 1953; m. (July 26, 1879) Mary Collard.
f. HOLLADAY, Joseph Agustus. Born July 4, 1861, in Spring Creek, Utah County, Utah; died March 13, 1936; buried Santaquin, Utah County, Utah; m. (Nov. 6, 1882) Mary Abiah Carter (dau. of Lyman White Carter and Emma Smith Haws; b. Aug. 16, 1864; d. Oct. 20, 1949).
    1) HOLLADAY, Laura Rozell. Born May 24, 1885; died Feb. 9, 1975; m. (Sept. 20, 1905) Clarence Leroy Belcher.
    2) HOLLADAY, Joseph Agustus Jr. Born Nov. 20, 1886; died Jan. 14, 1887.
    3) HOLLADAY, David Earl. Born Jan. 30, 1889; died July 20, 1969; m. (Nov. 4, 1908) Martha Loretta Ellsworth.
    4) HOLLADAY, William. Born Dec. 1890; died Dec. 1890.
    5) HOLLADAY, John Lyman. Born Sept. 16, 1892; m. (Sept. 14, 1921) Esther Pauline Olsen.
    6) HOLLADAY, Delpha May. Born Feb. 9, 1894; died April 8, 1894.
    7) HOLLADAY, Ruben Murl. Born July 10, 1896; died May 29, 1897.

8) HOLLADAY, Leroy. Born Oct. 1898; died Oct. 1898.
9) HOLLADAY, Leonard. Born Sept. 1899; died Sept. 1899.
10) HOLLADAY, Josie Marie. Born July 31, 1901; m. (June 30, 1921) Charles Quayle Hunt.
11) HOLLADAY, Fenton Oliver. Born March 29, 1903; died April 18, 1903.
12) HOLLADAY, VerDell. Born Jan. 31, 1905; died Dec. 3, 1916.
13) HOLLADAY, D. Carter. Born Oct. 8, 1906 in Spring Lake, Utah; m. (Sept. 9, 1931) Velma Tame. Carter provided much of the Utah family material.
14) HOLLADAY, Elnora. Born May, 1911; died May, 1911.

g. HOLLADAY, Julia Antoinette. Born Nov. 14, 1863; died May 19, 1897; m. (June 3, 1880) Charles Ludwig Olsen.
h. HOLLADAY, Luna Agnes. Born April 27, 1866; died Dec. 14, 1953; m. Antrum Zeezrum Robbins.
i. HOLLADAY, David Thomas. Born Sept. 4, 1868; died March 12, 1873.
j. HOLLADAY, Franklyn Archibald. Born Feb. 18, 1871; died March 23, 1905; m. (Dec. 25, 1895) Mary Ann Hamilton.
k. HOLLADAY, Eva Nell. Born June 29, 1873; died Nov. 25, 1939; m. (Nov. 28, 1894) Samuel Roswell Cushing.
l. HOLLADAY, Minnie May Bell. Born July 9, 1876; died April 18, 1959; m. (Oct. 17, 1894) John Edward Clark.

John Daniel Jr. and Johanna had seven children:

m. HOLLADAY, Katie Blake. Born Dec. 22, 1870; m. (Dec. 24, 1891) James Alfred Cragun.
n. HOLLADAY, William Daniel. Born Oct. 20, 1872; died Jan. 24, 1875.
o. HOLLADAY, Sarah Jane. Born July 20, 1874; died Feb. 18, 1959; m. 1) (Aug. 15, 1894) George A. Peterson; 2) (Dec. 14, 1900) Charles Nyman.
p. HOLLADAY, John Willard. Born March 5, 1876; died Oct. 13, 1945; m. 1) (Nov. 24, 1897) Lois Bertha Clark, 2) (April 6, 1915) Lilly May Zabriskie.
q. HOLLADAY, Lucy Ann. Born June 30, 1879; died Oct. 11, 1951; m. (Dec. 22, 1898) Rodney H. Fryer.
r. HOLLADAY, Ida Florence. Born Dec. 9, 1880; died June 4, 1962; m. 1) (June 11, 1902) Solomon A. Peterson, 2) (Oct. 4, 1906) Lofter Bjarnason.
s. HOLLADAY, Caron Mable. Born Dec. 31, 1882; died July 18, 1933; m. (Sept. 12, 1906) Joseph C. Blackburn.

John Daniel Jr. and Sarah Elizabeth had no children.

5. HOLLADAY, Sarah Ann. Born April 20, 1828, in Marion County, Alabama; died Feb. 2, 1914; m. (Sept. 6, 1845) Absalom Porter Dowdle (son of Robert Dowdle and Sarah Ann Robinson; b. June 1, 1819, in Franklin County, Alabama; d. June, 1897). (See details above for her father.) Spent the winter of 1846-47 in Pueblo, Colorado, on his way to Utah. Arrived in Salt Lake Valley on July 29, 1847. Helped to settle Provo. In April, 1851, arrived in Sidney, Australia, on a mission there. On Saturday, June 27, 1857, sailed for home on the *Lucas*, with 59 saints, with Dowdle in charge.
   a. DOWDLE, Sarah Catherine. Born May 6, 1846; m. Harvey Meeks.
   b. DOWDLE, Martha Jane. Born Nov. 15, 1847; died Nov. 7, 1929; m. (Nov. 22, 1865) Jeremiah Albert Robey.
   c. DOWDLE, Abslom Porter. Born 1849; died at the age of 8 months, 1849.
   d. DOWDLE, Mary Elizabeth. Born Jan. 17, 1852; m. (Oct. 11, 1870) Henry Benjamin Williams.
   e. DOWDLE, William Porter. Born Jan. 17, 1859; died April 10, 1885; m. (Dec. 10, 1883) Betsy Ann Peterson.
   f. DOWDLE, Robert Thomas. Born April 20, 1860; died March 22, 1922; m. Eliza Olsen.
   g. DOWDLE, Louisa Ann. Born May 22, 1864; died Nov. 1954; m. 1) (July 25, 1878) Jedediah Clark, 2) William Newton Pfost.
   h. DOWDLE, John Henery. Born Sept. 7, 1868; died Nov. 26, 1939; m. 1) Julia Richards, 2) (Feb. 16, 1898) Abigail Iva Montague, 3) Lorah Whittaker, 4) Leona Stanford (or Standifer), 5) Ida Clark Glenn, 6) Mary Anderson.

6. HOLLADAY, Karen Happuch or Caron Happoch. Born May 4, 1830, in Marion County, Alabama; died Jan. 18, 1915; m. (Sept. 6, 1849) Thomas Bingham (son of Erastus Bingham and Lucinda Gates; b. July 19, 1824; d. Dec. 31, 1889).
   a. BINGHAM, Thomas. Born Aug. 12, 1850; died Jan. 23, 1945; m. 1) (June 1, 1874) Mary Elizabeth Gfroerer, 2) (Aug. 25, 1875) Margaret Lousesa Gfroerer.
   b. BINGHAM, Mary. Born Sept. 18, 1852; died July 20, 1936; m. 1) (Jan. 12, 1877) Mark Moroni Hall, 2) (Dec. 21, 1907) Phillip Stringham.
   c. BINGHAM, Lucinda Catherine. Born Nov. 3, 1854; died Jan. 12, 1918; m. (Aug. 2, 1875) Charles Ashton Nye.
   d. BINGHAM, David Holladay. Born Aug. 19, 1857; died Aug. 1, 1952; m. (Feb. 22, 1882) Harriet Perry.
   e. BINGHAM, Charles Colson Rich. Born June 12, 1860; died Feb. 5, 1942; m. 1) (May 5, 1886) Mary Holden, 2) (Dec. 8, 1897) Mary Catherine Mickelson.
   f. BINGHAM, Phoebe Keren or Phoebe Caron. Born June 4, 1862; died Feb. 9, 1929; m. (Oct. 11, 1878) George Watt Hislop.
   g. BINGHAM, Elzada. Born April 21, 1864; died March 26, 1867.
   h. BINGHAM, Martha Alice. Born Oct. 1, 1866; died Nov. 21, 1949; m. (Dec. 24, 1883) Don Carlos Perry.
   i. BINGHAM, Clara. Born Oct. 25, 1868; died Nov. 3, 1869.
   j. BINGHAM, Tracy Tyler. Born Oct. 24, 1871; died March 27, 1872.
7. HOLLADAY, David Hollis. Born Oct. 31, 1832, in Marion County, Alabama; died Jan. 29, 1874; m. (Feb. 1, 1852) Henrietta "B" Taylor (dau. of Benjamin Franklin Taylor and Ann Mennels; b. Sept. 26, 1833; d. Sept. 27, 1901).
   a. HOLLADAY, David Franklin. Born Oct. 28, 1853; died June 8, 1870.
   b. HOLLADAY, John Martin. Born April 10, 1857; died Dec. 18, 1943; m. (Aug. 23, 1875) Josephine Albertino Tietjen.
   c. HOLLADAY, Henrietta Ann. Born Oct. 21, 1860; died Oct. 27, 1944; m. (April 10, 1879) Charles August Tietjen.
   d. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth Euzella. Born Oct. 28, 1864; died June 20, 1921; m. (Dec. 21, 1882) Ephraim Henry Tietjen.
   e. HOLLADAY, Norman Sylvester. Born Aug. 8, 1870; died Jan. 11, 1934; m. (Feb. 4, 1891) Eliza Openshaw.
   f. HOLLADAY, Jessie Hollis. Born May 23, 1873; m. (Oct. 10, 1895) Janie A. Peterson.
8. HOLLADAY, Keziah Donnel. Born Oct. 12, 1834, in Marion County, Alabama; died Nov. 29, 1853; m. (Sept. 6, 1849) Henry Green Boyle (son of John Boyle and Jane Porter Taylor; b. March 7, 1824; d. Sept. 8, 1902).
   a. BOYLE, William Henry. Born Feb. 19, 1851; died Jan. 12, 1913; m. (Dec. 24, 1869) Mary Jane Ewell.
   b. BOYLE, Miriah Louisa. Born Feb. 28, 1853; died Jan. 29, 1933; m. (Dec. 24, 1869) William Aaron Carter.
9. HOLLADAY, Thomas Middleton Wiley. Born Sept. 2, 1836, in Marion County, Alabama; died Dec. 11, 1921; m. (April 1, 1856) Ann Horton Matthews (dau. of Joseph Lazarus Matthews and Rhoda Carroll; b. Dec. 15, 1838; d. Jan. 11, 1923).
   a. HOLLADAY, George Thomas. Born Jan. 10, 1857; died Feb. 19, 1924; m. (Sept. 18, 1879) Alveretta Cynthia Jones.
   b. HOLLADAY, Joseph John. Born May 28, 1859; died June 3, 1859.
   c. HOLLADAY, Daniel Wiley. Born April 26, 1860; died Jan. 17, 1910; m. 1) (July 20, 1879) Harriet Ann Colvin, 2) Eliza Colvin.
   d. HOLLADAY, Julia Ann. Born Jan. 4, 1862; died Aug. 1, 1926; m. (Jan. 21, 1878) William Ashby Clark.
   e. HOLLADAY, David Archibald. Born Dec. 28, 1863; died April 4, 1865.
   f. HOLLADAY, Charles Eugene. Born March 21, 1865; m. Mary Haws.
   g. HOLLADAY, Lenora McRay. Born Nov. 19, 1867; died July 12, 1920; m. 1) (Sept. 13, 1882) John Simon Dodge, 2) (July 10, 1891) Thomas Josua Dodge.
   h. HOLLADAY, Henrietta Caroline. Born May 10, 1869; m. John Waddell.

i. HOLLADAY, Rhoda Polly. Born June 16, 1873; died Oct. 28, 1946; m. 1) Jack Green, 2) (May 16, 1892) Alfred Rohner.

j. HOLLADAY, Franklin Hollis. Born May 16, 1876; m. 1) Adda East, 2) Ina Almena Curtis.

10. HOLLADAY, Lenora McCray. Born May 7, 1839, in Marion County, Alabama; died Aug. 8, 1847.

M. HOLLADAY, Harriet. Born about 1800; died before Feb. 14, 1837; m._____ Denley, had a daughter, Mary M. Denley, who married H. J. Caughman.

N. HOLLADAY, Richart. Born about 1802; died before 1887.

O. HOLLADAY, Karen. Born about 1804.

P. HOLLADAY, Margaret. Born about 1806.

Q. HOLLADAY, Mary. Born about 1806. (Twin of Margaret).

V. BENJAMIN HOLLADAY

The fifth and probably youngest son of Daniel and Agness, Benjamin was most likely born about 1756 in Albemarle County, Virginia. Very little is known at this time about him and his descendants. Apparently he lived in Kershaw County, South Carolina, for awhile. On Aug. 14, 1782, the appraisement of the estate of Edwin Rees mentioned that "Benjamin Hallowday owed 16 pounds for grog".[141]

Benjamin served in the South Carolina militia for 73 days in 1782. On May 9, 1785, he was issued an indent for payment. For this service he received five pounds, four shillings, and three pence, farthing and annual interest of seven shillings and three pence.[142]

On Jan. 6, 1785, Benjamin was present at the sale of his father's estate. He purchased a boy – Toney – 11 head of cattle, and a mare and colt.[143]

No further record has been found of Benjamin at this time. Further research may provide additional information for his descendants.

L-254. WINIFRED HOLLADAY

The second daughter of John Holladay the Ranger, Winifred was born about 1714 in King William County. She married Thomas Pulliam, son of Thomas Pulliam, and brother of Patterson Pulliam, husband of her sister Elizabeth. The date of this marriage is thought to be 1735 since on October 7 of that year John Holladay deeded 200 acres in Spotsylvania County to Thomas Pulliam.[144] This appears to have been a wedding gift. This farm was the lower part of No. 8 shown on the map in the preceding chapter. Little effort has been made to trace this family.

As shown by Crozier, their children were: James, Thomas, Benjamin, Winifred, Susannah, Elizabeth, Agnes, Mary, Anna (wife of David Sandidge), and Sarah (wife of Christopher Dickins). Winifred died before 1758 since she is not mentioned in her husband's will of that date.[145]

L-255. JOSEPH HOLLADAY

Sixth child of the Ranger and progenitor of a distinguished line of Holladays in Virginia and elsewhere, Joseph was born about 1718 in King William (or Caroline) County.[146] Since Joseph and his brother Benjamin were executors of their father's will in 1742, they must have been at least twenty-one years of age, and thus born in or before 1721. Since Joseph preceded Benjamin in his father's will, then it is likely that Joseph was older, and thus born in the 1718-21 period.

Alexander Quarles Holladay, Joseph's greatgreatgrandson (see later this chapter), opines that Joseph was named after Joseph Addison, with whom, he says, John the Ranger had been acquainted in England, both in boyhood and youth. He even suggests that they had been schoolmates. He states that Addison was much admired by Capt. John.

Joseph lived at "Elmwood", east of Bellefonte on East Northeast Creek, on a 300 acre farm devised to him by his father. This was farm No. 9 and part of No. 5 shown on the map in the preceding chapter. Joseph was a well respected man in many ways. He was the "honoured uncle"

addressed in the letter from his nephew David Holladay in Bedford County in 1770. (See Chapter 6). Joseph married Elizabeth (Betty) Lewis, daughter of Col. Henry (Harry) Lewis, and cousin to Fielding Lewis, in 1747. She was of an old English and Welsh family which was quite prominent in Virginia. Betty died in 1808.[147]

Numerous court references to Joseph are found in Crozier.[148] Following in the footsteps of his father, Joseph was overseer of a road in 1745 "from the main road to Holladay's Mill and from the mill to Chappell Bridge".[149] On May 6, 1746, Joseph sold 22 acres for five pounds to Thomas Pulliam, who was likely his nephew. On July 1, 1746, he sold the 120 acres willed to him by his father to Zachary Lewis for 110 lbs. On March 30, 1747, he witnessed the will of John Graves. On July 7, 1747, he was surety to Ann Sandidge in a guardianship. On June 6, 1749, he bought 80 acres for 43 lbs. from Thomas Cartwright. On April 17, 1758, he and Benjamin witnessed the will of Thomas Pulliam, a brother-in-law. On March 1, 1762, he was surety to Hannah Gimbro (Kimbrow), administratrix to her husband's estate. On December 12, 1770, he bought a tract of land for 100 lbs. from Benjamin Pulliam. On December 21, 1771, he bought 84 acres for 60 lbs. from Stephen Johnson. On April 17, 1772, he was surety to his brother John in the guardianship of the Thomas children. On November 1, 1785, he sold to his son James 146 acres for 100 lbs, and bought from James 100 acres for 100 lbs. On September 1, 1790, he sold to his son Benjamin 84 acres for 30 lbs.

Joseph succeeded his brother John as inspector of tobacco at Fredericksburg under commission dated November 30, 1761, appointed by Gov. Fauquier. He was reappointed, with his brother Benjamin, by Governor Henry, January 13, 1777, and held that office until he died. He was succeeded by his son James. This office was held by a Holladay for over fifty years.[150]

Six of Joseph's sons fought in the Revolutionary War – John, Lewis, James, Joseph, Stephen, and William. Four of these witnessed Cornwallis' surrender! His patriotism was evident. A letter written by him to his son Joseph on January 1, 1777, was addressed "Mr. Joseph Holladay, Jun., in the Fifth Regiment, per favour of Lieut. J. Holladay." It mentioned that "your brother James had a fine son (Lewis) born the 24th of October, and is well". The following extract from this letter shows Joseph's sense of duty and patriotism:

> *I hope, if you are alive and well, I shall see you at home, when the time of your enlistment is out; but all you have to depend upon is Capt. Stubblefield's word and honour, which he gave me at the time of your enlistment, that if it cost him ever so much he would get a man in your stead. My son, you must not offer to come unless you can come on honourable terms, that is to get a clear discharge. Norwithstanding if it is your inclination to continue in the service, I do not know that I shall be against it. But that if you can get clear I want to see you at home once more before you enter into the service the second time, if it is your inclination.*[151]

Joseph was generally prosperous. He carried on a brisk trade with an English firm in Liverpool.[152] In 1783 he owned 15 slaves. On September 23, 1785, he made a will, and then a codocil on July 17, 1795.[153] A copy of his will is in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives. It was probated on September 1, 1795, as he had died July 24, 1795.[154] In his will he made his sons Lewis, James, Joseph, and Benjamin his executors. The following eleven children are named in the order given by Hayden.

I. JOHN HOLLADAY

Born about 1749 in Spotsylvania County, Va.; died of diabetes in Clark County, Ky., on May 21, 1819. On November 10, 1785, he married his cousin, Martha Holladay, daughter of Benjamin (L-255). John served in the Revolution in Capt. Thomas Minor's Spotsylvania Troops. Soon after his marriage he moved to Flat Run in extreme northeast Orange County, north of Wilderness Park. From there he wrote his father several letters in 1793-94, stating that "the Indians are very troublesome on the frontiers. . . We expect to be down in August. . . All our wheat is spoiled. . . .Our corn is much burnt. . . .Col. Spotswood has lost 3 negroes with the flucks. . . "[155]

John moved to Clark County, Kentucky, in 1795. On July 29, 1795, he wrote from Boone's Creek, Clark County, Ky.: "After a 20 day river trip arrived at Brother Stephen's the last day of April. . . I am at present living in the house of Major Hickman and have made a crop with Stephen. . ." Stephen (VIII below) was one of John's younger brothers.

Martha died of cancer in 1815. Her affliction was described by John in a letter to his brother Lewis dated October 11, 1815, in which he narrated how he took her to an Indian doctor to seek a cure, but how she died in the wilderness on her return home. The woes of a frontier life are vividly portrayed in his letters back home.[156]

A. HOLLADAY, Patsy Lewis. Born June 8, 1787. Baptized Aug. 9, 1787. Apparently died young.

B. HOLLADAY, John. Born July 22, 1790, in Spotsylvania County. Married a Miss Winston in Louisa County. In the summer of 1811 he suffered a fatal infection from his leg being crushed by a hogshead of tobacco as it was being rolled down a hill to a river dock. In error Hayden indicates that it was his father who was killed.

C. HOLLADAY, Isaac. Born and died in 1797.

D. HOLLADAY, Dandridge. Born in 1807 in Clark County. Married Mary Browning April 1, 1826, in Clark County.

II. MAJOR LEWIS HOLLADAY

Born Aug. 22, 1751; baptized Sunday, Sept. 1, 1751, in old Pamunkey Chapel by Rev. James Marye. Married March 15, 1774, Elizabeth (Lewis) Littlepage (b. Oct. 9, 1732; d 1809), widow of Col. James Littlepage and daughter of Zachary and Mary (Waller) Lewis of "Belair", southwest of Bellefonte. She was 21 years older than Lewis, and was the mother of Lewis Littlepage whose escapades in Spain, France, Poland, and other European countries agonized John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, and other leaders during and after the Revolution. He was confidant to King Stanislaus of Poland, and came home to die in Fredericksburg on July 19, 1802.[157] There are numerous references to the prominent Lewis family in Crozier and in other Spotsylvania records. Hayden has a section on them. Zachary was the messmate of Gen. George Washington during the Indian wars. Regarding Lewis, Hayden wrote:

> *Major Holladay served through the Revolutionary War. He was commissioned Lieut. of the Spotylsvania Co. Militia by the Va. Committee of Safety Oct. 5, 1775. In 1779 he was Assessor of the District in which he lived. In 1785 and 1787 he was appointed Captain by Govs. Henry and Randolph; Major in 1793 by Gov. Lee, and Coroner the same year. He was Justice for Spotsylvania Co. 1790. In 1804 he was appointed Sheriff of his county. He was for many years a Magistrate and Overseer of the poor. An undated "list of the militia Co. from Spotsylvania Co. under the command of Company H" in the handwriting of Major Lewis Holladay gives "John Holladay, Capt.; Lewis Holladay, Lieut.; John Chew, do; Robert Durett, ensign; Joseph Holladay, Sgt.". A list of men belonging to Capt. Lewis' Co. of Spotsylvania Militia Feb. 5, 1790, same writing, gives Lewis Holladay, Capt.; James Holladay, Ens.; Joseph and William Holladay, Sgts." James and Joseph were Captains at a later date.*
>
> *Lewis followed the business of farmer and planter, owning in his later years 3 farms of 1795 acres of mostly thin land, so that his time was fully and usefully employed. The testimony of contemporaries proves that he possessed the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and the affection of his relatives. Without the genius which his only son inherited or the education which he gave his son, he was gifted with good sense and judgment, with uprightness, industry and stability, with bodily soundness and strength, all of which made him a valuable citizen and a thrifty man.*

Lewis and Betty lived the good life of a Virginia plantation owner after the War. The tax records of 1783 for Spotsylvania County show that he had eighteen slaves. He made his will August 10, 1820, and died the following October 20 at "Bellefonte".[158] He lies buried in the walled cemetery there, just north of the mansion. His grave (visited by the author and his family in 1970 and 1977) has a stone marker with a DAR bronze plaque reading:

Lewis Holladay, Major Va. Troops
Revolutionary War 1775-1783

On Saturday, June 24, 1933, a memorial service was held at Bellefonte to place this marker. A pamphlet describing this service has been sent to the author, in 1971, by Mrs. Richard Holladay of Charlottesville, and it is in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives. It states that near Bellefonte at one time was a small settlement called Holladay's Mill, and that part of the old mill race

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To Lewis Holladay, Gentleman:

KNOW YOU, That from the ſpecial Truſt and Confidence repoſed in your Fidelity, Courage, Activity, and good Conduct, and upon the Recommendation of the Court of the County of *Spotsylvania* our Governor, purſuant to the Act "For regulating the Militia of this Commonwealth," doth appoint you the ſaid *Lewis Holladay,* Major of the *second* Battalion of the *fifteenth* Regiment of the ſaid Militia, to take Rank as ſuch, agreeably to the Number hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, Theſe our Letters are Sealed with the Seal of the Commonwealth, and made Patent.

WITNESS, *Henry Lee,* Eſquire, our ſaid Governor, at Richmond, this *sixth* Day of *May* 1793.

(REGISTERED.)

Sam Coleman

H Lee

ARMY COMMISSION OF LEWIS HOLLADAY (L-255-II) TO RANK OF MAJOR

could be seen to the right of the road leading from the house to the lower ford in a southeast direction. One can quickly develop nostalgia by just reading what happened on that dedicatory occasion. After a prayer by the Rev. R. V. Lancaster of Ashland, Virginia, the following address (with some errors in its early part) was given by Judge Henry T. Holladay of Rapidan, Virginia:

Madam Chairman, Ladies of the D. A. R., Fellow Kinsmen and Friends:

I am deeply appreciative of the honor which has been done me by my selection as the one to address you on this memorable day. I am also deeply conscious of how inadequate are my abilities to measure up to the requirements of such an occasion. It is a rare privilege to meet so many of my kinsmen, many of whom I see so infrequently, and some of whom I never met before. For my part, I can only say that I shall hope that the meetings will be far more frequent in the future.

Assured of your indulgence, I shall endeavor to give you very briefly a sketch of the history of this Holladay clan.

The name Holyday, Halliday, Holliday, Holladay, as it is now spelled, is of pure Scotch origin. It was first borne by a well-known border clan. They are said to have adopted the slogan "A Holy Day," because they accounted the day of a raid on the Saxon border a "Holy One." This tradition of the derivation of the name is generally accepted by authorities.

A further tradition is that the main purpose of these raids was taking captive the beautiful Saxon maids. You may believe this or not, as you like. For my part, I am inclined to accept this tradition as being true, judging from the fact that an inherited weakness for the fairer sex seems to hold good among the Holladay men to this day.

This name, born first by a clan in Annandale, was carried south of the Tweed by their descendants. Variations in the spelling of the name occurred at an early date. The Hollidays of western England are all supposed to be descendants from Walter Halliday, a minstrel, who was master of the revels to King Edward IV., and he acquired lands in County Gloucester, England.

The most prominent family of the name was that to which the Lord Mayor of London, Leonard Holladay, belonged. Sir Leonard was Lord Mayor in 1605. His descendants are now in County Middlesex, England. The Hollidays of this country are of this family, and the Holladays is another form of the name in the same line.

The earliest land grants to the name in Virginia were made to Captain John Holladay (John the Ranger, as we are accustomed to call him), and under this grant he came to this place, where we are gathered today, in the year 1702, and it is with this same Captain John Holladay that our line begins in America.

We are standing today on sacred soil to the clan of Holladay. Here came over two hundred and thirty years ago a pioneer of that clan.

In the midst of our modern civilization it is difficult for us to realize that right here, only six or seven generations past, over the same hills and valleys that we view today, and beneath the same sun that rolls over our heads, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer, and gazing on the same moon that smiles for you the Indian lover wooed and won his bride.

Picture if you will the scene that must have been presented to that John Holladay when first he came here to rear his home in the wilderness. For the most part, dense woods as far as the eye could see, with possibly an occasional small clearing and meadow, the forest to clear before he could plant sufficient to subsist upon – a herculean task in itself, – but added to it was the knowledge that lurking nearby was the Red Man, jealous of the inroads of the white man upon his hunting ground, his quiver filled with deadly arrows and the tomahawk and torch ready to crown the massacre.

Our experiences of the past four years of black depression have been such as to try the fibre and souls of the strongest, but when we recall what this man encountered and conquered I confess that a new hope comes to me, and with it a fresh inspiration and courage to face our present-day problems which seem almost trivial in contrast to those which this John Holladay and others of his kind and time faced and overcame.

Here at "Belle-Fonte" he built his castle in the forest; here he lived and labored; here his children were born and reared; here he died and was buried, and here also lies his consort, Elizabeth Brocas, in eternal rest.

John Holladay was Captain of the Virginia Rangers, a body of men employed by the Government to guard the frontier from the incursions of the Indians.

After the close of his military career he remained here upon his plantation "Belle-Fonte." He became a Justice of the Peace and lived until 1742, and died, as history records, "an estimable man."

His nine children are named in his probated will. Of these, the second, John was Inspector of Tobacco at Fredericksburg (a most important position at that time), and John was succeeded by his brother Joseph, whose commission was dated November 30th, 1761, the appointment being made by Governor Fauquier.

He (Joseph) was reappointed, with his brother Benjamin, by Governor Patrick Henry, January 13th, 1777, and held the office until he died in 1795, being succeeded by his son James. It is worthy of note that a Holladay held this important office for over fifty years.

This Joseph married Elizabeth, or Betty, Lewis, and oddly enough his son, Major Lewis Holladay, whose memory is again being honored today, also married a Betty Lewis, though at the time of the marriage she had added Littlepage to her name, being the widow of Colonel James Littlepage. It is also of interest to note that she was nearly twenty years older than Major Holladay. This Betty Lewis was the daughter of Zachary and Mary Waller Lewis. Joseph Holladay's will names eleven children, of whom Major Lewis Holladay was the second.

Major Holladay served through the Revolutionary War. He was commissioned Lieutenant of the Spottsylvania County Militia by the Virginia Committee of Safety, October 5th, 1775. In 1785 and 1787 he was appointed Captain by Governors Henry and Randolph, and Major in 1793 by Governor Lee (the colorful Light Horse Harry), and Coroner in the same year, having previously been a Justice of Spottsylvania County in 1790. In turn, he was Sheriff of the County, Justice and Overseer of the Poor for many years. With these many employments he also followed the business of farmer and planter, owning in his later years three farms, consisting of 1795 acres, so that his time was fully and usefully employed.

Without the genius his only son inherited, and without the education he gave his son (Waller Holladay of "Prospect Hill"), he was gifted with good sense and sound judgment, with uprightness, industry and stability, bodily soundness and great physical strength, all of which made him a valuable and thrifty man.

Major Lewis Holladay had only two children, a daughter and a son. The daughter, Ann, married the Rev. Hugh Corrans Boggs; and here begins the relationship between the Holladays and Boggs. Hugh Boggs was born in County Donegal, Ireland. Coming to America, he was ordained a priest in 1789, and became Rector of Berkley Parish, Spottsylvania County, in the same year, where he continued in charge for thirty-nine years. Both the Rev. Hugh and his sister, Anne, were greatly esteemed and beloved by the people of the county.

Major Lewis Holladay's only son, Waller, married Huldah Fontaine Lewis, of "Belair." Waller Holladay studied law, was admitted to the bar and practiced law until the large estate left him by his half-brother, General Lewis Littlepage, made such demands upon his time that he retired from active practice. It would be interesting to review here the life and history of General Littlepage, but most of you are no doubt acquainted with much of history, and time forbids turning aside. From early manhood much of his life was spent abroad. His dictinction was as a scholar, diplomat and military leader, and in token of the high esteem in which he was held he was the recipient of many valuable decorations in European courts.

Waller Holladay was also a man of scholarly tastes, and a poet of much merit. His translations of Horace's Odes are said to be superior to those of his distinguished half-brother, General Littlepage, which have received high praise from so many critics. He numbered among his intimate friends and correspondents such men as Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph and John Randolph of Roanoke.

Today are gathered the descendants of Major Lewis Holladay in both lines, Holladay and Boggs, to memorialize his name and honor his memory. More than a century has passed since his earthly remains were placed in younder grave. Long since has the great body returned to the dust from whence it came, but proud America still reveres his name and have gathered here today to do him honor and exclaim, "Behold the Man"; "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

The deeds of Major Lewis Holladay are finished. His lips are sealed forever; his voice is stilled—yet there comes to me a message from yonder tomb, I know not how, it may be the voice of some angel, or the whisperings of the Diety, telling me to look at patriotism, honor, courage, justice, mercy, virtue and truth, and saying, "Behold, my son, the only imperishable realities of man's being." This message I bring to you, his descendants, to you his countrymen, to all posterity, from the tomb of Major Lewis Holladay.[159]

An eloquent yet simple acceptance speech for the marker was given by Dr. Lewis Holladay of Rapidan, Virginia. The pamphlet included a number of letters, one from as far away as Marion, S. C., the list of guests.

Lewis and Betty had two children: Ann (Nancy) and Waller:

A. HOLLADAY, Ann (Nancy). Born at Bellefonte April 18, 1775; died Jan. 26, 1846. Married by Rev. James Stevenson on Dec. 29, 1796, to Rev. Hugh Corran Boggs (b. ca. 1760 in County Donegal, Ireland; d. in Virginia Sept. 17, 1828). Rev. Boggs was ordained in 1783, became a priest in 1789, and became Rector of Berkeley Parish in Spotsylvania County in 1789 where he served for 39 years, until his death. He did clerical duty throughout the Piedmont region. Hayden notes the following on Ann:

Mrs. Ann Holladay Boggs, when young and before becoming large and fleshy, is represented to have been fair and pretty. Her husband, with a true Hibernian glow of admiration, described her first appearance to him as being "like the morning star". She was an amiable and estimable women, much respected and beloved in her family and neighborhood, and a member of St. John's Church, Berkeley Parish. The house of worship, now dilapidated, stands on land that was part of her farm, within a mile of "Livingston", her former residence, where she died.

1. BOGGS, Lewis Alexander. Born at "Livingston" Dec. 27, 1811; died July 15, 1880. Married 1) Sept. 29, 1831, Eliza Hart; 2) Feb. 15, 1837, Mary Ann Scott; 3) May 5, 1841, Elizabeth Rawlings, daughter of Benjamin and Clara Rawlings.
   a. BOGGS, Mary Jane. By first marriage. Died July 3, 1861. Married Dec. 21, 1853, Henry Thompson Holladay, son of Lewis L. Holladay. He married 2) in 1865 Frances Walker Porter.
      1) HOLLADAY, Eliza Hart. By first marriage.
      2) HOLLADAY, Julia. By second marriage.
      3) HOLLADAY, James Porter.
      4) HOLLADAY, Lewis.
      5) HOLLADAY, Mary Crump.
      6) HOLLADAY, Helen Wallace.
      7) HOLLADAY, Henry T.
      8) HOLLADAY, Fannie.
      9) HOLLADAY, Nannie.

      In the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives is an article by Mary Jane titled "The Journals of Mary Jane Boggs Holladay 1851-1861" which gives an excellent insight into life and travel in those days.
   b. BOGGS, Eliza Hart. By second marriage. Born Mar. 3, 1839. Died Sept. 28, 1879. Married May 1, 1861, Valentine Johnson, and had Mary, Alfred, Lewis, Hanson, Scott Mason, and Livingston.
   c. BOGGS, Clara Lawrence. By third marriage, born Apr. 12, 1847. Married Feb. 6, 1872, James L. Rawlings, and had Louise Livingston.
   d. BOGGS, Ann Holladay. Born May 27, 1849.
   e. BOGGS, Bettie Lewis. Born May 11, 1851.
   f. BOGGS, Hugh Livingston. Born June 12, 1853.
   g. BOGGS, Lewis Alexander. Born Aug. 21, 1856. Married June 27, 1878, Fannie C. Wallace, and had Margaret Elizabeth and Lewis Alexander Boggs.
   h. BOGGS, Waller Edward. Born Dec. 23, 1858. Married Dec. 6, 1883, Olive Peck.

B. HOLLADAY, Waller. Born Aug. 17, 1776 at "Bellefonte"; died of pleurisy at his seat, "Prospect Hill", ten miles west of Bellefonte and a mile west of Holladay, Aug. 27, 1860. Married Huldah Fontaine Lewis (b. at "Belair" Feb. 4, 1781; d. Oct. 25, 1863) daughter of Col. Zachary and Ann Overton (Terrill) Lewis, on Sept. 22, 1802. She was a sister of John Lewis, the teacher who ran the school "Llangollen" adjoining "Bel Air", and named after a town in northern Wales.

Waller was admitted to the bar on June 12, 1801. He had scholarly tastes and as a poet wrote "The Boy and the Butterfly". He translated the *Odes of Horace*. Among his friends were Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, and John Randolph. He was a member of the Virginia Assembly in 1819, and served as Presidential elector in 1836 and 1840. Hayden gives a long eulogy on Waller, excerpts of which follow:

Previously possessed of limited means, he was enabled by the affection of his half-brother, Gen. Lewis Littlepage, who made him his principal heir, to resign the practice of law, in which he had been engaged only twelve months before the death of his brother, and to purchase the tract of land in the western part of Spotsylvania, between the main branches of the North Anna River, on which he built, and resided henceforward. This land, which had been much impoverished . . . by previously bad cultivation and neglect, he restored to remunerative fertility by measures for the improvement of the soil, which he was the first to introduce in that part of the country where he lived, the use of red clover and gypsum, in addition to the manure and litter of crops raised on the farm, in connection with systematic culture and judicious rotation of crops. . . The increase of his fortune made no change in his habits or tastes. Differing widely from his brilliant half-brother, who found a place for his talents in the arena of European politics, diplomacy, and military action, he was less attracted by the prospects of a professional life than the employments of a private one. . . Waller Holladay was six feet nearly in height, his frame large and vigorous, his features strongly marked and grave, but intelligent and expressive of his kindly nature. . . An attentive observer of nature and of society, imbued with the love of knowledge, a diligent and thoughtful reader, endowed with sight that never failed from age, and with a retentive memory, he gathered much during a long life from the fields of observation and general literary research. He was an excellent man of business; well versed in its processes; possessing good judgment; diligent, punctual, accurate, reliable. . . Without undue exertion to make money, his property of every kind increased in value. . . As a husband, father and master, friend, neighbor and citizen, he was loved and honored. He ordered well his household and dependents, and if among his children and servants, who revered him, a desire to question his personal authority was ever entertained, it is not known to have been expressed. . . The healthful amusements and invigorating exercises of his youth and early manhood, had been enjoyed without being tainted by dissipation, and they were succeeded by the habit of walking every day. . . He said late in life that his walk for exercise alone, if connected in one line, would more than suffice to girdle the earth. . . The hour in his house for retiring was nine o'clock, and he rose at daybreak. He was regular and temperate in eating, took stimulants rarely, and only when he judged them to be needed or beneficial. After having used tobacco injuriously, as he thought, in quantity, he reduced it, and kept it to a minimum, of which another – chewer – said that it was just enough to tantalize a man. His self-control and steadiness of purpose occasioned the remark, by one who knew him as a young man and as an old one, "he can pursue one line of conduct marked out with more undeviating tenacity than any other man I ever saw". . . In him were associated . . . an integrity, firmness, and modesty that are worthy of the respect of his descendants. In the course of remarks which were designed only for a brother's ear, his son Alexander said of him after his death: "He was in some respects a remarkable man. In an association of twenty years with some of the foremost men of this country I have met with no one man who possessed so large and varied a fund of useful and well digested information . . . He was a man of great native dignity of character, and a man of genius."

A word needs to be said about Prospect Hill, a lovely old house which we have visited several times. Even today it is surrounded by some of the largest boxwoods in the area, and even though it is in need of repairs it stands as a monument to the genius of Waller Holladay, its creator. Built about 1812 on the 2000 acre farm situated about 10 miles west of Bellefonte, Prospect Hill had as its contractor Spotswood Dabney Crenshaw. The weather boarding and much of the lumber were sawed in what was called a "pit saw". It was reported that this was the largest house that Mr. Crenshaw had built to date, and that the night before the roof was raised he was too nervous to sleep, and walked the floor all night! All the large beams in the house were hand hewn, and the bricks were made of clay on the place. The six fireplaces have decorative hand-made mantels. This two-story house is one of simple beauty and of enduring interest and charm.

While the house was under construction Waller commuted back and forth to Bellefonte. On one Saturday, as he was delivering the payroll, two thieves lay in wait at the crossing of a stream, and but for the alertness of his horse Waller would have been robbed.

During the Civil War Sheridan and Sherman camped in and near the place, and while destroying crops and animals did little damage to the house except to break every lock in search of money, and to take all the brass handles. Not a man was at the house during these raids and the ladies had to fend for themselves. Once they had to protect the Negro women from the marauders who had come to free the slaves!

Since 1969 Prospect Hill has become the property of various grandchildren of John Waller Holladay: Mary Jane Holladay; Mrs. Henry Sharp; Mrs. George Bryan, Jr.; Joseph Edens, Jr., and Dr. John Alexander, Jr.

Waller and Huldah were buried at Prospect Hill Cemetery with the rites of the Episcopal Church, though Waller was not a member of it. His marker states that he was "farmer, scholar, lawyer, legislator."

Waller and Huldah were blessed with a large family, listed below.

1. HOLLADAY, Lewis Littlepage, M. D. Born at Bellefonte August 16, 1803; died 1869. He married 1) on November 8, 1827, Jean Thompson, daughter of Henry and Rebecca Thompson of Chambersburg, Pa; 2) in 1864 Mary Elizabeth (Willis) Garnett, widow of Rev. John O. Garnett. He was educated at William and Mary College 1822-23; studied medicine with Dr. Richmond Lewis; graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1825; practiced in Spotsylvania County for 20 years, until 1844, when he moved to Orange County and settled near Clarke's Mountain on the Rapidan River, where he died. He was a Presbyterian at Fredericksburg and was an Elder in the Church in Orange. Hayden wrote the following eulogy:

> *He was highly respected by all who knew him. His sound judgment, agreeable manners, and excellent Christian character made him an acceptable companion in every society. He was remarkable for his genial temper, his forbearance and gentleness in regard to the faults of others, and his unostentatious piety. He was fond of reading and delighted in scientific studies, and his mechanical genius was noted and consulted among his friends. He was a liberal contributor to the support of the Gospel, and took great interest in the Church Judicature, and would subject himself to much personal inconvenience rather than disappoint his bretheren in the sessional meetings. His public prayers were brief and pointed. In a word he was a man of strictest integrity, ruling well his own household. Honored among his neighbors, and greatly beloved, his death has sadly affected the interests of the Church, and as a session we sincerely deplore his loss (Acts of Orange Session).*

   a. HOLLADAY, Henry Thompson. Born Aug. 16, 1828. Married 1) Dec. 21, 1853, Mary Jane Boggs; 2) May 3, 1865, Frances Porter. He was a Judge.
      1) HOLLADAY, Eliza Hart. Born Nov. 5, 1855; died in Orange County Mar. 25, 1859.
   b. HOLLADAY, Waller Lewis. Born Mar. 23, 1830. Married 1) Elizabeth Kelley Taliaferro; 2) Mary Isabelle Henderson.
      1) HOLLADAY, William Henderson.
      2) HOLLADAY, Lewis Littlepage.
      3) HOLLADAY, Henrietta.
      4) HOLLADAY, James Minor.
      5) HOLLADAY, Elizabeth.
      6) HOLLADAY, Waller.
      7) HOLLADAY, Alexander.
   c. HOLLADAY, Lewis Littlepage. Born Feb. 23, 1833; died July 23, 1891. Married Nannie Morton. Graduate of University of Virginia in law, 1854. Professor of Physical Science at Hampden-Sidney College, and curator of Clerk of the Faculty. Richard McIlwaine wrote a memorium to him in the Hampden-Sidney Magazine, Vol. IX, No. 8, April 1892, pp. 211-218.
      1) HOLLADAY, Morton. He was a physician.
      2) HOLLADAY, Mary Littlepage.
   d. HOLLADAY, John Addison. Born June 9, 1834; died Sept. 27, 1856.
   e. HOLLADAY, Huldah Lewis. Born April 12, 1837. Married George Peyton.
      1) PEYTON, William.
   f. HOLLADAY, Rebecca Ann. Born 1839. Married Garnett Willis.
      1) WILLIS, Henry Garnett.
      2) WILLIS, Gordon.

g. HOLLADAY, John Zachary. Married Mary Dupuy.
   1) HOLLADAY, John Z.
   2) HOLLADAY, Littlepage.
   3) HOLLADAY, Jean.
   4) HOLLADAY, Dupuy.
   5) HOLLADAY, Edwin.

2. HOLLADAY, Rev. Albert Lewis. Born April 17, 1805; died in Albemarle County October 18, 1856. He married October 30, 1836, Ann Yancey Minor (b. April 10, 1812; d. May 5, 1877), daughter of James Minor of Albemarle County. His obituary in the *Central Presbyterian* in 1856 carried the following (quoted from Hayden):

> *In the year 1826 he entered the University of Virginia where he received in 1827 the degree of M. A. One of his classmates says that he never knew Albert Holladay to leave his lecture room without as thorough knowledge of the lesson as the Professor. . . In 1827 he went to Richmond, where he spent two years as teacher in a classical school. Here he became a member of the First Presbyterian Church. . . In 1831 he went to Charlottesville and taught for a year. In 1832 he was elected Professor of Ancient Languages in Hampden-Sidney College, and served for two years. . . Here he decided it was his duty to study theology, and entering Union Seminary completed his theological course. His eminent piety, his profound general scholarship . . pointed him out as one especially adapted to the work of foreign missions. He accordingly became a Missionary in Persia in the beautiful valley of Lake Oroomiah. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the Syriac and preached in it for five years. He also preached in the Turkish language. He remained in Persia nine years, when the health of his family made it his duty to return to America, where he landed in 1846. Thence he engaged as a teacher and preacher in the family of Gen. Cocke of Fluvanna. Thence he was called to the pastoral charge of the united congregations of Bethel and South Plains in Albemarle, where he served faithfully until his death.*

   He and Ann are buried at "Prospect Hill".
   a. HOLLADAY, Catherine. Born in Persia in 1838; died young.
   b. HOLLADAY, Waller. Born in Persia in 1840. Married his cousin Kate Emerson. Graduated University of Virginia with B. Sc. in 1871. Was in 59th Va. Infantry in CSA. After the war he taught in Norwood School, Nelson County, and then became principal of a Select School at 1285 Broadway, New York.
   c. HOLLADAY, James Minor. Born in Persia June 23, 1841. Attended University of Virginia. Killed in the Civil War in 1863. Buried at Prospect Hill.
   d. HOLLADAY, Albert Lewis. Born in Persia in 1844. Married June 24, 1873, Nannie Eastham. Educated at University of Virginia. Entered CSA in 1861 and served until 1865. Taught school and farmed near Charlottesville.
   e. HOLLADAY, William Armstrong. Born in Virginia. Married Oct. 29, 1886, Margaret Miller. Too young for CSA.
   f. HOLLADAY, Alberta. Born in Virginia Dec. 21, 1856; died Feb. 2, 1911. Buried at Prospect Hill.

3. HOLLADAY, John Zachary. Born at Prospect Hill December 13, 1806; died Scottsville, Va., Oct. 12, 1842. He married May 19, 1836, Julia Ann Minor, daughter of Dr. James and Mary (Watson) Minor of Louisa County. He once owned "Sunning Hill" there. At the age of 36 he contracted fever from an epidemic and died in the home of a friend in Scottsville in Albemarle County. He had gone there to help friends. The Charlottesville *Advocate* paid tribute to him: *"The deceased was a young man whose position in life, fine abilities, and high moral excellence opened for him a wide field of usefulness. As a lawyer he was destined to high fame. . . Representing the county of Louisa in the Legislature of Virginia he was the most prominent member of his party in debate. . . Few men were ever as much esteemed – no man was more loved by his family. . . The soft light that he shed around it was genial, as the brilliance of his public career had been splendid. . . May Providence temper the wind to the shorn lamb. . . He died the victim of his amiable sympathy. Noble spirit, light be the turf upon thy grave."*

His will is found on pages 541-542 of *Louisa Will Book 1839.*

a. HOLLADAY, Mary Minor. Married Sept. 7, 1855, Rev. James Allen Latane (b. in Essex Co. 1831), descendant of Henry, William, John, and Lewis Latane. He graduated from University of Virginia in 1853, Va. Theological Seminary in 1856. Was Bishop in Episcopal Church.

b. HOLLADAY, Nannie. Married Nov. 11, 1858, Wilson C. N. Randolph, a surgeon in the CSA.

c. HOLLADAY, Sarah Watson. Married April 19, 1860, Maj. Thomas Henry Johnston of CSA, born in Botetourt Co.

4. HOLLADAY, Ann Elizabeth. Born February 25, 1808; died December, 1853. Married May 23, 1833, William Quarles Poindexter, M. D., of Mississippi, a nephew of Gov. Poindexter of Mississippi.

a. POINDEXTER, William Green. Born June 9, 1835. Captain in CSA.

b. POINDEXTER, Waller.

c. POINDEXTER, Jane Frances Lewis. No issue.

d. POINDEXTER, Louisa. Unmarried.

5. HOLLADAY, Waller Lewis. Born at Prospect Hill Oct. 22, 1809; died Dec. 11, 1873. Buried at Prospect Hill. Married June 14, 1849, Emily Mansfield (b. Dec. 11, 1827; d. July 8, 1866) daughter of John George and Mary Bush Streit Mansfield.

a. HOLLADAY, John Mansfield. Born April 25, 1850; d. Sept. 24, 1921. Married Sept. 2, 1874, Elizabeth Lee Wright (b. Mar. 18, 1855; d. Jan. 19, 1927) daughter of Henry Wright of Spotsylvania County. John graduated in law at University of Virginia in 1869. He was also a farmer, civil engineer, mill owner, and superintendent of Spotsylvania County school 1887. Both buried at Prospect Hill.

1) HOLLADAY, Emily Gertrude. Born Aug. 22, 1875.

2) HOLLADAY, Brian. Born Oct. 12, 1876.

3) HOLLADAY, Julia Randolph. Born June 26, 1878.

4) HOLLADAY, Mary Virginia. Born Sept. 18, 1880. Married Jessie V. Alexander. Buried at Prospect Hill.

5) HOLLADAY, Susan Elizabeth. Born May 1, 1884.

b. HOLLADAY, Hon. Addison Lewis. Born Nov. 20, 1851; d. ____. Married Jan. 17, 1877, Sally B. Gwathmey (b. Apr. 18, 1855), only child of Charles B. Gwathmey. Addison graduated in law at Richmond College in 1873. Practiced in Richmond. Was judge of Chancery Court of Richmond 1883-89.

1) HOLLADAY, Caroline Gwathmey. Born Sept. 23, 1879.

c. HOLLADAY, Henry Milton. Born July 10, 1855. Graduated Blacksburg Agriculture College 1876. Studied law at University of Virginia 1877-78. Died July 9, 1940. Buried at Pros pect Hill.

d. HOLLADAY, Ann Elizabeth. Born July 14, 1857. Died Nov. 19, 1939. Buried at Prospect Hill.

e. HOLLADAY, Mary Christian. Born Dec. 23, 1860. Died June 10, 1933. Buried at Prospect Hill.

6. HOLLADAY, Hon. Alexander Richmond. Born at Prospect Hill Sept. 18, 1811; died at Richmond Jan. 29, 1877. Buried at Prospect Hill. Married Sept. 7, 1837, Patsy Quarles Poindexter, daughter of Judge William G. Poindexter. He was a student of John Lewis in the famous Llangollen School in Spotylvania. Graduated at University of Virginia in 1836. First practiced law in Spotsylvania, then in Richmond with his son Alexander Q. in the firm of Holladay, White and Holladay. Elected to U.S. Congress 1849-53. Was President of Board of Public Works of Richmond 1857-61. On Feb. 3, 1877, the Richmond Bar met to deplore the loss

> *of our deceased brother who exhibited not merely at the bar, but in many public stations of trust and honor, those qualities which at once won for him the confidence, admiration, and affection of his countrymen; he was singularly gentle and affectionate, and at the bar a model of courtesy, suavity, and candor, seeming incapable of any attempt at deception, or even indescretion, acting always with truth as his polar star, quickly apprehending, with his clear, vigorous, logical mind, the points involved.*

a. HOLLADAY, Alexander Quarles. Born 1839; died 1909. Married April 17, 1861, Virginia Randolph Bolling of Goochland. He attended University of Virginia 1857-58, and a university in Germany. Served as Colonel in CSA (Va. 19th Regiment) 1861-65. Served as Virginia Senator from Richmond where he was a lawyer in the firm with his father. On the campus of North Carolina State University in Raleigh is a handsome building named Holladay Hall, now largely used for administrative offices, including the Presidency. In the entrance hallway is a plaque with the following inscription:

Holladay Hall

Dedicated to the Memory of Alexander Quarles Holladay 1839-1909, First President of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts 1889-1899. Distinguished Educator and Leader, President of Stonewall Jackson Institute, President of Florida Agricultural College, Colonel in the Confederate Army, Native of Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

Alexander had a deep interest in family history, and his treatise on it is quoted several times in this book.

1) HOLLADAY, Mary Stuart. Born 1862. Married Peyton H. Hoge.
2) HOLLADAY, William Waller. Born 1864. Died 1940.
3) HOLLADAY, Julia Cabell. Born 1869. Married James M. Pickell.
4) HOLLADAY, Alexander Randolph. Born at "Bolling Island", Goochland, Mar. 12, 1870. No marriage known. Educated in Richmond and Abingdon. Was a banker and collector of books. Retired to Virginia Beach where he died. His will, dated Dec. 19, 1947, names sisters Mrs. Julia Pickell of Raleigh, N. C., and Mrs. Mary S. Hoge of Louisville, Ky.; various nieces, and nephew Alexander R. Holladay II of Greenville, Delaware. (*Princess Ann County Will Book 13,* p. 328).
5) HOLLADAY, Charles Bolling. Born 1873. Married Emma Louise Swift.

b. HOLLADAY, Frances A. Married 1) Col. Samuel Bayley of CSA; 2) William Walker M. D., of Dover Mills, Va.
c. HOLLADAY, William Waller.
d. HOLLADAY, Jennie Lewis. Married William Wood of Albemarle.
e. HOLLADAY, Rose. Married Charles Schafer.

7. HOLLADAY, Henry Addison. Born Sept. 18, 1811 (twin to Alexander Richmond); died June 18, 1872. Buried at Prospect Hill. Married May 14, 1846, Mary F. (Jenkins) Calvert, widow of Edward Calvert. He was educated in the John Lewis school known as Llangollen in Spotsylvania County. He was a farmer and member of the Baptist Church.
   a. HOLLADAY, Edward Henry. Born July 29, 1847. Died in CSA Feb. 26, 1865. Member Co. H. 2nd Battalion Va. Reserves.
   b. HOLLADAY, Katherine Littlepage. Born Dec. 11, 1849; died July 13, 1923. Buried at Prospect Hill. Married Feb. 14, 1867, Richard Moncure Conway.
   c. HOLLADAY, Benjamin Lewis. Born Nov. 1, 1855; died at "Woodside" Feb. 28, 1888. Married Ida M. Jennings.
      1) HOLLADAY, Mary Augusta. Born Aug. 3, 1879.
      2) HOLLADAY, James Minor. Born Aug. 3, 1881.
      3) HOLLADAY, William Edward. Born Oct. 9, 1883.
      4) HOLLADAY, Francis J. Born Mar. 3, 1886.
8. HOLLADAY, Huldah Lewis. Born April 23, 1814. Died May 26, 1891. Unmarried. Buried at Prospect Hill.
9. HOLLADAY, Eliza Lewis. Born October 12, 1816. Died Dec. 3, 1878. Unmarried. Buried at Prospect Hill.
10. HOLLADAY, Mary Waller. Born September 22, 1818. Unmarried. Buried at Prospect Hill.
11. HOLLADAY, Frances Ann. Born January 3, 1821. Died June 14, 1878. Unmarried. Buried at Prospect Hill.

12. HOLLADAY, James Minor. Born at Prospect Hill May 9, 1823; died May 19, 1891. Married Jan. 22, 1861, Lucy Daniel Lewis (b. Dec. 15, 1826; d. Oct. 31, 1905), daughter of John and Jean Wood (Daniel) Lewis. He was educated at the University of Virginia, which he entered in 1844. He owned Prospect Hill. Through his kindness Hayden received much of the material in his book referenced so much here. He was in the Company of Capt. Benjamin Rawlings during the Civil War, was imprisoned at Pt. Lookout, until the end of the war. During the war he also served on a Board to supply clothes to the CSA army. He was named for the Minor family who lived in nearby "Sunning Hill" on Rt. 522 in Louisa County (see Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives in Nashville for article by N. T. Baker on "Sunning Hill," under Louisa County.)
    a. HOLLADAY, Louise Richmond. Born July 15, 1862. She died May 29, 1930. Buried at Prospect Hill. She was unmarried.
    b. HOLLADAY, John Waller. Born Oct. 7, 1864. Died in Villa Rica, Ga., Mar. 14, 1914. On Nov. 5, 1890, married at Kirk O'Cliff Presbyterian Church Mary Caroline ("Tannie") Harris (b. Dec. 31, 1866; d. Nov. 13, 1942), daughter of Abner Nelson and Martha Victoria Harris. Lived and buried at Prospect Hill.
        1) HOLLADAY, infa nt son. Born July 12, 1891. Died July 25, 1891.
        2) HOLLADAY, Mary Caroline. Born Dec. 10, 1893, at Prospect Hill. Died Nov. 13, 1969, in Richmond. On Nov. 15, 1919, married in Richmond Percy HOLLADAY (b. Sept. 28, 1890; d. Dec. 7, 1966 in Richmond), son of William Henderson and Affie Yerby Holladay. Both are buried at Prospect Hill. Percy was an oil distributor.
        3) HOLLADAY, Lucy Nelson. Born May 4, 1895, at Prospect Hill. Died Mr. 3, 1969. "Nell" is buried at Prospect Hill. Married June 26, 1927, in Chicago, Alfred Charles BOAND (b. April 18, 1900), son of Francis W. and Louisa E. Boand of Fulton, Mo. Nell was author of *Lewis Littlepage*, published by Whittet and Shepperson of Richmond in 1970. No children. Alfred taught school in Chicago.
        4) HOLLADAY, Victoria Minor. Born Dec. 14, 1896, at Prospect Hill. Married June 19, 1923, in Richmond, John Macmillan ALEXANDER (b. Oct. 31, 1891, in Jackson, Miss.; d. Aug. 7, 1957, in Atlanta), son of Charlton Henry and Matilda Alexander of Jackson. "Vicky" lives in Atlanta and has kindly provided this information on her branch of the family. John was a Presbyterian minister.
            a) ALEXANDER, Victoria Holladay. Born May 21, 1925, in Columbia, Mo. Married Mar. 16, 1957, in Atlanta, Henry SHARP, Jr. (b. Oct. 14, 1923), son of Henry and Jessie Kerr Sharp of Nashville. Professor of Math at Emory.
                1)) SHARP, Henry Kerr. Born July 4, 1959, in Atlanta.
                2)) SHARP, Margaret Lewis ("Peggy"). Born May 13, 1961, in Atlanta.
            b) ALEXANDER, Matilda Caroline. Born June 9, 1927, in Columbia, Mo. Married Nov. 14, 1953, in Atlanta, George Ward BRYAN, Jr. (b. July 31, 1925), son of George W. and Florence Wilkes Bryan of Greenwood, Fla. George is a lawyer.
                1)) BRYAN, Josh Alexander.
                2)) BRYAN, Clay Hamilton. Twin to "Alec", born April 10, 1955, in Atlanta.
                3)) BRYAN, Wilkes Holladay. Born May 20, 1959, in Atlanta.
            c) ALEXANDER, Dr. John Macmillan, Jr. Born Aug. 17, 1931, in Columbia, Mo. Married Aug. 1, 1953, in Princeton, Ky., Betty Jo Linton (b. April 18, 1930) daughter of Frank Terry Linton, M.D., and wife Esther L. Linton, of Princeton. John (Ph.D. from M.I.T.) is Professor of Chemistry at New York State University, Stony Brook (1978).
                1)) ALEXANDER, Mary Jo. Born Feb. 20, 1955, in Boston, Mass.
                2)) ALEXANDER, John Macmillan, III. Born Mar. 20, 1956, in Boston.
                3)) ALEXANDER, Frank Linton. Born Dec. 22, 1957, in Berkeley, Cal.
                4)) ALEXANDER, James Holladay. Born Nov. 12, 1961, in Walnut Creek, Cal.

5) HOLLADAY, Huldah Fontain Lewis. Born April 14, 1898, at Prospect Hill. Died June 11, 1977. On June 15, 1920, married in Richmond, Joseph Cook EDENS (b. Dec. 3, 1896, in Hillsboro, Texas; d. Nov. 12, 1970, at "Hilton Farm" in Madison County, Va.), son of Edward Henry and Grace Griffin Edens. Huldah and Joseph are buried at Prospect Hill. Joseph was a farmer and in loan business.
   a) EDENS, Huldah Holladay. Born June 18, 1923, in Richmond. Died Mar. 14, 1965, in Shreveport, La., and buried in La. On Dec. 28, 1946, married Thomas Haller JACKSON (b. Jan. 7, 1924), son of Thomas H. and Helen Hutchinson Jackson.
      1)) JACKSON, Louise Richmond. Born Sept. 28, 1949, in Shreveport, La.
      2)) JACKSON, Thomas Haller, III. Born Oct. 8, 1951, in Shreveport, La.
      3)) JACKSON, Robert Hutchinson. Born Aug. 8, 1956, in Shreveport.
   b) EDENS, Joseph Cook, Jr. Born June 21, 1928, in Richmond. Married Sept. 22, 1956, in Gordonsville, Va., Hazle Jaffray Woodriff, daughter of John and Ellen Chapman Woodriff.
      1)) EDENS, Jaffray Louise. Born June 23, 1958.
      2)) EDENS, Joseph Cook, III. Born June 30, 1960.
      3)) EDENS, Edward Henry. born Oct. 9, 1962.
6) HOLLADAY, Virginia Waller. Born at Prospect Hill Sept. 3, 1899. Died May 8, 1951, in Chattanooga, Tenn. She was unmarried. Missionary to Africa 1927-51.
7) HOLLADAY, James Minor. Born Dec. 20, 1908, at Prospect Hill. Died Nov. 13, 1957, in Orangeburg, S. C. Married 1) on Aug. 17, 1935, Josephine Boone of Lumberton, N. C., who died March, 1943; 2) on April 4, 1946, at Montreat, N. C., Mary Ruth Cooper (b. Jan. 20, 1912, daughter of Jennie Mae Dunn and Samuel R. Cooper of Mullins, S. C.) James was an insurance Salesman.
   a) HOLLADAY, Mary Jane. Born Mar. 22, 1947, in Atlanta.

c. HOLLADAY, James Minor. Died at age 18 months. Buried at Prospect Hill.

13. HOLLADAY, Virginia Watson. Born Aug. 29, 1820. Died May 2, 1888. Buried at Prospect Hill.

III. JAMES HOLLADAY (third son of Joseph)

Born Jan. 15, 1753; died Feb. 25, 1823. Will probated April 8, 1823. He was a Captain in the Revolution. Married 1) Mary Ann Lewis; 2) Sophia Sandidge.

A. HOLLADAY, Lewis. Born October 24, 1776.
   1. HOLLADAY, James L.
   2. HOLLADAY, Polly B.
B. HOLLADAY, Austin.
C. HOLLADAY, Ann. Born Sept. 4, 1785.
D. HOLLADAY, Sophia. Married _____ Schooler.
E. HOLLADAY, Eliza L. Born July 25, 1787.

IV. JEMIMA HOLLADAY

Born May 29, 1754. Married Isaac GRAVES reportedly of Newbern, N. C., and later of Orange Co., Va. Jemima was his third wife.

A. GRAVES, Lewis. Married Fanny, daughter of Richard White.
B. GRAVES, Edward.
C. GRAVES, Ann. Married Benjamin Cason.
D. GRAVES, Jemima.
E. GRAVES, Winifred. Married Spotswood Dabney Crenshaw of Richmond and had eight children. He died in 1876 and was succeeded in the milling business by son Joseph Holladay Crenshaw of "Berkeley" at Harrison's Landing, and Capt. William Graves Crenshaw.

V. BETTY HOLLADAY

Born May 20, 1755. Married her first cousin Ben Rawlings Dec. 25, 1785.

VI. JOSEPH HOLLADAY

Born Dec. 30, 1756; died Feb. 1814. Married 1) Jan. 11, 1787, Agnes, daughter of Benjamin Holladay his uncle; 2) Mary Ann _____ . Joseph enlisted in Capt. George Stubblefield's Co. in 1776. As related by Hayden, in a letter from him to his father on June 12, 1777, he says: "I have been a serjeant ever since I came out here. There is thirty odd dead in our company. I hear that Capt. Stubblefield has got a very bad name, but I can't say but that he has always used us well." His will, dated Feb. 15, 1814, and probated at Spotsylvania Mar. 7, 1814, names his wife Mary Ann, son Edward, daughters Agnes Landrom, Nancy Boggs, and Elizabeth. He appointed his brother William as executor. Joseph should not be confused with Joseph of Orange County who died there in 1770 (see Chapter 3) or with Joseph the son of Benjamin (L-256).

VII. WINIFRED HOLLADAY

Born Sept. 24, 1758. Not to be confused with the wife of Joseph Holladay, son of Capt. William (K-260; see Chapter 3), who married Samuel Estes in Orange County.

VIII. STEPHEN HOLLADAY

The eighth child of Joseph and Betty Holladay, Stephen was born in Spotsylvania County on Sept. 8, 1760, and was baptized Oct. 5, 1760. As a soldier in the Revolution he gave such a detailed account of his service which also relates to his brothers that it is given here in full:

State of Kentucky
Clarke County

On this 12th day of February 1834 personally appeared before me Edmund Hockaday one of the Judges of the Court of Clarke County Steven Holladay, a resident of Clarke County and State of Kentucky aged seventy three years past who being first duly sworn according to law doth on his oath make the following declaration in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress passed June 7th 1832.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated.

The first tour he served was in a volunteer company commanded by Captain John Craig. The Company was raised in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, where he resided at the time he volunteered and joined said company. He was a private and volunteered to serve three months or longer if found necessary. He is not now able to state with certainty after so long a lapse of time the exact period when he joined said company and served in it. The best of his recollection is however that it was in the month of August either the year 1778 or 1779 he is not certain which year. The said company rendezvoused at New Market. It was then marched to old Williamsburg, and drew its arms at the grove near that place where said company was stationed. The company remained there some time, and was marched and countermarched in that neighborhood until its services not being longer required it was discharged in the month of October by a certain Col. Hickman, whether a regular or a militia officer he cannot say. He got no written discharge. His service during that tour to the best of his recollection was at least two months. He has no recollection of said company joining any other part of the Army.

The next tour he served, he was drafter as a militia man. He still resided in Spotsylvania County Virginia. He was a private in a company of militia raised in said county and commanded by Captain Harry Stubblefield. He entered the service in the month of September 1780 as well as he now recollects. Said company to which he belonged was marched down below Richmond to a place called Cabin Point and from there to Old Petersburgh and shortly afterwards the company was dismissed. He got no written discharge. His service that tour was at least three months. He states that his memory has become very deficient and he is not able to recollect the name of the Colonel who commanded the Regiment to which he belonged, nor any of the officers except those belonging to his own company.

The third tour he served was in the Spring of the year 1781. He was again drafted as a milita man as well as he recollects in the month of April. He still resided in Spotsylvania, Virginia. The Captain who

commanded his company did not live in his neighborhood but was a stranger and although he seems ready to utter his name he cannot recollect it for his life. He must again observe that old age and informity have very much impaired his recollections. Said Company was marched near Richmond and joined the Army under the Marquis La Fayette. He was with La Fayette during his retreat, and they retreated and passed a place called Scotch Town and from there across Pamunkey River at a place called Davenport's Ford, and from there past Mataponi Church in Spotsylvania County. and on to the Racoon Ford, and between that place and a place called Bevan Bridges, a junction was formed with the Army under General Wayne. The British then commenced a retreat and the American Army under the Marquis and General Wayne followed them. He was discharged about twenty-five miles from Old Williamsburg where the American Army had halted for a while. He does not recollect the names of any of the officers in the army during said time except those he has named, he did not get a written discharge, if he did he has lost it. It was in July when he was discharged, having served that tour at least three months.

The fourth and last tour he served, he was again drafted as a militia man in a company of militia commanded by his brother Captain Lewis Holladay, which company was also raised in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. He entered the service in said company at Williamsburg, and his company then joined a regiment commanded by Col. Marrywether. His Major was called Hardeman. He was then marched on to Little York, to the seige of Cornwallis, and assisted at said siege until the surrender of the British Army. He was then engaged in guarding the British prisoners to Fredericksburgh. The Army at said siege was commanded by General Washington. His company was stationed on the York side. He has no recollection of any of the regular officers by name unless it be Col. Dark, who he believes was a regular. His company was with the militia and he was mostly among them. He served during that tour at least three months, and it was late in the month of November when he was discharged, after having performed said duty in guarding the prisoners. His whole service as herein detailed in the Revolutionary War was at least eleven months and perhaps a little upwards, as a private.

He states that he was born in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, on the 8th day of September 1760. He has a record of his age taken from one made by his father in a large Bible, which was kept by his brother James Holliday in his lifetime, after his father's death. He lived in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, in all the time of the Revolutionary War, and continued to live in that state until the year 1788 when he moved into the State of Kentucky, and since the year 1790 has been living where he at present resides in Clarke County. He states that he has no documentary evidence to prove his service, and that he knows of no person living by whom he can prove his services, or whose testimony he can procure who can testify to his service, He had five brothers in the Army of the United States during the Revolutionary War, three of them were with him at the Siege of Cornwallis, but they are all dead.

He states that he is known in his neighborhood to Col. Thomas C. Green, Richard Hickman, Patrick Laferre, William Webb, General William Pruit, John Morton, Reverend John Morton, Reverend John Alexander, Linchfield Burbridge, and others who can all testify as to his character for veracity, and their belief of his services as a soldier of the Revolution. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present, and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any State.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

Stephen Holladay [160]

The Holladay family should note with much interest that Stephen and three of his brothers were at the historic surrender of the British at Yorktown which gained independence for the United States. Not many families could claim so distinct an honor.

In 1783 Stephen married Anna Hickman, one of nine children of James and Hanna Lewis Hickman of Culpeper County.[161] James was born in Hanover County in 1724 and died in Clark County, Ky., in 1822. Hanna Lewis was born in Hanover County in 1722, and died in Clark County in 1822. She was the daughter, and one of eleven children, of David Lewis who was born in Hanover County in 1685 and died in Albemarle County in 1779. David was a son of John Lewis who was born in Wales about 1640 and died in Hanover County in 1726.

In about 1787 Stephen and Anna migrated to Boone's Creek, Ky., a part of Fayette County that was to become Clark County in 1792. From here Stephen wrote numerous letters to his father Joseph and brothers back in Virginia. Many of these are in the Holladay Collection in the Virginia Historical Society. On December 18, 1787, he wrote his father from Fayette County: "Inform you of traveling to this new country. . . Started off from Mr. Hickman's (Culpeper County) Oct. 25. Traveled new state road. Took us to Morgantown. Got here the 2nd of Dec., . . ." On July 21, 1788, he wrote: "Have a fine daughter born the 3rd of March which we call Jemima. She is very promising . . almost as heavy as Elliott. . . Received letters from brother Lewis, Benjamin, Joseph,

and John. . . Still hope brother William and Thomas can come up if you can. . . " On May 25, 1792, he wrote: "Smallpox has been very fatil (sic) in Kentucky".[162]

Stephen was a farmer described as "weighing about 220 pounds, with dark hair and hazel eyes." Anna died in Clark County in 1836, and Stephen died the following March. Their seven children were:

A. HOLLADAY, Elliott. The oldest child of Anna and Stephen, Elliott was born in 1786, probably in Virginia. In 1812 he volunteered at Winchester, Clark Co., Ky., to fight the Indians. He was a member of Maj. John Martin's company. After two days of hard fighting on the 18th and 22nd of January, 1813, he was taken prisoner at Winchester's defeat at the River Raisin. He suffered from cold and cruel treatment by the Indians, and finally had to give up his gun to them to save his own life. He was exchanged, and arrived home in April, 1813. In 1814 he married Rachel Johnson, whose parents were from Maryland. Elliott and Rachel were members of the Christian Church – he joined in 1810 and she in 1841. They moved to Pike County, Mo., about 1835. All of Elliott's eleven children were born in Kentucky except the youngest, Margaret Jemima. Elliott died in Pike County in 1869.

1. HOLLADAY, Eliza Ann. A member of the Christian Church. Married in 1836 to Samuel Crutcher, of Montgomery County, Mo. She died in 1847. –
   a. CRUTCHER, Elliot Waller.
   b. CRUTCHER, Obanion.
   c. CRUTCHER, James W.
2. HOLLADAY, Samuel Wilson. Born 1817. He was a farmer in Pike Co., Mo. Weighed 140 pounds, with black hair and black eyes.
3. HOLLADAY, Mary. Born 1819. Married Ambrose Crutcher, a cousin to Samuel.
   a. CRUTCHER, Elizabeth Ann.
   b. CRUTCHER, Sarah Frances. Married Mr. Wright, a house carpenter in Paris, Monroe Co., Mo.
   c. CRUTCHER, Rachel. Died young.
   d. CRUTCHER, Samuel W.
4. HOLLADAY, Sarah. Born 1821. Married in 1840 Harvey B. Pritchett, a farmer of Pike Co., Mo.
   a. PRITCHETT, Mary Ann.
   b. PRITCHETT, Edwin.
   c. PRITCHETT, Melissa.
   d. PRITCHETT, Eliza Ann.
   e. PRITCHETT, Samuel W.
   f. PRITCHETT' Christina.
5. HOLLADAY, Nancy. Born 1823. Married in 1843 to her cousin Braxton L. Hickman of Dewitt Co., Illinois. Braxton had a steam flour mill at Ashley, Pike Co., Mo.
   a. HICKMAN, Sarah Ann.
   b. HICKMAN, Marcellus.
   c. HICKMAN, Rodney.
   d. HICKMAN, Laura.
   e. HICKMAN, David.
6. HOLLADAY, Martha Jane. Born 1824. Married in 1846 Samuel N. Purse, a mechanic engaged in making grass and wheat cutters, carding machines, etc. He had a foundry at Ashley, Mo.
   a. PURSE, Irene.
   b. PURSE, Zachary Taylor.
   c. PURSE, Dolly.
7. HOLLADAY, Emily. Born 1825. Had dark hair and eyes. Married 1) William Cash in 1844, who died in 1852; 2) Elija J. Strother about 1855.
   a. CASH, Claudius.
   b. CASH, James E.
   c. CASH, daughter, died young.
   d. STROTHER, Ella.

8. HOLLADAY, James Waller. Born 1827; died in Cincinnati in 1852. He was five feet eleven, weighed 150 pounds, and had dark hair and eyes. He was a mechanic and metal worker, which he learned from Sam Purse.
9. HOLLADAY, Lewis . Born 1829. Was a farmer in Pike County.
10. HOLLADAY, Owen, Born 1832. At first he was a farmer, but went into merchandizing at Pike's Peak, Iowa.
11. HOLLADAY, Margaret Jemima. Born 1837 in Pike Co., Mo.

B. HOLLADAY, Jemima. Born in Clark County, Ky., Mar. 3, 1788. Married Elijah Harris in 1809. In a letter from her Uncle John Holladay to his brother Lewis in December, 1810, he related how Stephen felt that Harris was mistreating his daughter, and how Stephen tried to drive him away. A fight ensued in which Harris stabbed Stephen with a dirk. But Stephen, being portly, suffered little from the wound. Court suits followed, but came to an end when Jemima, who was subject to spasms, fell into a fire in 1812 and burned to death during a seizure. She was a beautiful and amiable girl who showed great sympathy for those in distress.[163]

1. HARRIS, Lucy. Born in 1810. Upon her mother's death, Lucy was reared by her grandmother Anna Holladay. She married Benjamin R. Waller, a carpenter who resided near Winchester, Ky. He moved to Cooper Co., Mo., in 1841. He sympathized with the South during the Civil War, and suffered much as a result.
   a. WALLER, Frances Ann. Married David Johnson, a lawyer from Ohio in 1851. Lived in Troy, Kan.
      1) JOHNSON, John Lee. Died young.
      2) JOHNSON, Benjamin Waller. Died young.
      3) JOHNSON, Waller Sheridan. Born 1853.
      4) JOHNSON, James Young. Born 1857.
      5) JOHNSON, Eliza Jane. Born 1862.
      6) JOHNSON, Laura. Born 1864.
   b. WALLER, Robert Edward . Born 1830. Married 1862 Anne E. Guthrie. Resided in Cooper Co., Mo.
      1) WALLER, John.
      2) WALLER, James.
   c. WALLER, Jemima E. Born 1832; died 1834.
   d. WALLER, Elizabeth. Died young.
   e. WALLER, Mary Jane. Born 1834. Married in 1857 Robert Parrish, merchant and farmer near Bell Air, Cooper Co., Mo.
      1) PARRISH, Louisa L.
      2) PARRISH, Margaret Jemima.
      3) PARRISH, Lucy Virginia.
      4) PARRISH, Benjamin Franklin.
   f. WALLER, John Adams. Born 1835. Was a teacher.
   g. WALLER, Lucy Harris. Born 1838. Was a teacher.
   h. WALLER, Jemima E. Born 1840; died 1860.
   i. WALLER, Benjamin Franklin. Born 1841. Was a teacher.
   j. WALLER, Elmira Louisa. She was a poetess.
   k. WALLER, Virginia. Born 1846.
   l. WALLER, James Harris. Born 1848.
   m. WALLER, Sarah Robinson. Born 1850.
   n. WALLER, William Pruett. Born 1852. At one time all these children lived in Cooper County, Mo.

C. HOLLADAY, James. Died single.

D. HOLLADAY, Joseph. Born in 1791. Married Sally Woolfolk. He died in Clarke Co., Ky., in 1855.
1. HOLLADAY, Milton F.
2. HOLLADAY, Betsy. Married C. Ferguson.
3. HOLLADAY, John.

4. HOLLADAY, Stephen.
5. HOLLADAY, Joseph.
6. HOLLADAY, Sally. Married John Mc Calla.
7. HOLLADAY, Benjamin F. A farmer living on his father's old place. Married A. E. Brown in 1855.
   a. HOLLADAY, Sarah Frances.
8. HOLLADAY, David.
9. HOLLADAY, Lewis. Married a Miss Brown.
10. HOLLADAY, Maria.

E. HOLLADAY, Lewis. Born in 1793; died in Clarke Co., Ky.
   1. HOLLADAY, Martha Ann. Married Samuel A. Woodford of Clark Co., Ky.
      a. WOODFORD, Mildred, Born 1842.
      b. WOODFORD, Elizabeth. Born 1846.
      c. WOODFORD, Mary. Born 1851.
      d. WOODFORD, Lewis. Born 1853.
      e. WOODFORD, Lucy. Born 1856.

F. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth. Born 1795; died 1833 in Fayette Co., Ky. Married John Huston.
   1. HUSTON, Nancy. Married James Hall of Bourbon Co., Ky.
      a. HALL, Elizabeth. Married Robert S. Taylor of Clarke Co., Ky.
         1) TAYLOR, Sally.
         2) TAYLOR, Annie, etc.

G. HOLLADAY, Waller. Born in 1797. Married in 1843 Sarah A. Dunahoo, widow of James H. Whittingdon. She had one son by Whittingdon named James. She died in 1852, age 31.
   1. HOLLADAY, Cordelia. Born 1844.
   2. HOLLADAY, Jemima Jane. Born in 1846. Married _____ Nooe.
      a. NOOE, Roger. For years he was minister of the Vine Street Christian Church in Nashville, Tenn.
   3. HOLLADAY, Anna Eliza. Born in 1848 in Clarke County, Kentucky. She attended Patterson Institute in North Middletown, Kentucky. Later she moved with her father to near Bruceton, Missouri, and lived there in the home of her sister. She married William T. Harness on December 31, 1889, and went to the Purcell Indian Territory (Oklahoma) in 1890. She lived on a farm east of Lexington, Oklahoma, until February, 1909, then in Norman and Vinita, where she died January 10, 1915. Anna and William Harness had a daughter Mary who married _____ Berry, who in turn had a daughter Alice Ann Berry who married _____ Jacobs. In 1970 the Jacobs family lived in Enid, Oklahoma.[164]

IX. BENJAMIN HOLLADAY

Son of Joseph and Betty Holladay, Benjamin was born about 1762 in Spotsylvania County. Married Sally Hampton on Oct. 26, 1781.[165] He was likely the Benjamin who purchased a half-acre lot in Cartersville, Cumberland County, Virginia, from James and Susanna Taylor of Prince Edward County for 122 lbs. on Oct. 28, 1799.[166] On April 15, 1800, "Benjamin Holladay of the County of Cumberland" sold this lot to James and Samuel Boyd for 145 lbs.[167] Apparently Benjamin lived in Cartersville for only a short time, then moved to Louisa County. There, in 1802, he bought a farm from John Swift next to his brother Thomas Holladay.[168] On June 25, 1810, he sold to John Goodwin seven acres of land.[169] Numerous references are found to Benjamin in the letters from Kentucky by his brothers Stephen and John, but there is no indication that he ever moved there.

Records indicate the following children:

A. HOLLADAY, Mary C. Born 1785; died 1859. Married Augustus C. Davis (according to Z. Armstrong).
   1. HOLLADAY, Virginia.
   2. HOLLADAY, Stephen.

B. HOLLADAY, Benjamin. Born June 9, 1786; died April 1, 1859. Married Eliza Bayse Aug. 16, 1823. Moved to Missouri in 1817.
C. HOLLADAY, George. Born Jan. 24, 1788. Went to Kentucky with his uncles and served as a courier for some of John's and Stephen's letters. See preceding Section VIII on Stephen.

X. THOMAS HOLLADAY

Possibly a twin of Benjamin, Thomas was born about 1762. He married Anne Overton Harris in 1800. He acquired considerable land in Louisa.[170] His will was made February 12, 1823 and he died a few days thereafter.[171] In *Louisa Will Book 6,* p. 366, is a plot of Thomas' farm and the division among the legatees. It was west of Little River. His children were:

A. HOLLADAY, Waller. Born June 15, 1802. He married Sarah Smith Kimbrough August 14, 1820. They had a daughter Jane Waller.
B. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth, who married Thomas Duke.
C. HOLLADAY, Nancy, who married Richard Duke.
D. HOLLADAY, Frederick, who must have died young, although named in his father's will.

XI. WILLIAM HOLLADAY

Born Aug. 7, 1765; died April 5, 1816. Married July 31, 1788, his first cousin Rebecca Rawlings and lived at "Elmwood" in Spotsylvania County.
William was an ensign in the Revolution.

A. HOLLADAY, Nancy. Born July 12, 1789; died June 24, 1797.
B. HOLLADAY, Sally. Born Jan. 2, 1791; died Mar. 31, 1845. Will dated Oct. 2, 1843.[172]
C. HOLLADAY, Jemima. Born May 18, 1792.
D. HOLLADAY, James R. Born Oct. 4, 1793; died Apr. 4, 1867, at "Elmwood".
    1. HOLLADAY, Alfred L. Born June 28, 1829. Married Alice Macon.
    2. HOLLADAY, William. Born Oct. 13, 1833; died May, 1877. Married Mary Lawrence.
E. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth. Born Mar. 12, 1795.
F. HOLLADAY, Joseph. Born Mar. 19, 1797; died Nov. 9, 1824. His will names wife Jane.
    1. HOLLADAY, Benjamin Lewis. Born Apr. 1823; died at "Bellefonte" Aug. 1866. Married 1) _____ Johnson; 2) _____ Dillard. Served in 30th Va. Infantry in CSA under Col. Robert Chew.
G. HOLLADAY, John. Born Feb. 5, 1799; died June 7, 1880.
H. HOLLADAY, William. Born June 11, 1801; died June, 1867.
I. HOLLADAY, Rebecca. Born June 23, 1805.
J. HOLLADAY, Benjamin. Born Nov. 11, 1806; died Nov. 30, 1807.
K. HOLLADAY, Agnes. Born Nov. 11, 1806; died Apr. 5, 1848. Will dated Feb. 14, 1847.[173]

L-256. BENJAMIN HOLLADAY

The seventh child of the Ranger, Benjamin was born about 1720 in King William (Caroline) County. He moved to Spotsylvania County with his family about 1727, or at about the age of eight. Since he was an executor of his father's will in 1742 he would necessarily have been born prior to 1721. He married Susannah, daughter of Edwin Hickman, on Jan. 20, 1744. Fortunately, this date, along with others, was preserved in Benjamin's old family Bible already referenced. After Susannah's death about 1753, Benjamin married in 1758 Mary Scott, widow of Isaac Scott, who had died in 1757. Mary died November 2, 1807, at the age of 78. She had made her will Dec. 16, 1801.[174] Some lists of Revolutionary soldiers include Banjamin.[175]

There are numerous references to Benjamin in Crozier and Hayden. During his busy career he frequently served as surety, witness, and in related court functions. Like his father and brothers Benjamin liked land and acquired considerable acreage. Even in his older years, as late as 1776 and

1784, he bought land, the records of which are in the Spotsylvania files. For many years he served as tobacco inspector at Fredericksburg under appointment from Governor Henry. In 1783 the tax records for Spotsylvania show that he owned 15 slaves, indicating some affluence.[176] He lived within sight of Bellefonte, on 300 acres willed to him by his father (Farm No. 5 on the map).

Benjamin made his will March 18, 1785, and died three days later.[177] This will named no sons. However, we know from the Bible alluded to that he had two sons, Joseph and Benjamin, both of whom predeceased their father.

The children of Benjamin and Susannah Holladay were:

I. ELIZABETH HOLLADAY

Born in Spotsylvania County January 3, 1745/6. On September 26, 1785, she married her first cousin Joseph Pulliam who was later executor of Benjamin's will.

II. JOSEPH HOLLADAY

Born September 18, 1747; died without will about 1784. Married May 12, 1780, Mrs. Fannie Johnson, who married John Crutchfield after Joseph's death, and purchased "Rose Hill". Joseph was a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War in the Continental Line from 1776 to Nov. 3, 1783. For his services his posterity received 3444 acres of land.[178]

A. HOLLADAY, Benjamin. Born May 7, 1781. Named in grandfather Benjamin's will in 1785, but died young, about 1795.[179]

B. HOLLADAY, Frances. Born Mar. 1, 1783. Married Thomas Burke. Died without issue.

Frances and John Crutchfield had a daughter, Mary Byrd, who first married William Burke. Mary and William had a daughter Frances Ann who married Joseph Todd and who got 1722 acres of land from Joseph Holladay's war services (Land Warrant 8694); and another daughter Margaret Louisa, who married Mr. Miller and got another 1722 acres (Land Warrant 8695). Mary Byrd Crutchfield Burke married William P. Goodwin after Burke's death, and had Anna Maria, who married a Mr. Smith; and William Mary Byrd Goodwin. All these were named in Frances Holladay Crutchfield's will in Spotsylvania County on July 18, 1829.

III. SUSANNAH HOLLADAY

Born March 16, 1748/9. She sold her part of her father's estate to John Rawlings on January 26, 1787, indicating that she was a spinster at that time. On August 9 she remedied this by marrying Thomas Garnett.

IV. AGNES HOLLADAY

Born December 17, 1750. Married her first cousin, Joseph Holladay, son of Joseph (L-255), on January 11, 1787. On January 26, 1791, she and Joseph sold to Robert Hart 12 acres for 120 lbs., "part of the land lately belonging to Benj. Holladay, dec'd." The Benjamin Holladay Bible has an entry: "Agness Holladay departed this life November 10, 1792." She died at the age of 42. She and Joseph had a son named Joseph and another named Edward, born Mar. 12, 1788. Joseph Sr. apparently married Mary Ann _____ after this. She is mentioned in a land transaction on September 3, 1796.

V. SARAH HOLLADAY

Born November 29, 1752. She sold two negroes to Joseph her brother on October 26, 1789. After this she married William Oliver and died October 2, 1800.

The children of Benjamin and Mary Holladay were:

VI. MARY HOLLADAY

Born April 27, 1755. She must have died young.

VII. MARTHA HOLLADAY.

Born March 31, 1757. She married her first cousin John Holladay, son of Joseph (L-255), on November 10, 1785, and moved to Kentucky in 1795, where she died in 1815.

VIII. BENJAMIN HOLLADAY

Born March 22, 1759. He apparently died young.

IX. MARY HOLLADAY

Born November 11, 1760, no doubt after her sister Mary above died. Married Austin Sandidge on September 28, 1785. He died November 23, 1824, at the age of 71. Mary died March 9, 1830, also at the age of 71. Tyler gives a lengthy report on the pioneer Sandidge family.[180]

X. NANCY HOLLADAY

Born October 22, 1762. On April 1, 1783, married her first cousin John Rawlings April. 1, 1783. Leaving their third oldest son, Levi, they moved to Clarke County, Kentucky, about 1796, after selling their farm to John Lipscomb on March 11, 1796. After Nancy's death on January 13, 1800, John married Jane Bush Emory, and moved to Old Franklin, Howard County, Missouri, where he died in 1820. Through this marriage John became the grandparent of John Aaron Rawlings, Adjutant General to U. S. Grant during the Civil War, and later Secretary of War.

The children of John and Nancy Rawlings were:

A. RAWLINGS, Thomas. Born April 1, 1784.
B. RAWLINGS, Mary. Born April 13, 1785.
C. RAWLINGS, Benjamin. Born August 29, 1786.
D. RAWLINGS, Levi. Born February 29, 1788. Died October 29, 1824, at the age of 37. Married Elizabeth Hansbrough (b. 1798; d. December 26, 1872) on May 29, 1817. Their children were:
    1. RAWLINGS, Ann. Born March 9, 1818; died October 30, 1881. Married William Parker January 24, 1838.
    2. RAWLINGS, Frances Virginia. Born November 14, 1819; died March 23, 1883. Married Charles Hume on June 21, 1836. They had Frank and Alice Hume. Alice married Thomas Cooke. She wrote the article on the Holladays in *Tyler's Quarterly* cited above.
    3. RAWLINGS, Nancy Holladay. Born May 18, 1822. Married George L. Waugh on September 19, 1839.
    4. RAWLINGS, Sarah Ellen. Born June 7, 1823; died February, 1905.

    After Levi Rawling's death, Elizabeth married John I. Rickard on May 14, 1833. To them was born Helen Catherine Rickard on August 17, 1837. She died January 1, 1905. She owned the Benjamin Holladay Bible and gave it to her nephew, Frank Hume (2 above).

    Elizabeth Hansbrough Rawlings Rickard died in Stevensburg, Virginia, on December 26, 1872, at the age of 74 years.
E. RAWLINGS, John. Born December 22, 1789.
F. RAWLINGS, Susannah. Born May 20, 1791. Died October 12, 1795.
G. RAWLINGS, Robert. Born June 2, 1794.
H. RAWLINGS, Owen. Born in Kentucky on October 3, 1796.

L.257. SARAH HOLLADAY

The third daughter of John the Ranger, Sarah was born about 1724, probably in present Caroline County. She married James Rawlings Jr., who died about 1785. On February 4, 1775, Sarah and James sold 500 acres of land in Spotsylvania County to their son James.[181] It is likely that Sarah and James lived on the 300 acre farm in Caroline County which her father willed to them in 1742, although records are not clear on this. Their children were sons Thomas, Joseph, James, John, and Benjamin; and daughters Mary, Agnes, and Rebecca. Mary and Agnes married Gaines boys.

L-258. SUSANNAH HOLLADAY

The ninth and youngest child of John the Ranger, Susannah was born about 1728 in either Caroline or Spots ylvania County. She was between 14 and 21 at the time of her father's death in 1742, and according to Virginia law at her age it was mandatory that she have a guardian. But being at least 14, she could choose one. Beginning December 6, 1743, she selected as her guardian her sister and brother-in-law, Sarah and James Rawlings.[182] It is thought that she later married William Carr since Crozier (p. 73) refers to Susannah Carr in November 1760 as a guardian to several Carr children. John Holladay was security. The only other Susannah Holladays in the records were the wife of Benjamin and the daughter of Benjamin.[183]

She possibly lived on the 200 acres of land (part of No. 8 on the map) willed to her by her father in 1742.

* *

Note: After studying this distinguished branch of the Holladay family for several years, the author hopes that this chapter will stimulate the Holladays,especially those in the Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama areas, to write a separate volume on this branch.

BELLEFONTE, SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1970

FOOTNOTES

1. Horace E. Hayden, *Virginia Genealogies,* originally published at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in 1891. Reprint by the Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1966.

2. Mrs. Alice Hume Cook, "Records of the Holladay Family"; *Tyler's Quarterly and Genealogical Magazine,* Lyon G. Tyler, Editor, Richmond, Virginia, Vol. 2, 1921, No. 4, pp. 257-262.

3. Various references in Crozier, op. cit. See pp. 60, 232, and 303; also references in Chapter 6 of this book to the Pulliams in their transactions with William Holladay (L-251).

4. *Holladay Collection, Mss. 1H7185a155,* Virginia Historical Society, Richmond.

5. *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1724-30,* pp. 303 and 324. One might wonder if this episode involved the Ranger and his wife rather than his son. This does not appear likely since Elizabeth Sr. would by now be well up in years and her husband and family were rather sedate.

6. William F. Boogher, *Gleanings of Virginia History,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1965 (originally 1903), p. 3.

7. George C. Mason, "The Colonial Churches"; *Virginia Magazine of History,* op. cit., Vol. 58 (1950), p. 453. See also *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1749-55,* p. 120.

8. *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1730-49,* pp. 341 and 398.

9. Crozier, op cit., p. 194.

10. Ibid., p. 196.

11. Ibid., p. 199.

12. Ibid., p. 205.

13. Ibid., p. 214.

14. *Orange County Deed Book 12,* p. 336.

15. Hayden, op. cit., p. 259.

16. *The Official Atlas of the Civil War,* Thomas Yoseloff Inc., New York, 1958. Prepared by the U. S. and CSA Armies, and originally published by the U. S. Printing Office, 1891-95. This book has many detailed maps of Virginia and other states during the Civil War, which the reader can use in searching for farms, small villages, streams, and landmarks during that period, especially those whose names have changed. Plate XCI shows B. Holladay living at Bellfonte, and J. Holladay living to the northeast about two miles, as shown on the map of this part of Spotsylvania County in the preceding chapter.

17. Crozier, op. cit., p. 335.

18. Ibid., p. 348.

19. *Spotsylvania Will Book E 1772-98,* p. 425. The original will with John's signature is found in "loose wills". A good copy is in E-L Reel 39 Microfilm, p. 866, of Spotsylvania Wills in Virginia State Library.

20. Cook, op. cit., p. 259.

21. Crozier, op. cit., pp. 253 and 271. See Crozier for a summary of John's transactions. References to John and his children are found in *Genealogy and History, Queries and Answers,* Box 1717, Washington, D. C. 1940-53. See Query No. 7887 on Anna and 8450 and 9495 on John's wife Tabitha.

22. Ibid., pp. 411, 415, and 482.

23. Ibid. p. 274.

24. *Virginia Gazette* (Purdie) Supplement, February 28, 1777, p. 2, Col. 2. Several references are found on John Holladay in the *Gazette,* from 1768 to 1777. See the *Index to Virginia Gazette* for references to John Holladay. Also, *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1745,* p. 341; and for 1746, p. 398.

25. Crozier, op. cit., p. 532.

26. Hayden, op. cit., p. 359. On Aug. 5, 1978, nearly 200 years after the battle, the author with wife and son Robert visited the site of this defeat of Gates. It is six miles north of Camden on Highway 58. There are two markers, one granite and the other metal, to commemorate this struggle. The area still has many pine trees. The soil is quite sandy. Saunders Creek and Gum Swamp are still there.

27. *Spotsylvania Will Book E 1772-98,* p. 406. Also, Crozier, op. cit., p. 36.

28. Three references to the Wilkes County Holladays are: Grace G. Davidson, *Early Records of Georgia—Wilkes County,* Vol. 1, published by Rev. Silas E. Lucas Jr., Vidalia, Georgia, 1932; Omar Theophrastus Holliday, *700 Years of Hollidays,* published by Author, Palos Verdes, CA, 1939; and Sally Holliday Stevens, *History of the Holliday Family,* published by author and Clinton Printing Center, Memphis, TN., July, 1974. There are errors in this book on the early Hollidays.

29. For a summary of this Holliday line, see book by Sally Holliday Stevens, Ibid.

30. *Virginia Magazine of History,* op. cit., Vol. 33 (1925), p. 214.

31. Ibid., Vol. 34 (1926), p. 77.

32. *Bourbon County Will Book A* shows that on June 23, 1792, William Holladay witnessed the will of George Reading who lived on a branch of Blue Lick Creek in Bourbon County (next to Nicholas). *Harrison County Will Book A,* p. 161, shows that William Holiday (sic) wrote a will December 20, 1811, which was probated April, 1812, and that George Reading was a witness. William named wife Martha, children Jane, Rebecca, Nancy, Sarah H. Martin, William P., Joseph, James, and Samuel (moved to Ohio). While all this is coincidental, it appears rather clearly that this was not William, grandson of the Ranger, even though Harrison County is adjacent to Nicholas. Much of this information on William, son of John II, came from references in foot note 33 below. Bourbon County was formed from Fayette County in 1785, and Nicholas County was formed from Bourbon and Mason Counties in 1799.

33. Microfilm No. 855,264, Salt Lake City Mormon Library, p. 162. Record of Luvera Stevens, Application

to DAR. She claimed correctly that she descended from John Holladay, son of the Ranger. But she incorrectly claimed that he was a soldier in the Revolution.

34. Ibid.

35. Ellis Lucia, *The Saga of Ben Holladay, Giant of the Old West,* Hastings House Publishers, New York, 1959. J. V. Frederick, *Ben Holladay: The Stagecoach King,* A. H. Clark Co., Glendale, CA, 1940. Dumas Malone, *Dictionary of American Biography,* Charles Scribners Sons, New York, 1932.

36. *Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky,* J. M. Armstrong & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 1878, pp. 739-740.

37. U. S. Archives Files for Benjamin Holladay for Revolutionary War, No. S31136.

38. *Kentucky Land Grant Book 4,* p. 113 and *Virginia Land Grant Book 8,* p. 137.

39. *Spotsylvania County Deed Book C 1734-1742,* p. 332, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

40. *Spotsylvania County Order Book 1738-1749,* p. 94, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

41. *Spotsylvania County Will Book A,* pp. 346-348, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

42. *Spotsylvania County Order Book 1738-1749,* op. cit., pp. 194-195.

43. Ibid., p. 203.

44. Ibid., p. 197.

45. Ibid., p. 221.

46. *Spotsylvania County Deed Book D 1742-1751,* pp. 55-57, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

47. *Papers of the Albemarle County Historical Society, Vol. 5, ,p. 17, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1945.*

48. Ibid., p. 19.

49. Ibid., p. 31.

50. *Spotsylvania County Order Book 1738-1749,* op. cit., p. 352.

51. Ibid., p. 363.

52. Nancy Chappelear and Kate Hatch, *Louisa County Abstracts of Wills 1743-1801,* 3130 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington, D.C., 1964, p. 4.

53. *Virginia Land Patent Book 32 1752-56,* Virginia State Library, p. 677.

54. Ibid.

55. *Council Journal Book 28, 1758-60,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., pp. 42-43.

56. *Colonial Plats Vol. 7,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 86.

57. *Council Journal Book 28 1758-60,* op. cit., p. 118.

58. *Colonial Plats Vol. 7,* op. cit., p. 87.

59. *Index to Militia Pay Rolls — Expedition to Fort Prince George,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., drawer 11.

60. *Charleston Manuscripts — Wills Vol. QQ,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., pp. 424-426.

61. *Colonial Plats Vol 11,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., pp. 146-147.

62. *Royal Grants Vol. 19,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 185.

63. *Memorials Vol. 10,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 62.

64. 'Revolutionary Fathers'], *The Columbia State,* April 8, 1900, Columbia, S. C., Part Two, p. 8.

65. Anne King Gregorie, *History of Sumter County,* Sumter, South Carolina, 1954, p. 40.

66. *Constitutional Papers, S. C. Revolutionary Association for Public Defense — 1776,* Box 1, South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C.

67. *Charleston County Deeds Book R-5,* Office of the Register of Mesne Conveyances, Charleston, S. C., pp. 252-254.

68. *Revolutionary Claims — Audited Accounts,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., File folder No. AA 3686.

69. This old Bible was owned in 1975 by Milton Holladay of Manning, S.C., and came to the author's attention through Frank and Gwen Holladay of Huntsville, Alabama, formerly of Columbia, S. C. They have taken photos of the fragile old pages. They have kindly provided most of the material on Daniel.

70. *Kershaw County Will Book A-1,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C, pp. 225-227.

71. Leonardo Andrea, *South Carolina Colonial Soldiers and Patriots,* Columbia, South Carolina, 1952, pp. 6 & 18.

72. *Index to Militia Pay Rolls — Expedition to Fort Prince George,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., drawer H.

73. *Charleston Manuscripts — Wills Vol. QQ,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., pp. 424-426.

74. *Colonial Plats Vol. 9,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 1.

75. *Sumter County Conveyances Vol. A,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., pp. 239-240.

76. *Constitutional Papers, S. C. Revolutionary Association for Public Defense — 1776 — Box 1,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C.

77. *Charleston County Deeds Book R-5,* Office of the Register Mesne Conveyances, Charleston, S. C., p. 252.

78. *Revolutionary War — Pension Application,* National Archives, Washington, D. C., File No. S 31136 *(Benjamin Holladay).*

79. *Kershaw County Will Book A-1,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C, pp. 225-227.

80. *Sumter County Conveyances Vol. A,* op. cit., p. 239.

81. *South Carolina Land Grants Vol. 30,* p. 291.
South Carolina Land Grants Vol. 34, pp. 73-74.
South Carolina Land Grants Vol. 35, pp. 104-105.
South Carolina Land Grants Vol. 36, pp. 356-365.
South Carolina Land Grants Vol. 38, pp. 187-205.
South Carolina Land Grants Vol. 39, pp. 144-157,
South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C.

82. *Darlington County Deeds Book CD,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C, pp. 63-64.

83. *Sumter County Conveyances Vol. BB,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 14.

84. *Sumter County Conveyances Vol. CC,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C, pp. 285-286.

85. *Sumter County Will Book AA,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C, p. 84.

86. *Sumter County Probate Records, Bundle 46,* Office of Probate Judge, Sumter, S. C., Package 1.

87. *Sumter County Probate Records, Bundle 46,* Office of Probate Judge, Sumter, S. C., Package 2.

88. *Index to Land Surveys or Plats,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., HHol.

89. *Royal Grants Vol. 21,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 10.

90. *Charleston Wills Vol. 20,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C, pp. 207-208.

91. *Revolutionary War — Pension Application,* National Archives, Washington, D. C., File No. R.5149 (William Holliday).

92. *Laurens County Wills Vol. 2 Book F,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., pp. 32-33.

93. *Kershaw County Will Book A-I,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., pp. 225-227.

94. *Richland County Will Book C 1792-1799,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 140.

95. Ibid, p. 151.

96. *South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine Vol. I,* (Richland County Public Library, Columbia, S. C.,) p. 185.

97. *South Carolina Historical & Genealogical Magazine Vol. II,* (Richland County Public Library, Columbia, S. C.), pp. 263-264.

98. *Kershaw County Will Book A-I,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C, pp. 225-227.

99. *Revolutionary War — Pension Application,* National Archives, Washington, D. C., File No. S.10867 (Daniel Holladay).

100. *Constitutional Papers, S. C. Revolutionary Association for Public Defense — 1776 — Box I,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C.

101. *Revolutionary War — Pension Application,* op. cit.

102. Bart McDowell, *The Revolutionary War,* The National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C., 1967, pp. 78-85.

103. *The DAR Patriot Index,* National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., 1967, p. 338.

104. Susan Riviere Hetzel, *Lineage Book Vol. XV,* National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C., 1902, p. 189.

105. Marie Bankhead Owen, *The Story of Alabama Vol. V,* Lewis Historical Publishing Co., N. Y., 1949, p. 1433.

106. D. Carter Holladay, Letters and Family Record Sheets, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1976.

107. *Revolutionary Claims — Audited Accounts,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., File folder No. AA 3686.

108. *Kershaw County Will Book A-I,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., pp. 225-227.

109. *State Plats Vol. 5,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 154.

110. *State Plats Vol. 21,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 196.

111. *State Grants Vol. 7,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 60.

112. *State Grants Vol. 22,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C, p. 227.

113. *Revolutionary Claims — Audited Accounts,* op. cit.

114. Edwin L. Green, *A History of Richland County Volume One,* The R. L. Ryan Co., Columbia, S. C., 1932, p. 167.

115. Ibid, p. 172.

116. *Richland County Will Book C 1792-1799,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 140.

117. *A History of Richland County Volume One,* op. cit., p. 2.

118. *Kershaw County Deeds & Mortgages Book D,* Clerk of Court Office, Camden, S. C., p. 238.

119. *State Grants Vol. 54,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 107.

120. *Kershaw County Probate Records, Apartment 52,* Office of the Probate Judge, Camden, S. C., package 1843.

121. *Kershaw County Deeds & Mortgages Book F,* Clerk of Court Office, Camden, S. C., p. 355.

122. *A History of Richland County Volume One,* op. cit., p. 263.

123. *Index to Land Grants — Sanford County,* Record Room, Lamar County Courthouse, Vernon, Alabama, p. H.

124. *Revolutionary War — Pension Application,* op. cit.

125. *Kathleen Paul Jones & Pauline Jones Gandrud, Alabama Records Volume 236 – Marion County,* Alabama, 1971, pp. 23-27.

126. Data on Daniel's (Junr.) family, especially the John Daniel Holladay family, came from D. Carter Holladay, Charlene Williams, and other relatives, of Salt Lake City, Utah, via the Mormon records. Data on the first 2 sons are from records of Mr. and Mrs. Herman F. Johnston, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Copies of these records are in the Holladay Collection in Nashville, in the Tennessee Archives.

127. *State Grants Vol. 53,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 242.

128. *Kershaw County Deeds & Mortgages Book F,* Clerk of Court Office, Camden, S. C., p. 81.

129. *Sumter County Conveyances Vol. FF,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S. C., p. 13.

130. *The Alabama Historical Quarterly Vol. 6 No. 2,* "Register of Gubernatorial Appointsments Civil and Military"; State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, Summer Issue, 1944, p. 275.

131. Kathleen Paul Jones & Pauline Jones Gandrud, *Alabama Records Volume 236 – Marion County,* Alabama, 1971, pp. 23-27.

132. *Sanford County Record of Deeds Volume 1,* Record Room, Lamar County Court House, Vernon, Alabama, pp. 295-297.

133. *War of 1812 – Bounty Land Records,* National Archives, Washington, D. C., File No. WT 47599 (Peter Holladay).

134. Ibid.

135. Additional information on descendants may be found in *A Cloud of Witnesses* by Herman Floyd Johnston, copyright 1973 by Jerry M. Johnston, Library of Congress Card No. 73-88929.

136. Herman Floyd Johnston, *A Cloud of Witnesses,* 1973, published by Jerry M. Johnston, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Copy is in the Holladay Collection, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

137. *Kershaw County Deeds & Mortgages Book F,* Clerk of Court Office, Camden, S. C., p. 355.

138. Edwin L. Green, *A History of Richland County Volume One,* The R. L. Bryan Co., Columbia, S. C., 1932, p. 263.

139. *War of 1812 – Bounty Land Records,* National Archives, Washington, D. C., File No. W A 87003 (Joseph Holladay).

140. Through the courtesy of cousin Carter Holladay of Salt Lake City, Utah.

141. *Kershaw County Probate Records, Apartment 59, Package 2015,* Kershaw County, South Carolina.

142. *Revolutionary Claims – Audited Accounts, File Folder No. AA 3685-H,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, South Carolina.

143. *Kershaw County Will Book A-1,* South Carolina Archives, Columbia, South Carolina, pp. 225-227.

144. Crozier, op. cit., pp. 140 and 162.

145. Ibid., p. 17.

146. Zella Armstrong, op. cit., p. 168. She states without benefit of referencing that Joseph was born in 1726.

147. Much of the material on Joseph and his descendants came from Hayden, op. cit., pp. 360-376. "Elmwood" was located just east of East North East Creek, and about a mile east of "Bellefonte". In May, 1977, we visited this old farm, approaching it from the east, by a road from Good Hope Church. We walked westerly down a drive to an old house which is likely near where "Elmwood" stood. We roamed through the dense pine forest for nearly two hours, and walked down to the creek. There were areas of honeysuckle to suggest an old homeplace, and in one place a pile of rocks. But despite the fact "an old chimney" was reported to be in the area we could not find it.

148. All of the references on these transactions are found in Crozier.

149. *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1745,* p. 334.

150. The old tobacco warehouse in which the Holladay boys inspected tobacco is likely the one still standing on the Rappahannock where the bridge crosses the river on the east side of Fredericksburg. This is a sturdy building made of durable sandstone. It was reputedly built before 1762. We visited it in May, 1977.

151. *Holladay Collection,* Mss., Richmond, Va., Historical Society.

152. Numerous transactions between Joseph and Liverpool merchants are recorded in the papers in the *Holladay Collection.* These are in the 1760-80 period and involved Samuel Gildart and the firm of Tate, Alexander, and Wilson.

153. *Spotsylvania County Will Book E, 1772-98,* pp. 1456 and 1458.

154. James Minor Holladay in his "Genealogical Notes" in the Holladay Collection *in Mss. 1 H7185a2110-2121,* states that Joseph was buried at "Elmwood". While there in 1977 a family living near New Hope Church reported that a small cemetery was in the woods near the church. This could be Joseph's resting place, although we were told that the markers bore no inscriptions.

155. *Holladay Collection,* op. cit., *Mss. 1H7185B4 32,* Virginia Historical Society, Richmond. Also 58-164 folder.

156. Ibid.

157. Lewis Holladay was overseer of Betty Littlepage's estate for eight years prior to their marriage. See Lucy Nelson Holladay Boand, *Lewis Littlepage,* Whittet and Shepperson, Richmond, Va., 1970.

158. *Spotsylvania Will Book K, 1820-24,* p. 9.

159. *Holladay Collection,* Manuscript Division, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, via Mrs. Richard Holladay. In July, 1976, Dr. Wendell Holladay, our brother, visited this collection. It is not as extensive as the one in Richmond. Pertinent materials are included in this volume. The following persons registered at the Holladay meeting at Bellefonte in 1933: Lewis

Holladay, Jr., Orange, Va.; Henry Thompson Holladay, Orange, Va.; Lewis Holladay, Orange, Va.; Henry T. Holladay, Jr., Rapidan, Va.; Henry Warren Holladay, Rapidan, Va.; Douglas Stockton Holladay, Rapidan, Va.; Richard Fairfield Holladay, Rapidan, Va.; Charles Randolph Holladay, Rapidan, Va.; George Richmond Holladay, Rapidan, Va.; Nancy Holladay Shafer, Richmond, Va.; J. A. Shafer, Richmond, Va.; Anne H. Shafer, Richmond, Va.; Mary C. Holladay, Rapidan, Va.; Grace Stover Hickerson, Richmond, Va.; R. J. Hickerson, Richmond, Va.; Julia Stover Carothers, Rapidan, Va.; Charles Bolling Holladay, Wilmington, Del.; Huldah Holladay Edens, Charlotte, N. C.; Wallace Holladay, Gordonsville, Va.; E. W. Conway, Monrovia, Va.; James A. Conway, Orange, Va.; Mrs. J. W. Holladay; Mrs. Isabel Holladay Miller; Isabel Miller; S. Elizabeth Miller, Williamsburg, Va.; Mrs. Frank Holladay, Williamsburg, Va.; Frank J. Holladay, Williamsburg, Va.; Mrs. R. A. Seegil, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Henry J. Gerken, Raleigh, N. C.; Mrs. L. A. Boggs, II., Livingston, Va.; Mrs. James M. Holladay, Gordonsville, Va.; James M. Holladay, Gordonsville, Va.; Eleanor Holladay, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Richard L. Simpson, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Ida Holladay Hume; Mrs. Louise R. Johnson, Washington, D.C.; J. Z. Holladay; Elizabeth N. Holladay; Waller Lewis Holladay; Mrs. J. Paul Harris; Victoria Harris; Julia Harris; B. L. Holladay, Glen Allen, Va.; Mrs. B. L. Holladay, Glen Allen, Va.; B. L. Holladay, Jr., Glen Allen, Va.; Emily E. Holladay, Glen Allen, Va.; James Minor Holladay, Jr.; Mary Holladay Nicholas, 501 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville, Va.; John Scott Nicholas, 501 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville, Va.; Robert Carter Nicholas, 502 Locust Avenue, Charlottesville, Va.; Lucy L. Latane, Baltimore, Md.; Edith Latane, Tappahannock, Va.; William N. Harris, Woodside, Va.; Mildred Thurman, Bel-Air, Va.; Carrie Holladay, Prospect Hill, Va.; R. V. Lancaster, Ashland, Va.; Betty Lewis Boggs, Livingston, Va.; Anne K. Conway; W. E. Holladay, Gordonsville, Va.; Nancy Holladay, Gordonsville, Va.; John Holladay, Gordonsville, Va.; William E. Holladay, Jr., Gordonsville, Va.; Lewis Holladay, Gordonsville, Va.; Mary Littlepage Lancaster, Ashland, Va.; Annie Moore Lancaster, Ashland, Va.; Percy Holladay, Richmond, Va.; Waller Holladay, Richmond, Va.; Jean Holladay Minor, Charlottesville, Va.; Livingston L. Johnson, Washington, D.C; Livingston S. Johnson, Washington, D.C; Ann Overton Harris, Woodside, Va.; Courtney Holladay, Glen Allen, Va.; Pocahontas Holladay Cross, Glen Allen, Va.; R. V. Lancaster, Fredericksburg, Va.; Nancy F. Lancaster, Fredericksburg, Va.; Alma Warden Lancaster, Fredericksburg, Va.; R. V. Lancaster, Jr., Shelfar, Va. Nell B. Lancaster, Shelfar, Va.; Morton H. Lancaster, Shelfar, Va.; R. V. Lancaster, III., Shelfar, Va.; G. B. Lancaster, Shelfar, Va.; Nell C. Lancaster, Shelfar, Va.; Nell Holladay Boand, Chicago, Ill.; Alfred C. Boand, Chicago, Ill.; F. G. Scott, Bell-Air, Va.; James A. Johnson, Washington, D.C; Lewis A. Boggs, III., Bumpass, Va.; Garlick R. Boggs, Livingston, Va.; Welma W. Boggs, Livingston, Va.; Waller Rawlings Boggs, Livingston, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Corrans Boggs; Lewis A. Boggs; Maud La Clare Boggs; Frances Corrans Boggs, Jr.; Joseph Henry Boggs; Elizabeth Holladay Jergensen; Etta Holladay Peyton, Rapidan, Va.; Henry Holladay Harris, Orange, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Daniel, Fredericksburg, Va.; Henry Harris, Gordonsville, Va.; Virginia Harris, Mineral, Va. Nan Boggs Timberlake, (Mrs. J. E.), Fredericksburg, Va.; Lewis Boggs Timberlake; Anne Holladay Timberlake; Betty Littlepage Timberlake; John Edward Timberlake, Jr.

It would be unforgivable not to include remarks on the old family manor, "Bellefonte". While James Minor Holladay in his genealogy notes in the Virginia Historical Society surmises that the Ranger's original house was not located at the exact site of present "Bellefonte", he indicates, as do succeeding writers, that it was probably close by. The name "Bellefonte" means "beautiful fountain", referring to the numerous springs that are found in the vicinity. These were doubtless a factor in locating the mansion there.

Some family antiquarians feel that "Bellefonte" was begun by Joseph, the Ranger's son, perhaps about 1750, while others think that Lewis started it somewhat later, perhaps a bit after he married Betty in 1774. Since he was in the War until 1783, this may be the date of start of construction.

We have visited "Bellefonte" twice: in August, 1970, with wife, and sons Alvis Jr. and Robert; in May, 1977, with wife, son Robert, and brothers Leon, Jack, and Wendell. This lovely old mansion sits on an upland about half a mile west of East North East Creek, as it meanders sluggishly to North Anna River. This impressive old house still stands in good condition and elegantly in all its three stories. It is currently occupied by a school teacher and her brother, Mary Ellis and James Spangler. These hospitable people let us go throughout the structure, from basement to attic. The chimneys are some of the tallest ever seen on any residence, and rest on massive native sandrock. The basement portrays great antiquity. The basement doors still have wooden latches which made us feel that we were suddenly transported to the colonial period. Apparently part of the house had been added to after the Civil War by Benjamin L. Holladay. The original part of the structure can clearly be delineated.

It was stated that the house sits exactly north and south by the compass. There was once a hallway between front and back but it was enclosed some years ago. No original furniture was seen. But a lovely stairway led to the two upper floors. The house was originally clapboard, not made of logs, and the boards were brought from North Carolina. A second layer of boards had now been placed over the first to give added protection from the weather.

Around the house were large boxwoods, and spread around the lawn were giant locust, catalpa, walnut, and elm trees. Just to the north was a garden. Overall the place gave one an impression and feeling of "hominess".

We took pictures of it, the house, and surroundings. There is a sweeping view to the south of the plantation, now shrunk to 300 acres. Most impressive was the long lane leading westward from the house to the highway and lined with cedars on each side. How easy it was to let the imagination drift over two centuries backward and see Capt. John or his son Joseph cantering on a horse down this lane at dusk on a summer's eve after a busy day on the plantation!

Just to the north of the house a hundred paces is the old family cemetery surrounded with a stone wall, but infested with weeds. There were some old sandrock markers without inscriptions. We saw some periwinkles alluded to by Alexander Q. Holladay. The only marker seen with an inscription was that of Lewis which read:

Lewis Holladay
Major VA. Troops
Revolutionary War
1775-1783

While at the house we talked by phone to a neighbor, a Mrs. Boggs, and a relative of the family. She had a

document of "Bellefonte Burial Ground" by Lewis A. Boggs Sr., son of H. C. Boggs, dated 1859. The following notations were in it:

> Mary Ann Lewis Scott 2nd Wife of L. A. Boggs
> Louise Desoto Johnston and Infant
> Infant of Boggs
> Father of Boggs
> Nancy Holladay wife of Hugh Corraus Boggs
> Dr. L. Littlepage Holladay (next to stone wall)
> Jane T. Holladay wife of LLH
> Miss Millie Chandler, faithful housekeeper
> Miss Mildred Boggs (Niece of H. C. Boggs)
> Lewis A. and Elizabeth Boggs
> Jane T. H. infant of Dr. LL & Jane T. Holladay
> Mrs. Polley Coleman (Mary Littlepage)
> Elizabeth Rawling Boggs wife of Lewis Alex Boggs
> John H. Holladay, son of Dr. L. L. and J. T. Holladay
> Major Lewis Holladay
> Betty Lewis Holladay wife of Major Lewis Holladay

There is no proof that the Ranger is buried in this cemetery, though his remains could not be far away. Mary Caroline Holladay (1893-1969) wrote that the Ranger built the original Bellefonte, but that it burned. Possibly Joseph lived in it before building Elmwood. Bellefonte has of course changed hands several times. According to notes given the author by Mrs. Richard F. Holladay of Charlottesville, Virginia, from Alexander Quarles Holladay, Lewis Littlepage Holladay (1803-69) owned Bellefonte after his grandfather Major Lewis Holladay died in 1820. He married in 1827, and in 1844 moved to Clark's Mountain on the Rapidan in Orange County, selling Bellefonte, probably to one of the family, as not long thereafter it was still in the hands of the Holladays, this time Benjamin L. son of William and grandson of Joseph. Benjamin died there in 1866.

One of the fairly recent purchases is recorded in *Spotsylvania Deed Book VI*, p. 93, dated December 14, 1875. In this transaction Benjamin L. Holladay sold 429 acres, including Bellefonte, to E. W. Smith, with Joseph H. Johnson and W. A. Little as trustees, for $3003, or $7.00 per acre! The boundaries are carefully described in this deed.

The *Official Atlas of the Civil War*, op. cit., shows on Plate XCI B. Holladay to be living at Bellefonte and J. Holladay just to the northeast. This was likely the old John Holladay place, of the son of John the Ranger. This map is valuable in locating farms during that period.

160. U. S. Archives, Revolutionary War Files for Stephen Holladay. For an interesting account of these campaigns see *Virginia Magazine of History*, Vol. 79 (1971), No. 4, "News of the Yorktown Campaign" by Dr. Robert Honeyman and R. K. MacMaster, pp. 387-426.

161. Most of the facts on Stephen Holladay and his family came from William Terrell Lewis, of Berryville County, Mississippi, *Genealogy of the Lewis Family, Courier Journal*, Louisville, Kentucky, 1893, pp. 132, 147-157, and 404-408.

162. *Holladay Collection*, op. cit., *Mss. 1H7185a 58-64 and Mss. 1H7185b4-32 and 86-94*, Waller and Lewis Holladay Correspondence.

163. Ibid., folder 86-94.

164. Personal correspondence with Mrs. Jacobs of Enid, Okla., 1971.

165. Dorothy Wulfeck, *Marriages of Some Virginia Residents*, 51 Park Ave., Naugatuck, Conn., 1964, p. 278.

166. *Cumberland County Deed Book* for 1799, p. 405.

167. Ibid., for 1800, p. 375.

168. *Louisa County Deed Book L*, p. 46.

169. Ibid., pp. 384-5.

170. *Louisa County Deed Book I, 1802*, p. 441; J, 1803, pp. 441 and 565; K, 1805, p. 153; L, 1810, pp. 384 and 389; L, 1811, pp. 522 and 544; N, 1817, p. 410.

171. *Louisa County Will Book 6*, pp. 340-1; *Will Book 7*, pp. 129-130; inventory, *Wills, Settlements, and Inventories*, Vol. 6, pp. 366-367.

172. Spotsylvania County "Loose Wills"; section "H".

173. Ibid.

174. "Loose Wills", Spotsylvania County, under "H" on microfilm in Virginia State Library; also in Spotsylvania Court House.

175. *DAR Patriot Index*.

176. "List of Slaveholders in Spotsylvania County 1783", *Virginia Magazine of History*, op. cit., Vol. 4 (1897), pp. 293-294.

177. Crozier, op. cit., p. 42. Cooke, loc. cit.

178. Louis Burgess, *Virginia Soldiers of 1776*, Richmond Press, Richmond, Va., 1927, Vol. 2, pp. 913-914.

179. Crozier, op. cit., p. 487.

180. Samuel W. Hughes, "Sandidge", *Tyler's Quarterly and Genealogical Magazine*, Lyon G. Tyler, editor, Richmond, VA, reprint by Kraus Corp., N. Y., 1967, Vol. 27 (1945-46), pp. 293-308. Related Graves and Slaughter families can be found in Vols. 19, 20, and 28.

181. Crozier, op. cit., p. 320.

182. Ibid., p. 70. Refers to *Guardian Book A*.

183. Ibid., pp. 70, 176, and 402.

Since this chapter was written Professor Herbert Weaver, retired chairman of the History Department at Vanderbilt University, has written *Holladay Special, Family of William Jefferson Holladay and Martha Margaret Hawkins*, in 1980. This branch of Southern Alabama families doubtless emerged from the line of Daniel, L-253.

Chapter 6

WILLIAM HOLLADAY, SON OF THE RANGER

The man is great, and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his own.
Owen Meredith

The oldest son of genteel parents John and Elizabeth Holladay, William (L-251) was born about 1705 in King William (Caroline) County. The product of an untamed frontier which he inhabited all his life, William followed a career which well depicted the changes in lifestyle of many of the pioneers when they forsook the comforts of the aristocratic society already developed in the eastern Virginia counties and took up their abode in the wilderness to the west.

It is somewhat difficult to characterize William as a part of the main trunk of this family tree. As heir-at-law to the Ranger he did not appear to fill the role of a typical oldest son. He seemed to partake less of the amenities of the landed gentry which he inherited than did his younger brothers John, Joseph, and Benjamin. Yet William, like his brothers with the exception of Daniel, broke with tradition. He should have inherited the spirit of adventure of both this father and grandfather, but strangely he appears to have been the first of the tree in America (possibly excepting Anthony Holladay) to remain for a lifetime within thirty miles of his birthplace. It is equally baffling that William's sons should all be so different from him--that they were nomadic. William's represented the third full generation of Holladays in America who had adapted to the continent and who had almost instinctively pushed boldly into the trackless forests to the west in search of land and wealth--but William did not.

Possibly the duties of the oldest son made William more subdued. At about the age of twenty he moved from his King William homeplace with his father to East North East Creek in Spotsylvania. Here he helped his father to run the plantation, manage two dozen or more slaves the Ranger reportedly had, and run the mill. Sometime before 1743, and probably about 1735 he married Judith (Judy)_____, who was likely from King and Queen County.[1]

The name of William is abundant in Caroline and Spotsylvania County records. The first mention of him in Spotsylvania records was on October 10, 1737, when he witnessed the sale of a 200 acre farm in St. George's Parish to his father by James Terry.[2] Soon thereafter William and Judy appear to have moved a few miles from near the Bellefonte home of his father, possibly toward or even near Caroline County. Prior to his death his father may have given him a farm in Caroline. These facts are indicated since the Ranger did not name him, his oldest son, as executor of his will and also by William's name appearing in several Caroline records for the next three years.

William's name first appears in Caroline records on November 10, 1738, when he and William Pulliam witnessed a deed of Paul and Patience Harrallson.[3] On March 9, 1738/9, the Caroline Court ordered Robert Ferguson to pay William 75 lbs. of tobacco for three days' attendance in court as evidence for Ferguson against a Mr. Robinson.[4] In other words, William had been a witness. In April, 1739, the Court, in the case of Head Lynch against the estate of William Markham, ordered William to declare what part of Markham's estate he had in his hand.[5] When the court met the following May 11, it determined that William had in hand the amount of 1 lb. 8 shillings,and 10 pence, and he had to pay this to Mr. Lynch.[6]

A court case arose between James Littlepage and William Holladay, as recorded on June 13 and July 11, 1740, and April 10, 1741, over the sale of tobacco. As a result William had to pay 6 lbs 3shillings and 3 pence to Littlepage.[7] This must have hurt his Holladay pride. In addition, William on this same date had to pay John Scott and Richard Bradford each 125 pounds of tobacco for five days' attendance for being his witnesses against Littlepage.[8] Growing out of this same case Richard Bradford had to pay William Burdett 1 lb. 13 shillings and 4 pence, since Burdett was an assignee of William Holladay.[9] Then on March 12, 1741/2, the Court ordered Richard Bradford to pay William 206 pounds of tobacco for two days' attendance and coming and going 26 miles as a witness for Bradford in the latter's case against Littlepage.[10] Apparently William was making these trips from his home in Spotsylvania to Caroline to testify in court. It was clear from all of these records that William was not heeding well the Holladay admonition to try to avoid court actions.

Back in Spotsylvania County, the next appearance of William's name in those records was in his father's will in 1742 as the beneficiary of "200 acres of land where Thomas Sartain formerly lived," and a Negro slave named Phebee. (See the Ranger's will in Chapter 5.) On February 1, 1743, he served on a jury with his brother Daniel. Having now inherited the 200 acres William and Judy, "of St. George's Parish," sold it to his brother John on August 2, 1743.[11] This original deed with William's signature is in the Holladay Collection at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond.[12] Though separated at the folds, it is well preserved and is very legible.

The record of this sale is as follows:

THIS INDENTURE made this second day of August in the Seventeenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second . . . and in the year of our Lord Christ 1743 between William Holladay of the Parish of Saint George and County of Spotsylvania within the Colony of Virginia and Juday his wife of the one part, and John Holladay of the same Parish, County, and Colony aforesaid of the Other Part. Witnesseth that the said William Holladay and Juday his wife for and in consideration of the Sum of Thirty Pounds current money to them in hand paid at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge and thereof and of every part and parcel thereof doth requit, exonerate, and discharge the said John Holladay his heirs, Executors, and Administrators, Hath given, granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, and confirmed . . . the said John Holladay his heirs and assigns forever one Tract or Parcel of Land or ground containing Two Hundred Acres be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being in the Parish and County aforesaid, and is bounded as followeth. Beginning at a corner ash standing in a swamp it being the beginning corner of Two Hundred Acres of Land which Thomas Sartain sold to James Terry which now belongs to the above said John Holladay and running from the aforesaid corner south twelve degrees east to a stooping white and small red oak corner in James Taylor's back line. Thence north seventy eight degrees east two hundred and thirty poles to a corner white oak. Thence north twelve degrees west two hundred twenty eight poles to a corner white oak in Gustavson's dividing line. Thence along this line to a corner red oak sapling of James Terry's now Holladay's. Thence south seventy nine degrees east two hundred and ten poles to a corner ash and maple standing in the head of a swamp. Thence south thirty nine degrees west two hundred and eighty poles. Thence down the said swamp to the beginning. This said two hundred acres of land is part of a patent granted to Thomas Sartain for One Thousand acres bearing date the Sixth Day of May 1727 and by this said Sartain sold and conveyed to John Holladay, Gent., dec'd, father of the said William Holladay, by deed acknowledged in this county the Sixth Day of November 1739 and by this said John Holladay, Gent., dec'd in his last Will and Testament duly proved and recorded in this County Court devised to this said William Holladay . . . In witness whereof this said William Holladay and Juday his wife have hereunto set their hands and seals the Day and year first within written. Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

Edmund Waller
H. Pendleton
Reuben Daniel

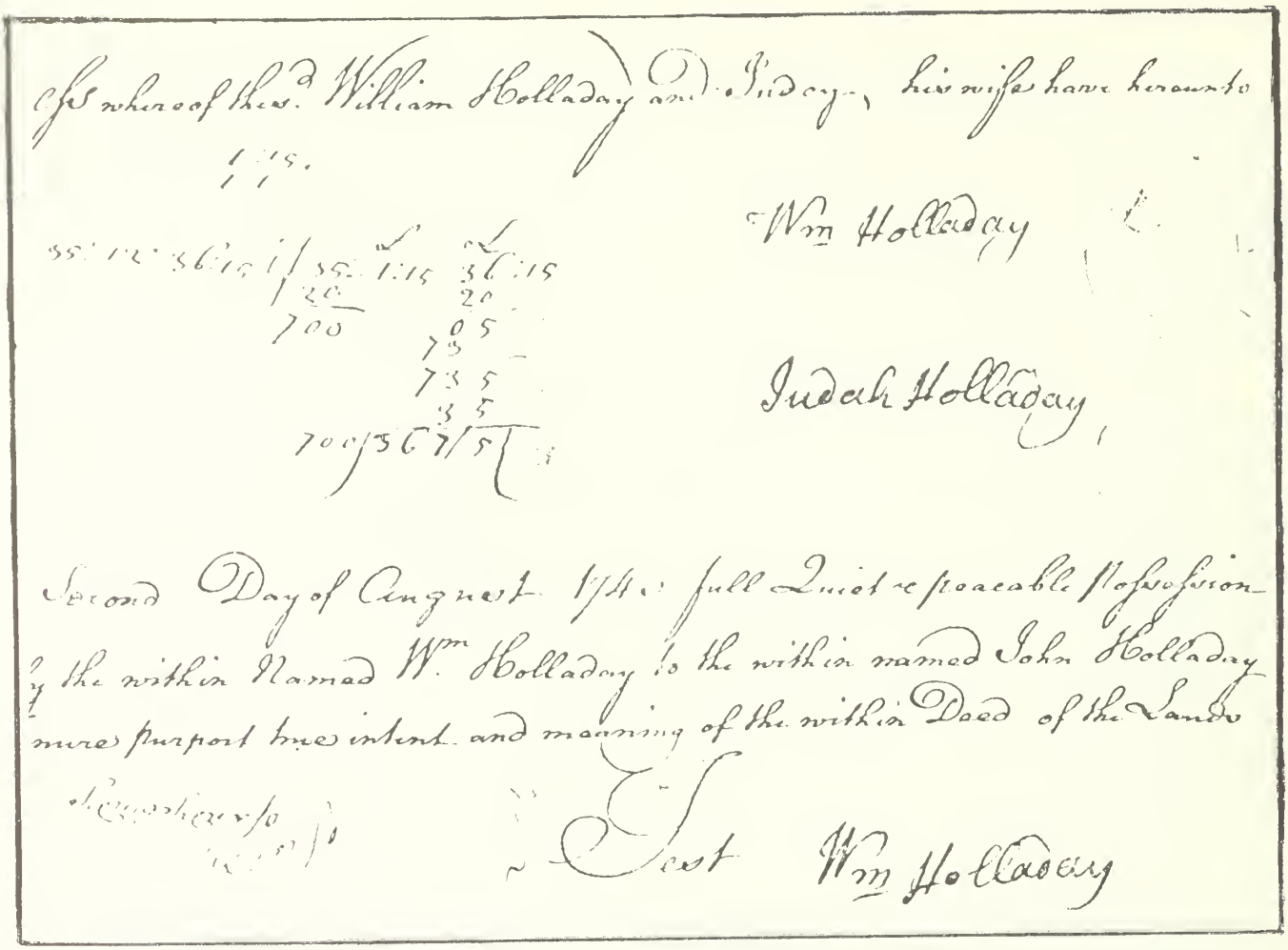
William Holladay
Judah Holladay

If William and Judah ever lived on this farm we have found no proof of it. If they did, they apparently moved to another part of the county after 1743.

By this time William and Judy must have had at least two children, Robert and David, and possibly John. It seems safe to say that some of these children saw the Ranger before he died in 1742.

That William had property and perhaps other interests in Caroline is shown by a sale recorded on June 14, 1745, in the Caroline Court as follows: "William Holladay and Judith his wife acknowledge their deed of livery and seisin indented to Charles Huchison."[13] "Livery of seisin" was an old English ceremony for transferring the possession of land or tenements by a grantor to a grantee. This was usually done in sight of the property transferred.[14]

As is customary among brothers, William carried on minor transactions with John, Joseph, and Benjamin, even after they were married. Several of these transactions are recorded in notebooks, fragments of letters, and the like, in the Holladay Collection in Richmond. They often reveal the human side, good or bad, of these young men. One of these in particular has a note of humor in it:



Portion of Deed of William Holladay and Wife Judah to His Brother John for Two Hundred Acres of Land, August 2, 1743, Showing William's Signatures (Holladay Collection, Ms. 1H7185a383-386, Courtesy Virginia Historical Society, Richmond)

Rec'd of Joseph Holladay Twenty pounds seventeen shillings and eleven pence current money being all dues, debts, and demands from the beginning of the world unto this day. November 30 day 1745. Rec'd of me

Test-Thomas Cartwright *(Signed) Wm. Holladay*[15]

One could infer from the bit of sarcasm in these lines that William and Joseph had had a slight fuss over this amount due William, and that the older brother had been prodding Joseph to pay him. Hence the broad statement "from the beginning of the world!"

These transactions also indicate that even if William had lived in or near Caroline County he was now living closer home. Further indication that William did not get along well always with his brother Joseph was that on February 4, 1746/7, he brought suit against Joseph in the Spotsylvania Court, an act that would have surely grieved the Ranger had he been alive.[16] We do not know the exact nature of the case, but on February 3 of the following year it was settled with the statement "replication filed and commission issued." We can only surmise that the action came from the fact that Joseph served for many years as an inspector of tobacco at Fredericksburg, and that William wished to do likewise.

Any rift between these brothers must have been superficial, for on November 5, 1753, William witnessed a sale of 100 acres from his brother John to his brother Joseph.[17]

It appears that William was a little slow in paying his debts, a habit his father would doubtless have scolded him for. On September 5, 1753, Edmund Waller brought suit against William in Spotsylvania County for 301 ¼ lbs. of tobacco due on account. The "defendant, though solemnly called, came not." The plaintiff therefore recovered his claim.[18]

In 1753 and 1754 William made the following advertisement:

> *I do certify. Taken up by the suscriber the third day of December 1753 one bright bay mare about four feet three inches high with a star in forehead, branded on the near buttock. That if any person laying just claim to the said mare shall have her at Benj. Holladay near Mr. Zachary Lewis mill paying as the law directs. Set up December Court 1753 by Wm. Holladay. Do. (ditto) February Court 1754.*[19]

Such advertisements helped owners of strayed cattle to locate them in those days of few fences.

At about this time William took advantage of the wide forests in the area and went into the lumber business, and especially as a cooper (maker of barrels). These casks could be used for containers of wine and liquors, common in that day, and as hogsheads for tobacco. In the Holladay Collection is an account book of William's with several entries relating to this business. In 1762-65 are the following entries in the account with Mr. James Rawlings, a brother-in-law (husband of Sarah):

> *1762. Memorandum to hewing 30 logs 6 by 4.*
> *To getting shingles not yet settled.*
>
> *(Signed) Wm. Holladay*
>
> *1763. To setting up 11 Hogsheads at 10/s tunn 1 lb. 7 sh. 6 p.*
> *To setting up 4 casks at 8/s cask 1 lb. 12 sh.*
> *To setting up 2 tunn of Moby hands at 16 s/tunn 1 lb. 12 sh.*
>
> *1765. To building 2 gates at 7/6 sh. gates 16 sh.*
> *To 2 tunn of tobacco 22 s.*
>
> *Total 6 lb 6 sh. 6 p.*
>
> *(Signed) William Holladay*[20]

On the back of the above sheet:

> *To getting the boards for covering one side of ye old citchin and likewise ye quarter. Tobacco at 16 lbs/tunn. 2 lbs. 16 sh.*
>
> *(Signed) Mr. William Holladay*

It appears from these records that William also did carpentry.

Some accounts were paid on time, it seems at least. On May 23, 1763, Joseph made an entry in one of his small notebooks that he had paid William 1 lb. 11 sh. and 6 p.[21]

Other types of loans were in vogue among the brothers. One of these was recorded as follows:

> *This is to sartifie that I do give my Brother William leave to take my Whipsaw wherever he finds if he shall cause other ways he is to let me know whose possession the (horse) is in and by what authoryty they hold him.*
>
> *(Signed) John Holladay*
> *Mar. 11th 1763.*[22]

The love of horses ran in the family, as noted in the earlier narration of John's family.

Now in his late fifties, William was still active in his cooperage business. He had several transactions with his nephew-in-law, John Penn, husband of Elizabeth:

1763. Mr. William Holladay to John Penn. July 23.
To balance settled ..... 5 lbs. 19 sh. 2 p.
Sepr. To cr. Wm. Pulliam 5/3 cash 4/9 ordinary
Account 37/3 to 1765 ..... 2 lbs. 7 sh. 3 p.
1763 Cr. ..... 8 lbs. 6 sh. 5 p.

1763. Aug 22. By cash 12/1/2 Sept. 12th. Ye trimming 2 casks 2/6
17 May. By your attendance to Orange Court. Cr. Webb 262, 0.14,
7½ ..... 1 .16.6.
Aug. 1. Ye trimming 6 Hhds. 7/6. Ye Jos. Penn 2/ 1.15.6
By Uriah Edwards 0.9.0
Total 4.15.7½
Due from John Penn 3.10.9½

Copy. John Waller, Cl. Spot. Court

On the other side of this sheet was:

To the Worshipful Court of Spotsylvania County: John Penn humbly sheweth THAT William Holladay stands indebted to him three pounds ten shillings and nine pence half penny current money due by account and refuseth payment. Wherefore your petitioner prays judgement against him for the same, with costs.

Copy. John Waller, Cl. Cur.[23]

Another transaction with John Penn:

July 6th 1767. Rec'd of William Holliday twenty shillings back also, he give him Cr. when I (k)now the sum of money the Gentleman alowd, in his acct. against Jos. Penn dec'd when they settled the accts. of the said estate.

John Penn

Mem. Wm. Holladay give me a note for judgt. for my whole acct. & the note within is to come out.

John Penn[24]

Perhaps some time before 1767 William wrote the following letter to his wife, or at least it was in the William Holladay account file in the Holladay Collection. It is quite torn and old, and with no signature:

Spotsylvania County, December . . . . . .
Most dear and loving wife . . . . . is to inform that I have got . . . . . and intend to winter heare with . . . Sweet heart at red stone wh . . . . . offen to all you . . .[25]

The handwriting resembles William's, and we imagine that he was off in some part of the county trading for lumber, trees, etc. One might even conjecture that the note was written by the Ranger during his frontier days. On the back of the page was an old land description which could not be deciphered.

Another of William's transactions came in 1766:

Know all men by these presents that we William Holladay and Thomas Pulliam of Spotsylvania County are held and firmly bound unto James and George Peterson of the said County in the full and just sum of one shilling and eight pence current money of Virginia to be paid unto the said James and George Peterson their heirs, Excr., Adm., or Assignees on or before the 20th day of July next for value rec'd of them, to the which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, Excr., Adm. or Assignees in the penal sum of three shillings and four pence. In

witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal this 20th day of October 1766.

Test: Joseph Pulliam *Wm. Holladay*
James Edmiston *Thos. Pulliam*[26]

Thomas and Joseph Pulliam were first cousins and were both William's nephews. The final sheet of William's records was very legible:

March ye 9th 1769. Received of Mr. Thomas Pulliam 1 lb. 19 sh. 6 p. which is again(st) the whole account of Mr. Benjamin Pulliam.

(Signed) Mr. William Holladay[27]

The date of William's death is known in three ways. First was the visit of David to his family described later in this chapter. Second are the records listed below. Third, and most precise, is an entry in the Benjamin Holladay Bible referenced in the last chapter: "William Holladay deceased this life May 16, 1769."

In accordance with Virginia law a committee was appointed to settle his estate. The following accounts were listed:

1769. Mr. William Holladay dec'd. To John Talbott. To . . . . . at sundry times . . . . . 18 s r d. Spotsylvania Co. to wit. John Talbott this day came before me and made oath that the above acct. was just and true and that he never received any satisfaction for the same; certified under my hand this 19th day of Oct. 1769.

Chs. Yates (Merchant at Fredericksburg)

Memorandum of Debts due William Holladay dec'd. 1769, 28th December. Mr. James Peterson to Rundlett(?) 4 s for a debt due his wife from Wm. Holladay.

Memorandum this 30th June 1771. Then settled with Mr. Wm. Davenport. Wm. Holladay dec'd. acct. As it now appears there is due the Dec'd 1 lb. 14 sh. 6 d. By Mr. John Chiles 0-2-6. Rec'd the above 1-12-0.

Memorandum of Debts due Wm. Holladay dec'd. Mr. William Davenport on acct. of Tho. Pulliam due 0-12-6. Ditto by cash and coopering paid 0-18-0. Mr. Wm. Davenport was paid the above 1-12-6.

Mr. David Sandidge by getting staves for bedding for 7 hhds. 6 p. 2/65 (paid by me to Holladay). Mr. George Peterson by cash 1/3 . . . . . 0-1-3 Mr. James Rawlings, Senior, has settled, only has to bring in an acct. of 2 Wescotts, viz 1 of cloth & trimming; 1 of cotton a plad lining & the balance as it now stands is due the above dec'd. 2-12-1.

Mr. James Rawlings Jr. To helping build a corn house. Paid John Talbot 15/.[28]

Thus life's little trials for William were passed. Where he was buried can be now only a matter of conjecture. Over 200 years have erased any inscriptions or memorials made to him; only the written record survives. One might surmise that he was buried in the cemetery at Bellefonte. No will of William has been found.

As for Judith, she apparently survived William and with the migration of her children to the south she returned to her native King and Queen County. The Vestry of Stratton Major Parish on December 9, 1778, and December 20, 1779, ordered payment to Frances Williams of "15 sh per month for taking care of Judith Holeday."[29] She doubtless died there about 1780. We should mention that in 1732 this same vestry took care of Dorathy Holliday, but we do not know her identity.[30]

How should William's posterity judge him? Apologetically or even harshly for not at least maintaining the level of his father's prestige? Perhaps so. But it is difficult for us to know all the circumstance. He certainly was a hard worker and helped to carve out of the frontier a notable part of Virginia. Life was not easy in those days. Suits often arose, even among kin. So let's be generous to this staid and steady settler who became another proud link in our family chain.

The descendants of William and Judith Holladay were Robert, David, John, and a daughter (name unknown):

M-250. ROBERT HOLLADAY

The next Holladay after Daniel (L-253) known to inhabit the Blue Ridge region was Robert, son of William and Judith of Spotsylvania County. He was born in that County about 1730.

As shown in the grantor agreement below, Robert first appeared in southwest Albemarle County about 15 miles below Charlottesville. He was granted 50 acres of land at South Garden on Hardware Creek on June 13, 1755. South Garden is ten miles southwest of Charlottesville, and two miles east of Highway 29. He was granted 250 acres in the coves of the mountains of Hardware River on April 6, 1768. On March 16, 1771, he was granted 164 acres in the ridges and coves of Mettle's Mountain.[31] Robert sold this land on the following terms:

> *This indenture made this twenty third day of November in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and seventy one between Robert Holliday of Pittsylvania County and Colony of Virginia of the one part and Robert Richardson of Albemarle County and Colony aforesaid of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Robert Holliday for and in consideration of the sum of ninety five pounds current money of Virginia . . . . . he the said Holliday hath sold . . . . unto the said Richardson one certain tract or parcel of land lying in the County of Albemarle in the coves of the mountains of Hardware River Containing four hundred and sixty acres which the three patents the said Holliday hath for the said four hundred and sixty acres doth specify the first whereof is for fifty acres bearing the date the thirteenth of June 1755 the second for 250 acres bearing the date the sixth of April 1768 the third and last for 164 acres bearing the date the sixteenth of March 1771 and all bounded as followeth . . . . . twenty seven degrees east one hundred and thirty six poles to a white oak in Stephen Heards line . . . . . The second . . . beginning at James Dillon's corner . . . to a red oak tree on Stephen Heards line south fifteen degrees . . . . The third and last . . beginning at a chestnut oak his own corner then on the Stephen Heards running north three degrees east seventy two poles to a chestnut then on Henry Heards line . . . . south forty nine degrees west one hundred and twenty four poles to John Murrell's corner chestnut oak . . . In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty third day of November in the year of our Lord 1771.*
>
> *Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of:* *Robert Holliday*[32]
> *Jno. Swann Hudson Martin William Richardson*

There is a small village named Heards near the Nelson County line, and about five miles west of South Garden. Robert's farm was probably near this place. It is interesting to note that a Stephen Heard was in a suit in Franklin County in 1786.[33] He was probably the same man named in the above deed and had apparently moved south at about the same time as did Robert. These farms were not far from those purchased in 1756 by Daniel Holladay (L-253), the son of John the Ranger, on Totiers Creek.

From these dates it appears that Robert moved to that part of Pittsylvania County that later became Franklin County, some 100 miles southwest from Albemarle, in 1770. This is further substantiated by the following court action recorded in Pittsylvania County on August 31, 1770:

> *William Fleming, Plaintiff, vs. Robert Holliday, Def. Defendant being summoned and not appearing (though solemnly called) the plaintiff by his attorney produced his proved account for 3 lbs. 6 shillings. Judgment is therefore granted against said defendant for same with cash.*[34]

On May 28, 1772, Robert bought land from Joseph Bird and his wife, indicating a desire to settle in this new territory.[35]

Robert was involved in other minor court actions on March 27, 1772 and March 26, 1773.[36] In another minor suit, in the September term of court in 1773, he was plaintiff against one Henry Crist:

> *The defendant being summoned and not appearing although solemnly called, the plaintiff by his attorney produced the said defendant's note for bond for one pound sixteen shillings. Judgment is therefore granted him against the said defendant for the same with cash.*[37]

It thus seems that Robert won some suits as well as losing some. In still another suit, Peter Henley vs. Robert Holladay, on May 28, 1774, the court ordered the suit dismissed.[38]

Like the other Holladays, Robert had an abiding interest in religion, and helped to build a church house. In the February 23, 1776, minutes in the Vestry Book Camden Parish 1767-1852 is an entry which states:

> *Ordered that the collectors pay Robert Holliday three pounds ten shillings or five hundred and sixty pounds of tobacco for building the chappell on Stony Creek . . .*

Tobacco often became a barter commodity in those days of scarce money. We have searched the county maps in vain in Pittsylvania and surrounding counties for the location of Stony Creek.

Henry County was formed in 1776 from Pittsylvania and Franklin. Thus, Robert Holladay was listed in the 1782-87 Virginia Tax List in Henry County. He had one dwelling and one slave.[39] However, when Franklin County was formed in 1785 from Bedford and Henry, Robert was henceforth recorded in Franklin County.[40]

The Revolutionary War touched Robert's life. The Henry County Court of October, 1779, "ordered that Robert Holliday be allowed thirteen pounds for necessaries from Robert Hodges whose sons are in the Continental service."[41] The same court in March, 1780, "ordered Robert Holliday for 20 lbs. bacon to Col. Penn for use of militia of Henry County."[42]

Due to his age it seems doubtful if Robert ever served as a soldier in the war, although Gwathmey lists several Robert Hollidays in the Continental line.[43]

In the May, 1787, session of the Franklin County Court, Robert served on several juries.[44] In the July, 1787, court he was granted an injunction to stay the proceedings of a judgment obtained against him by Samuel Calland who entered into bond.[45] In August, 1787, Robert again served on the jury.[46] He also served on a jury in the May court of 1788.[47] At a court held March 2, 1789, Robert (and Stephen Lee) served on a jury.[48] On May 5, 1789, he served again.[49]

On March 3, 1794, he bought 371 acres on Chestnut Creek, adjacent to John Jakes, for 100 lbs.[50]

Near the end of the century Robert decided to join the migration southward. This meant the disposal of his farms. Accordingly, on March 4, 1794, he sold 200 acres on Pigg River in eastern Franklin County to James Callaway, and James and Jubal Early for 210 lbs.[51]

Apparently definitely deciding to go south, he sold a tract of land (probably the one referred to above) adjacent to John Jakes and on Chestnut Creek, on March 28, 1798, for 15 lbs.[52] Two days later he sold 443 acres on Briney Mt. to Stephen Smith for 200 lbs.[53]

We hear no more from Robert until his name appears in the records of Elbert County, Georgia, which is adjacent to the South Carolina line. He apparently moved there in 1799 or 1800. He died there late in 1802, at about the age of 72, for his inventory was taken on January 11, 1803.[54]

Mentioned in his estate account were Jeremiah and John, undoubtedly his sons. In none of the above records was the name of his wife mentioned.

I. JEREMIAH HOLIADAY Sr.

Jeremiah and John, especially Jeremiah, are mentioned frequently in Franklin and Henry county records. They were in Swinfields Company in Henry County during the Revolutionary War, and on March 11, 1781, went to the assistance of Gen. Nathaniel Greene in Hillsborough County, North Carolina, just below the Virginia line.[55] They are listed in the file of Revolutionary soldiers.[56]

Jeremiah is mentioned several times in Wingfields documents as having served on a jury or become involved in litigation in Franklin County during the 1787-88 period.[57] He married Margaret Martin, daughter of James Martin, on August 15, 1788, in Franklin County, Virginia, and later moved to Elbert County, Georgia.[58]

A. HOLLADAY, Martin. Presumably Jeremiah's son. Married in Elbert County, and listed in 1820 U. S. Census of Jackson County, two counties west of Elbert. He was listed, perhaps in error, as being nearly 40 years of age. He had a son under 10; a daughter 10-16; a daughter 16-26. His wife was in the 26-45 age group. We do not know how to explain these discrepancies in Martin's age.

B. HOLLADAY, Robert. Stewart mentions a Robert Holliday who was born in Virginia in 1796, and presumably the son of Jeremiah. He is found in the 1830 U. S. Census in Jackson County, Georgia. He was 34 years of age, had one son under 5, one 5-10, a daughter under 5, one 5-10, and one 10-15. His wife was 30-40.

C. HOLLADAY, Jeremiah Jr. Apparently Jeremiah had a son named Jeremiah, born in 1803. In the 1850 Census for Hardeman County, Tennessee (No. 1420) is listed Jeremiah Holiday, age 47, born in Georgia, a farmer with $400 in real estate. With him lived Sarah Jones, relation not known, age 42, also born in Georgia. His children were: Jackson, 16; Fletcher, 14; Martin, 12; John, 10; and Elizabeth 8. Martin was most likely named for his grandmother's people, the Martins. While we have not traced this family, we would suppose that they moved to Illinois, and most likely to Jefferson County, to be with their other relatives.

In this same Hardeman County Census, No. 718, was listed an A. J. Holleday, 40, born in Tennessee, a farmer with $4000 in real estate. He had a female, Nancy, apparently his wife, 35, and born in Georgia. Also present were Ripley, age 16; Hellaney (male), age 10; and Penelope, age 35, probably a sister. Nancy and Ripley were born in Tennessee, but Hellaney was born in Mississippi, and Penelope in Georgia. We have not solved this riddle. How these people did get around!

D. HOLLADAY, Levi. Still other relatives are revealed in the 1850 Census of Jefferson County, Illionois. Levi Holladay, age 45, born in 1805, was married February 17, 1826, in Franklin County, Virginia, to Amey Pugh, who was age 50, also born in Virginia.[59] They had a daughter Sarah, age 23, born in Virginia, and a son, Henry, age 19, born in Tennessee. This means that they moved to Tennessee in approximately 1830. Another daughter, Tabitha Monday, was age 2, and born in Illinois. We think that Levi was Jeremiah's son. Jefferson County is just west of Randolph County where other relatives lived. Here William Holladay was also listed in the 1850 census. He was 24, born in Virginia in 1826, and his wife Mary, age 22, born in Illinois. They had one daughter, Cloe, age 2, and born in Illinois.[60] William was most likely Levi's son.

Also listed in the 1850 Census was Robert Holladay, age 31, born in Virginia in 1819, married to Elizabeth _____ , age 27, born in Illinois, with children Cloyd, age 8; Rebecca, age 6; Caleb, age 3; and Calvin, age 3/12, all born in Illinois.[61] Robert was possibly the son of Robert (A above), although his being listed as being born in Virginia in 1819 casts some doubt on this, since Robert Sr. would likely have moved to Georgia with his father Robert about 1800.

II. JOHN HOLLADAY
Thought to be a son of Robert, we do not know his fate.

III. BANES HOLLADAY
Thought to be another son of Robert. He was listed in the 1782-85 Virginia taxpayers list in Henry County as having one dwelling and no slaves.[62]

M-260. DAVID HOLLADAY

Likely named for his great-uncle David Holladay of York County, David was born about 1740 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. A son of William and Judith Holladay, he spent his youth in Spotyslvania working in his father's trade of cooperage, and probably in carpentry, lumbering, and farming. He first married about 1768, but his wife's name is unknown. She was possibly Agnes, daughter of Winifred and Thomas Pulliam (L-254), and thus his first cousin. Winifred and Thomas had several daughters, one of whom was named Agnes; she would be the right age for David, who had a daughter also named Agnes.

With the formation of Bedford County in 1754, and other counties to the south, there was a migration of people from the Spotsylvania area in the 1760's to the south. With the Talbots, Watts, and other families near David in Spotsylvania moving to Bedford, David decided to do likewise about 1765. The first clear date on his settling there was on March 28, 1769, when he bought 218 acres "on the east fork of Beaverdam Creek."[63] (See description from sale below, and map in next chapter.) For this farm David paid George Walton of Prince Edward County 15 pounds of Virginia currency. Ben Howard was witness.

It is to be noted that David's purchase of his farm occurred about a year before Robert Holladay (M-250) sold his farm in Albemarle and moved to Pittsylvania some 25 miles as part of the migration to the south. Since David's brother John came into the picture only about 1775, and bought his farm next to David's only in 1778, then David was the first Holladay known to have settled in Bedford County.

Soon after his father's death on May 16, 1769, David paid a visit to his relatives in Spotsylvania in the fall, after crops were harvested. A few months later he wrote a most revealing letter to his Uncle Joseph Holladay in Spotsylvania. This letter has fortunately been preserved and is in the Holladay Collection in the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond. It was discovered there in June, 1976. This strategic epistle reads as follows:

Bedford County
April 30th 1770

Honoured Uncle

This comes to let you know that we are all in good health at this present thanks to God for it and hope therefore since will find you and all your family in the same state. I expected to have received a letter from you before now but have had none. I take this opportunity to write to you by Jonathan Cundiff by whom I desire you will be so kind as to write to me again by lodging a letter at Orange Courthouse immediately. He will bring it to me. I should be glad to know what is the reason Bro. John has never come to see us. I shall likewise take it as a great favour of you to let me know if you can (do) anything about that land, that you told me I have a right to. If you know anything more of it now, than you did when I was at your house please to let me know it by a line or two from you; and having no news to write to you shall conclude with my best respects to you, and all your family and to my Bro. John and all our friends and relations that shall enquire after us. My wife and sister gives their kindest regards to you all, and accept the same from your loving friend and humble servant.

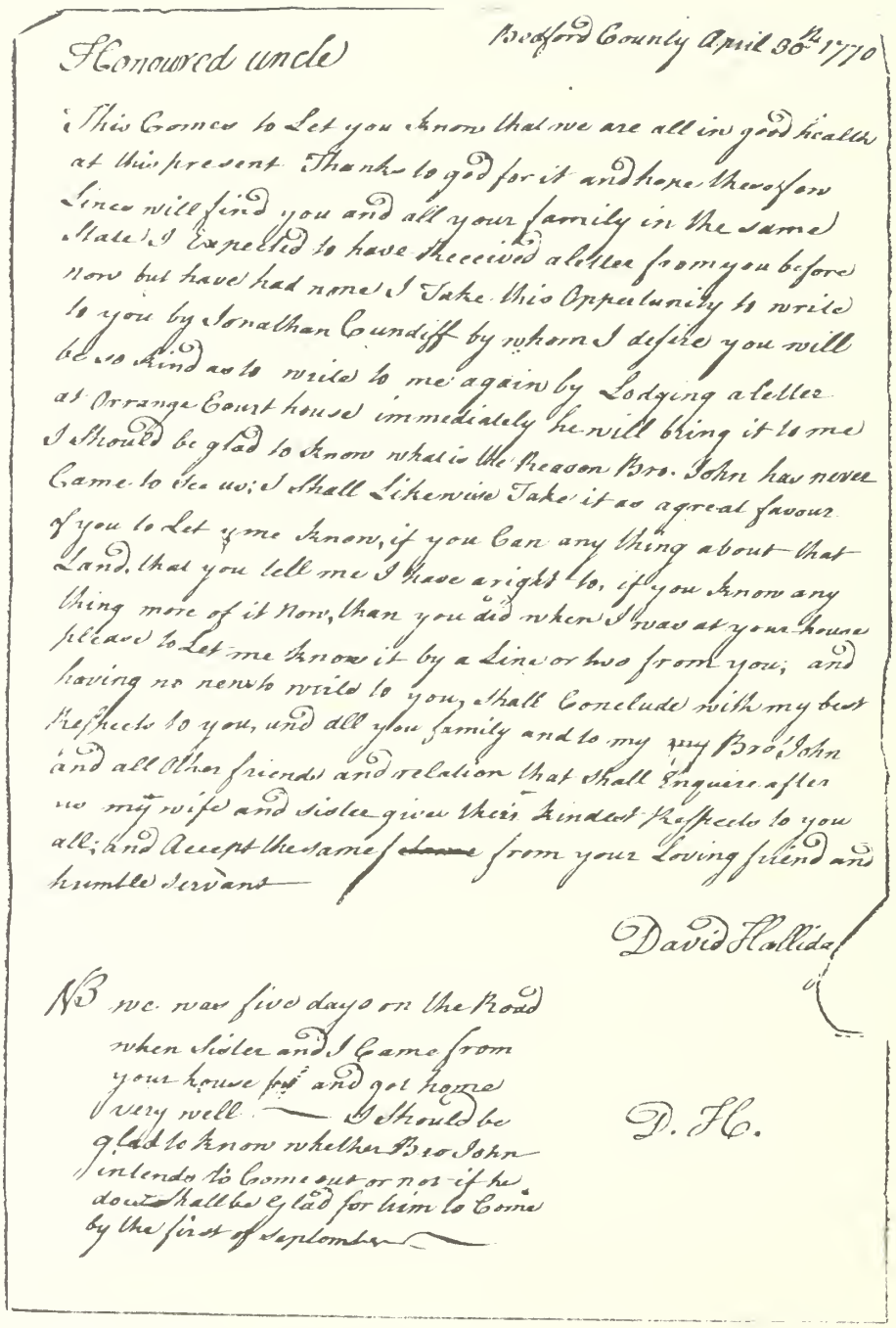
David Holladay

N.B. We was five days on the road when sister and I came from your house and got home very well. I should be glad to know whether Bro. John intends to come out or not. If he does I shall be very glad for him to come by the first of September.

D. H.

On the opposite side of this letter was the address:

To
Mr. Joseph Holliday
in
Spotsylvania County[64]



Bedford County April 30th 1770

Honoured uncle

This Comes to Let you know that we are all in good health at this present Thanks to god for it and hope these few Lines will find you and all your family in the same State I Expected to have Received a letter from you before now but have had none I Take this Opportunity to write to you by Jonathan Cundiff by whom I desire you will be so kind as to write to me again by Lodging a letter at Orrange Court house immediately he will bring it to me I Should be glad to know what is the Reason Bro. John has never Came to See us; I Shall Likewise Take it as a great favour of you to Let me know, if you Can any thing about that Land, that you tell me I have a right to, if you know any thing more of it Now, than you did when I was at your house please to Let me know it by a Line or two from you; and having no news to write to you, Shall Conclude with my best Respects to you, and all your family and to my Dear Bro. John and all Other friends and relation that Shall Enquire after me my wife and Sister give their kindest Respects to you all; and Accept the same from your Loving friend and humble Servant

David Holliday

NB we was five days on the Road when Sister and I Came from your house but and got home very well I Should be glad to know whether Bro John intends to Come out or not if he dont Shall be glad for him to Come by the first of September

D. H.

LETTER FROM DAVID HOLLADAY (M-260) TO HIS UNCLE JOSEPH HOLLADAY (L-255) IN 1770
(Courtesy of Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.)

At this time Joseph (L-255) was living at "Elmwood" on East North East Creek.

Note that the surnames were spelled with "i" and not with "a." This was because David had someone to write this letter for him and the person did not know how to spell the name! The letter was beautifully transcribed otherwise.

This letter proves that David and John were brothers, and shows that they were the sons of William and grandsons of the Ranger, since the children of all the other sons of the Ranger are well accounted for. It also shows that David had a sister, though we do not know her name. It appears that David's father, who had died the preceding May, had left some land and that David had been told by Uncle Joseph that he, David, was entitled to some of it. We do not know what happened to this land. David was married and his brother John was contemplating coming to Bedford to join him. It appears that Joseph had helped to settle William's estate and take care of his children. It is surprising that he had made it back home in five days for the distance is 125 miles as the crow flies!

As the next chapter relates, John indeed did come, but probably not until he had courted and won himself a bride.

We know relatively little about David and his family during the 1769-95 period, before he left for Tennessee. He probably farmed. His second marriage, in 1784, is tersely recorded in Bedford County:

> *Certificate of Marriage. The within couple David Holladay and Sarah King were married by me on the 21st of this month, 25 September 1784.*
>
> *Nathaniel Shrewsbury*[65]

Sarah, born about 1765, was the daughter of Avery King of Bedford County, a close neighbor who lived just east of David, and who witnessed the sale of David's farm to Benjamin Watts in 1795.

We know that David had been married previously since on January 22, 1788, he consented to the marriage of his daughter, Aggie, to Daniel Huddleston. (See footnote 73) He must, therefore, have first married about 1768, perhaps before his move to Bedford County, but we do not know to whom.

It is perhaps a little surprising that in 1795 David should decide to leave Virginia for Tennessee. He had been living in Bedford County for over 26 years, and was about 55 years of age. What, except for the fever of the day to go west, prompted David to pull stakes and leave Virginia? Was it another instance of the restless Holladay spirit? We do not know the answers to these questions. Perhaps he was stirred by the reports of his brother, Frontier John, described in the next chapter. We do know that in 1795 he yielded to his yearnings, and sold his farm on the east forks of Beaver Dam Creek, west of present Highway 755 and about two miles northwest of Chamblissburg, in preparation for the move:

> *This indenture made this 12 day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety five between David Holladay and Sarah Holladay (his wife) of the County of Bedford and in the State of Virginia of the one part and Benjamin Watts of the said County and in the State of Virginia of the other part, Witnesseth, that the said David Holladay and Sarah Holladay for and in consideration of the full and just sum of one hundred and twenty five pounds current money of Virginia to them in hand paid by the said Benjamin Watts . . . hath . . . sold unto the said Benjamin Watts his heirs and assigns forever one certain tract of parcel of land . . . lying . . in the said County of Bedford on the East fork of Beaver Dam Creek containing two hundred and eighteen acres . . . beginning at a white oak thence north 42° west 200 poles to a Spanish oak, south 48° west 160 poles to a hickory, south 42° east 124 poles to a white oak, south 20° west 54 poles to a white oak, south 42° east 56 poles to the old line and thence along the same north 48° east 200 poles to the beginning . . .*
>
> *Signed in presence of*
> *Edward Horn John Wright*
> *Avery A. King*
>
> *David Holladay*
> *Sarah Holladay*[66]

Since David sold his farm in September, and autumn was the favorite time for traveling west, it appears that David and his family left Virginia for Tennessee in early October 1795. He settled near

Bagdad Church which is virtually on the present Smith-Jackson County line about five miles northwest of Ft. Blount in what was then Summer County. We know little about David's four years in Sumner (Smith) County; undoubtedly he farmed.

David died in 1799. The following court record appeared in Sumner County:

> *April 4, 1799. On motion ordered that administration on the estate of David Holliday dec'd be granted to Sarah Holliday who enters into bond in the penal sum of five hundred dollars with Sampson Williams security and took the oath prescribed by law.*[67]

On the first Monday, July, 1799, an inventory of David's estate was taken and "rendered into the Court and duly proved by the Administratrix."[68] In January, 1801, an account of the sale of his goods was made and rendered to the Court by Sampson Williams.[69]

Sarah continued to live for some time on the farm with her children, afterward marrying Philip Draper as noted near the end of the chapter. On July 21, 1809, she was granted fifty acres of land:

> *November 25th 1809*
> *THE STATE OF TENNESSEE --- NO. 1394*
> *TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME: GREETINGS:*
>
> *KNOW YE, that in consideration of military service performed by John Hosston to the State of North Carolina, Warrant No. 3978, dated the 23 day of November 1796, and entered on the 25th day of November 1808 by No. 2757--*
>
> *There is granted by the said state of TENNESSEE, unto Sarah Holliday a certain tract or parcel of land, containing fifty acres, part of said Warrant, lying in Jackson and Smith Counties, in the first District, on the waters of Salt Lick Creek, including the place where she now lives, joining Francis Graves on the South beginning at a beech and dogwood in said Graves South boundary, near the lower corner of her fence, running thence South sixty four poles to a beech on a hill side thence West one hundred and twenty five poles crossing two branches to two beechs on a ridge, thence North sixty four poles to a sugartree in said Graves line, near the corner of James Ballows field, & East with said line to the Beginning --- Surveyed January 7th 1809 --- with the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said Sarah Holliday --- and her heirs for ever ---*
>
> *In witness whereof John Sevier Governor of the state of Tennessee, hath hereunto set hand, and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed, at Knoxville, on the twenty first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty fourth.*
>
> *BY THE GOVERNOR,* *JOHN SEVIER*[70]
> *R. Houston, secretary*

From this careful description of the location of the land we can determine precisely where Sarah lived, and hence David's residence on the Smith-Jackson County line.

See the end of the chapter for further comments on Sarah.

The children of David Holladay and his first wife were:

I. John (b. ca. 1767 in Bedford County, Va; d.____)

II. Agnes (Aggie) (b. ca. 1769, probably Bedford County, Virginia, d._____).

III. Samuel (b. ca. 1773 in Bedford County, Va; d. by 1837 in Ohio).

IV. William (b. ca. 1775 in Bedford County, Va; d._____).

V. Benjamin (b. ca. 1779 in Bedford County, Va; d. 1814 in Smith County, Tennessee).

By his second wife, Sarah King Holladay, David had the following children:

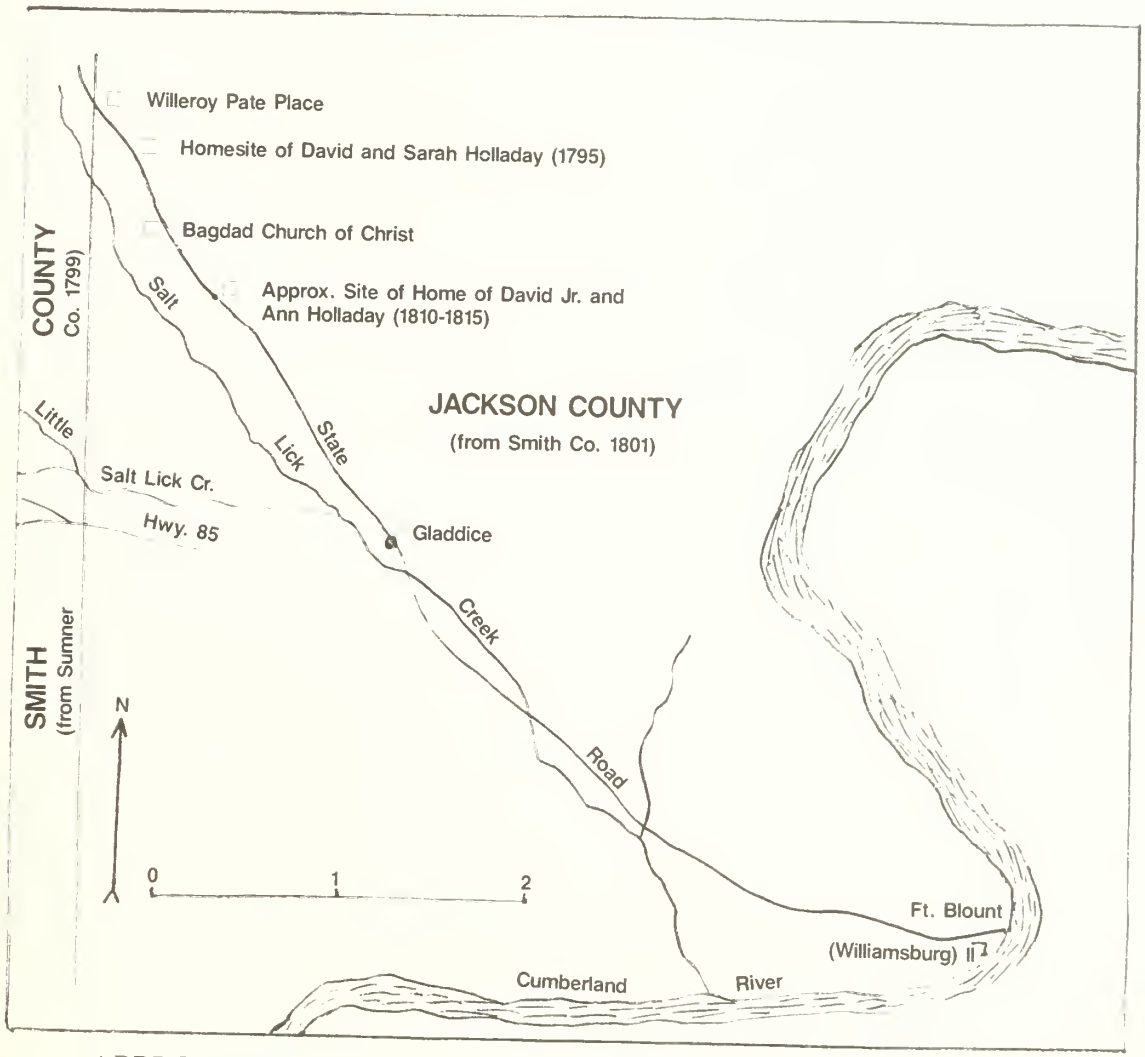
VI. Allen (b. 1785/6 in Bedford County, Va.; d. June 20, 1866,in Smith County).

VII. Frances (b. April 19, 1793, in Bedford County, Va.; d. February 11, 1876, in Smith County, Tennessee).

VIII. Joel L. (b. June, 1795, in Bedford County, Va., d. December 4, 1883, Saline County, Illinois).

IX. Robert (b. March 10, 1798, Sumner Co., Tenn; d. May 15, 1880, in Tennessee).

As shown by Robert's letter in 1847 to his nephew Perleman Pate (see later in this chapter) there was doubtless another daughter of David and Sarah, probably between Allen and Frances, who married Esaba Pate and had a son Perleman. We do not know her name. These children and their descendants, as known, will be discussed in the order given. A collateral family is discussed in the footnotes.[71]



APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF HOMESITE OF DAVID AND SARAH HOLLADAY (M-260) IN 1795 AND OF DAVID AND ANN HOLLADAY (N-251) IN 1810-15, IN SMITH (JACKSON) COUNTY, TENNESSEE

I. JOHN HOLLADAY

There is no positive proof that David had a son named John. The best evidence for this stems from the fact that when his son Benjamin died in 1814, the Smith County Court appointed John Holladay as administrator on February 11, 1817, as shown under Benjamin in V below. If John was not David's son then we do not know whose he was. The only other John Holladay known in this area at this time was John (O-250), the son of David and Martha Simmons Holladay. But he was born in 1800 and thus was too young in 1819 to be administrator of Benjamin's estate.

While we have no further records on the subject John in Jackson County, several John Holladays have been found elsewhere who were in the proper age group to have been David's son. These are now discussed.

The 1820 Census of Jackson County, Illinois, lists an Elizabeth Holladay in the 26-45 age group. She could have been the widow of John. She had a son 18-26, born about 1802; two sons 10-16, born around 1804 and 1806 respectively; three sons under 10, born about 1815. He could have moved to Illinois in the mass migration there from Tennessee about 1819, along with David from Williamson County, and others listed in the footnote concerning David.

The 1830 Census of Williamson County, Tennessee, lists two John Holladays. One was in the 60-70 age group. He would have been born around 1767, and thus could have been David's oldest child, and named for his younger brother, John the Frontiersman. In his household was a male 20-30, presumably a son; a female 60-70, presumably his wife; and a female 20-30, presumably his daughter. John may have simply moved from Jackson County about 1825, or earlier, as we do not find him in the 1820 Census of that county.

The other John Holladay in Williamson County was in the 30-40 age group in the 1830 Census, with three males under five; a female (likely his wife) 20-30; and two females under five. We think that this was the son of the John named above who was 60-70 and lived in Williamson County.

A fourth John Holladay appears in the 1830 Census of Hardeman County, Tennessee (p. 354). He was 60-70, thus born around 1765; had two males under five and one 20-30; one female 50-60 (his wife); and one female each in the 15-20 and 20-30 age groups. Since Hardeman County was not formed until 1823, it is possible that John left Jackson County in 1819, after the territory was acquired from the Indians in 1818, and thus did not appear in the Jackson County 1820 Census. A Wesley Holladay was in the same Hardeman County Census (p. 353). He was 30-40; had a son under five and two 5-10; two girls under five; and a wife 20-30. He was probably John's son.

Another John Holladay appears in the 1830 Census, this time in the Hamilton County, Ohio, records. It is as follows:

1 male 50-60 (born 1770-80; we think this was John)
1 female 50-60 (born 1770-80; we think this was Eleanor, his wife)
1 male 30-40 (born 1790-1800; we think an older son)
1 male 20-30 (born 1800-1810; another son)
1 male 20-30 (born 1800-1810; another son)
1 male 15-20 (born 1810-1815; another son)
1 female 20-30 (born 1800-1810; older daughter)
1 female 15-20 (born 1810-1815; younger daughter)
1 male 10-15 (born 1815-1820; a son)
1 male 5-10 (born 1820-1825; youngest son)

We have made no attempt to research these people, but imagine that many of their descendants live in the Cincinnati area.

A John Holiday was listed as a Justice of the Peace in Sumner County, Tennessee, on September 26, 1835, when he performed the marriage ceremony for Joseph Garret and Elizabeth Nickens. This was either the John in question or the son of David and Martha Simmons Holladay. We think the latter. See Chapter 10 for the discussion on John (O-250).

Still another John Holladay (actually Hollyday) was found in this period. On February 26, 1848, John Hollyday and Eleanor, his wife, of Ross County, Ohio, two counties east of Hamilton County, sold to George Sellers of Highland County a farm.[72] This of course could have been either John or one of his sons. If this John was the son of David, then he moved to Ohio prior to 1820 to be near his cousin Lewis (N-252) and other relatives. He probably died there about 1850.

From all these possibilities our best guess is that the older John found in the Williamson County 1830 Census was most likely the son of David. He died or moved soon thereafter as he is not found in the 1840 Williamson County Census.

II. AGNES HOLLADAY

Agnes (Aggie) was born about 1769 at about the time David moved from Spotsylvania to Bedford County, Virginia. We cannot therefore be sure in which county she was born. On January 22, 1788, probably at about the age of eighteen, she married Daniel Huddleston in Bedford County, by consent of her father David.

The Huddleston entry in Hinshaw reads: "1788,1,22. Daniel and Aggie Holliday, daughter of David. Joseph Hibbs, surety."[73]

There is a little town on Goose Creek in Bedford County some fifteen miles of David's farm, named Huddleston, and we think that Daniel hailed from near it. There are numerous Huddlestons in Middle Tennessee, especially in the Cookeville area, and they are no doubt related to Daniel. In the 1830 Census for Smith County (No. 1616) is listed a Daniel Huddleston who was in the 20-30 age group, thus born about 1805. He could have been the son of Daniel and Aggie Huddleston.

III. SAMUEL HOLLADAY

Samuel was born about 1773 in Bedford County, Virginia. He married ca. 1807 Mary _____ (b. 1780-90), probably in Jackson County, Tennessee, to which he had moved with his father in 1795. Samuel moved to Highland County, Ohio, Madison Township, by 1816, as on March 5, 1816, Samuel bought 174 acres of land from Duncan McArthur and his wife Nancy.[74] On September 11, 1816, Samuel sold land to Robert McArthur in Greenfield, Ohio, in Highland County.[75] A suit over this land on April 5, 1837, named his children: David, Samuel, Jane, Mary Ann, Isabelle, Nancy, Elizabeth, Joseph, William J., Hercules, and Sarah.[76] By this time Samuel had died.

The 1830 Census of Highland County shows the Samuel Holliday family as follows:

1 male 50-60 (born 1770-80, about 1773; Samuel)
1 female 40-50 (born 1780-90, about 1787; Mary)
1 male 20-30 (born 1800-10, about 1808; David)
1 male 15-20 (born 1810-15, about 1810; William J.)
1 male 15-20 (born 1810-15, about 1812; Samuel)
1 female 15-20 (born 1810-15, about 1814; Jane)
1 male 10-15 (born 1815-20, about 1816; Joseph)
1 female 10-15 (born 1815-20, about 1818; Mary Ann)
1 female 10-15 (born 1815-20, about 1820; Isabelle)
1 male 5-10 (born 1820-25, about 1822, Hercules)
1 female 5-10 (born 1820-25, about 1823; Nancy)
1 female 5-10 (born 1820-25, about 1825; Elizabeth)
1 female 0-5 (born 1825-30, about 1827; _____)
1 female 0-5 (born 1825-30, about 1829; Sarah)

The 1850 Highland County Census shows:

William J. Holliday	*Age 40*	*Born in Ohio*
Nancy A.	*36*	*Born in Ohio*
Mary F.	*8*	*Born in Ohio*
Melvin C.	*5*	*Born in Ohio*
Elizabeth C.	*2*	*Born in Ohio*

Samuel apparently died in Highland County sometime before 1837.

V. WILLIAM HOLLADAY

This William is not to be confused with William (N-250), son of Frontier John, with William (O-251), son of the younger David, or with William B. Holladay, son of Stephen (N-254). The above William was born about 1775 in Bedford County, Virginia, and came to Sumner (Jackson) County, Tennessee, with his father in 1795. There was a record of a William Holladay who was appointed an ensign in Blount County, in East Tennessee, in 1795.[77] We do not know his identity. The first record of William in Jackson County is on June 15, 1801, when he and his brother, Benjamin, served on the jury at Ft. Blount.[78]

At this same time William bought a farm on Salt Lick Creek in Jackson County, near his father's. The transaction is abstracted as follows:

This indenture made this 5 day of December 1800 between Thomas and Richard Harman of the County of Davidson and State of Tennessee of the one part and William Holiday of the County of Smith and State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the said Thomas and Richard Harman for and in consideration of the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to them in hand paid by the said William Holiday, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained and sold unto the said William Holiday Three hundred and twenty acres of land in the county of Smith and State of Tennessee on the North side of Cumberland river on a creek known by the name of Salt Lick, about four miles from the mouth, that is half a tract of 640 acres surveyed for Thomas Wooderd, beginning on the West line of said patent 226 poles ---- In witness whereof we, the said Thomas and Richard Harman, have hereunto set our hands and seals this day and date first above written. Signed,

Willeroy Pate (Jurat) — *THOS. HARMAN (Seal)*
Benjamin Holladay (Jurat) — *RICH'D. HARMAN (Seal)*

June term 1801 . . . The within deed of conveyance from R. & T. Harman to William Holladay was proven by the oath of the subscribing witnesses. Let it be registered.[79]

William's farm was located "four miles from the mouth" of Salt Lick Creek, where it runs into the Cumberland River. This would place it about a mile west of Gladdice, and about a mile east of the Bagdad Church of Christ. In March, 1802, William sold his farm to Willeroy Pate for $1000. This transaction is abstracted as follows:

This indenture made this ___of March 1802 between William Holliday of the one part and Willeroy Pate of the other part, Witnesseth, both of the State of Tennessee & County of Smith, that the said William Holliday for and consideration of the sum of One Thousand Dollars to him in hand paid by the said Willeroy Pate, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has given, granted, bargained and sold unto the said Willeroy Pate three hundred and twenty acres of land in the county aforesaid and State of Tennessee, on the North side of Cumberland River, on a creek known by the name of Salt Lick Creek about four miles from the mouth that is half of a Patent of 640 acres surveyed for Thomas Woodard, Beginning on the West line of said Patent, 226 poles — In witness whereof I do set my hand with the official Seal here written the date above and day, signed sealed and delivered in the presence of us.

Sandy Shumake — *William Holladay (Seal)*
State of Tennessee — *March Term 1802*

The execution of the written Deed of Conveyance was proven by Oath of Land. Shumake the subscribing witness.

Registered this 6th of June 1802
D. B. — *S. Williams*[80]

Note that William's wife, if he had one, was not named in these deeds. Willeroy Pate was the son of Capt. Anthony Pate of Bedford County who came to Tennessee in 1798 to what was then Sumner County, and later Jackson County.[81]

On March 16, 1802, the Smith County Court recorded that William Holladay (and others) "were ordered . to view, mark and lay off a road from Captain Pait's on the Ft. Blount road to Bowman's Mill or spring, and report to the next Court."[82]

There is no further record of William until March 14, 1827, when he was granted 200 acres, as follows:

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE --- No. 9056
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME . . . GREETING:

KNOW YE, That, for and in consideration of the sum of One cent per acre, paid into the office of the Entry-Taker of Smith County, and entered on the 26th day of July 1826 pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of said State, passed on the twenty second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and the acts supplemental thereto by No. 886.

There is granted by the State of Tennessee unto WILLIAM HOLIDAY a certain Tract or Parcel of LAND containing two hundred acres by survey bearing date the 8th day of March 1827 lying in said county, on the Ridge the head waters of Peytons Creek and bounded as follows, to wit,

Beginning at a white oak, hickory and beech running thence North seven poles to a hickory in Wakefield's South boundary, thence East twelve poles to a beech, his South East corner, thence North sixty eight poles to a beech, the South West corner of his other tract, thence East forty six poles to the South East corner of the same, thence North sixty poles to a hickory, the North East corner of the same, thence West fifty eight poles to two small oaks in the edge of the Hurican, thence East one hundred and six poles to two oaks in said Huricane, thence East one hundred fifty and a half poles to a stake in the West boundary of Christmass 640 acre tract, thence South with the same two hundred and forty one poles to a stake, thence West one hundred fifty and one half poles to the Beginning.

With the hereditaments and appurtenances. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Parcel of LAND, with its appurtenances, to the said WILLIAM HOLIDAY and his heirs forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Samuel Houston, Governor of the State of Tennessee, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Nashville, on the 14th day of March in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and of the independence of the United States the fifty third.

BY THE GOVERNOR — *W. Hall*
Daniel Graham
Secretary

Recorded 20th March, 1829[83]

Having no other records of William, and he being in his fifties by 1830, we presume that he lived in Smith County the remainder of his days and there died unheralded.

V. BENJAMIN HOLLADAY

Benjamin was born about 1779 in Bedford County, Virginia, and moved to Sumner (Jackson) County, Tennessee, with his father in 1795. He married but we do not know the name of his wife. The first record of Benjamin in Sumner (Jackson) County was on the first Monday in July, 1797, when the following action was recorded:

Letter of Attorney from Michael Kimberlin to Benjamin Hollidy and others is exhibited to Court authenticated in due form and ordered to be recorded at full length. Deed from Michael Kimberlin by Benjamin Hollidy, his attorney in fact, to Wallis Estill for 640 acres of land was duly acknowledged by the said Hollidy.[84]

Just after this, on December 5, 1800, Benjamin witnessed his brother William's deed. (See William, above). On March 19, 1801, and again on June 15, 1801, he and William were appointed to serve on a jury at Ft. Blount in what was then Smith County.[85] As recorded on

June 28, 1813, Benjamin purchased from John Forrester, Joseph Helms, and others a farm of 114 acres on Johns Fork of Long Creek in Jackson County.[86]

Benjamin died in 1814. On May 10, 1815, Samuel King, no doubt a relative of his stepmother, was appointed administrator of his estate.[87] King presented an inventory of this estate to the Smith County Court at Carthage on May 15, 1815.[88] On February 12, 1816, he gave a report to the Court of the sales of Benjamin's property.[89]

On this same date appeared the following notation in the Smith County Court Minutes:

> *On motion John Holiday was appointed guardian to Betsy Holiday, George Holiday, Stephen Holiday, children of Benjamin Holidy, deceased, who together with Allen Holidy and James Montgomery his security entered into bond in the sum of five hundred dollars conditioned according to law.*[90]

Apparently Benjamin's wife had already died inasmuch as her name is not mentioned anywhere in the records.

Their children were:

A. HOLLADAY, Martha Patricia. Born February 11, 1802; died October 8, 1896. Married 1827 PATE, Jubal Early (b. June 15, 1805, in Smith County, Tenn; d. January 8, 1895, in Putnam County, Tenn) Buried "in the woods" near Cummins Falls, Jackson County, Tenn. It has been suggested that Martha was the daughter of William Holladay and Sarah Draper. However, we do not know that William ever married. It seems that she was the "Betsey" for whom John Holladay was appointed guardian in 1817. Since "Patsy" is a nickname for Patricia it has been suggested that it would be easy for a clerk to mistake "Patsy" for "Betsey" in recording the above court action. Too, she has been called a daughter of Stephen Holladay who married Henrietta Draper in 1820. He was born in 1791 and could not have been the father of one born in 1801. She could have lived with Stephen and Henrietta after their marriage.

Again, she has been called the daughter of Sarah Holladay, and thus a sister of Allen Holladay born about 1785 to David and Sarah King Holladay. But David died in 1799 and thus Martha could not have been their daughter. Martha could have lived with Sarah Holladay Draper from 1815, or with others of the family until she married. In view of all these facts and surmises, the most logical father for Martha would be Benjamin. Part of her descendants are listed below.

1. PATE, Frances Louisa. Born August 21, 1829; died August 17, 1893; married January 22, 1851, CUMMINS, Morrison Wood, (born August 26, 1820; died February 1, 1887).
   a. CUMMINS, John Bigelow, (M.D.) Born November 7, 1858, in Overton County, Tenn; died December 3, 1958.
   b. CUMMINS, Lucy Virginia. Born July 11, 1868; died ____. Married ____ LOWE, Gideon Harris.
      a. LOWE, Dr. Jere, of Cookeville, Tennessee.
2. PATE, Mary Amanda. Born December 5, 1831. Married ____ MYERS, _____.
3. PATE, Stephen Holladay. Born February 2, 1834, in Smith County, Tenn; died February 2, 1928, in Wilson County, Tenn. Married December 28, 1865, Lucille Emiline Whitefield, (born June 2, 1842; died March 29, 1921). They are buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery near Lebanon. They were grandparents of Mrs. Willard Blue of Nashville, Tennessee.
4. PATE, Sarah Elizabeth. Born July 26, 1836. No further data.
5. PATE, Martha Virginia. Born March 16, 1839. Married ____ GRAVES, Harry Mickelberry. No further data. She married 2nd DRAPER, Thomas Luther on July 12, 1877. Thomas Draper was son of Davidson Draper and Mary Williamson Glover.
6. PATE, William Henry Harrison. Born March 1, 1841; killed at battle of Shiloh April 6, 1862.

7. PATE, Henry Ira Graves. Born January 14, 1844; died in Battle of Murfreesboro about January 1, 1863.

B. HOLLADAY, George. Born in Jackson County, Tennessee September 16, 1803; died January 8, 1862. Married _ ___, 1828, Tryphena Draper, (born November 25, 1804; died March 7, 1872). Buried in Hall Cemetery 3/4 mile north of Holliday Cemetery, in Jackson County, Illinois, near Murphysboro. He was a farmer. Tryphena was daughter of Phillip Draper and thus a step-daughter of Sarah King Holladay Draper who was a step grandmother of George Holladay!

Children:

1. HOLLADAY, Benjamin. Born in Illinois in 1830; a farmer.
2. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth. Born in Illinois in 1833.
3. HOLLADAY, Rivenna. Born in Illinois in 1835.
4. HOLLADAY, Robert. Born in Illinois in 1836.
5. HOLLADAY, Elvira. Born in Illinois in 1841; died August 19, 1886. Married her cousin Joel J. Holladay (b. 1838; d. March 20, 1888). See VIII-F below.
6. HOLLADAY, James. Born in Illinois in 1845.

C. HOLLADAY, Stephen. Born 1808 in Jackson County, Tennessee; died after 1860. Wife unknown. Stephen was a farmer in 1850. Based on the 1850 Census of Jackson County, Illinois, the following were the children:

1. HOLLADAY, Mary. Born in Illinois in 1838.
2. HOLLADAY, Elvira J. Born in Illinois in 1840.
3. HOLLADAY, Rebecca L. Born in Illinois 1842.
4. HOLLADAY, Rachel A. Born in Illinois in 1845.

Apparently Stephen had married about 1837 and his wife died about 1845. His daughters Mary, Elvira, J., and Rebecca had married or died by 1860, leaving only Rachel with him. The 1870 and 1880 census records have not been checked on this.

VI. ALLEN HOLLADAY

Born in Bedford County, Va., in 1785/6. Married Nellie _____ (b. in Virginia 1786; d. in Jackson County, TN, August 4, 1864).

Allen lived and died in Jackson County. At the age of 28 he served in Andrew Jackson's army that fought the Creek Indians in Alabama. He enlisted at Fayetteville on January 28, 1814, and served under Col. Robert Steele and Gen. Roberts. He is the only Holladay known to have fought at the decisive Battle of Horseshoe Bend on March 27, 1814, along with Sam Houston and Davy Crockett. He started homeward on April 21 and was discharged early in May at Fayetteville.[91]

On August 12, 1816, he was appointed to serve on the jury in Smith County.[92] He sued Edward Sullivan in the Smith County court on November 15, 1816, for a debt of $22.50.[93] Since he lived so near the county line, or perhaps on it, he chose to go to Carthage, Smith County, rather than to Jackson County Court. On August 14, 1818, the court brought a "bill of indictment against Allen Holliday for assault and battery."[94] However, the case must not have been too serious as he was appointed to a jury four days later![95] For his pugilistic indiscretion he was fined $10.00 and court costs on November 11, 1818.[96]

On this same day Mathew Kirk brought suit against Allen, an appeal was made, and Allen had to pay him $8.50. What problem might have caused this suit is not revealed in the records.[97]

Allen was granted 113 acres of land in Smith County on December 8, 1832, apparently in recognition of his military service.[98] In 1833 Allen made a transaction of such interest that the complete record of it is included here.

Know all men by these presents that I Allen Holladay of the County of Smith and State of Tennessee for and in consideration of the uses and trusts hereinafter mentioned and for and in consideration of the sum of fifteen dollars to me in hand paid do hereby grant bargain grant convey and confirm to sd. Joshua Goad all of my crop of tobacco which is now growing on the

plantation where I the sd. Holladay now is living and all of the property hereinafter mentioned, brown mare three cows and calves two heifer yearlings ten head of hogs and one pair of mill stones, the stones now lying on the bank of Defeated Creek, and the sd. J. Goad is hereby authorized to enter into and upon sd. farm either by himself or his agent for the purpose of preparing sd. tobacco for market to have and to hold to the sd. J. Goad his heirs and forever in trust; nevertheless for the uses and purposes following whereas I am indebted to Andrew McCleland & Co. of the county and State aforesaid the sum of Fifty dollars no/o cents by notes bearing date August 9, 1833. Now if I fail to pay sd. sum or sums of money to sd. McCleland & Co. on or before the first of next July the sd. J. Goad shall whenever thereinafter requested by the sd. McCleland & Co. proceed to sell said property above mentioned for cash on the farm aforesaid first giving ten days notice by advertisement at D. Hogg's store at Bagdad and the crossroads where Charles McCleland now lives, or should sd. McCleland so request it J. Goad is authorized to ship the tobacco on board the sd. McCleland's boat for New Orleans and receive the proceeds of said and after paying the expenses of this trust to apply the balance towards the payment of sd. sum of money due to sd. McCleland & Co. and after sd. payment if any balance remains it is to be paid over to said Allen Holladay. In testimony whereof I Allen Holladay has this day set my hand and seal this 7th August 1833.

Allen Holladay (Seal)[99]

The "D. Hogg" referred to was David Hogg who served as a kind of local attorney and had acted as power of attorney for Allen's cousin, David Holladay, as related in Chapter 9.

In 1856 Allen was elected constable in Smith County, and made a $5000 bond to secure the county in this office.[100]

Allen died on June 20, 1860, and left no will. W. E. Cornwell was made administrator of his estate.[101]

The descendants of Allen were:

A. HOLLADAY, Sarah. Born 1809 TN; d. May 23, 1861. Married WILLIAMS_____. No children.

B. HOLLADAY, Frances. Born 1812; d. Jan. 22, 1870. Married McCLELLAN, Israel (b. 1806). Frances was born and died in Smith County, Tennessee.
Children:

1. McCLELLAN, Shelby P.
2. McCLELLAN, Frances J.
3. McCLELLAN, William C.
4. McCLELLAN, Sarah
5. McCLELLAN, Winfield W.
6. McCLELLAN, Mary R. (B. Jan. 1, 1854; d. Feb. __ 1937.
   Married SMITH, Isaac ("Bud") (b. 1848; d. Dec. 11, 1896).
   a. SMITH, Frank Lorenzo. B. Dec. 31, 1890; d. Oct. 10, 1960. Married Mae Cleo Donoho (b. April 3, 1891).
   b. SMITH, _____.
   d. SMITH, _____.
   d. SMITH, Fred R. B. Nov. 12, 1916. Married May 10, 1936, Mamie Edna Bea Whitaker (b. May 25, 1916).
      (1) SMITH, Charlyne, (b. Oct. 25, 1940). Live at 211 Amherst Drive, Nashville, Tennessee 37214.
7. McCLELLAN, Martha A. B. Jan. 1, 1854 (twin to Mary R). Married DONOHO, Newton Howard (b. 1853).
   a. DONOHO, _____.
   b. DONOHO, _____.
   c. DONOHO, Mae Cleo. B. Apr. 3, 1891. Married SMITH, Frank Lorenzo (b. Dec. 31, 1890; d. Oct. 10, 1960).

C. HOLLADAY, Joel Jackson. Born 1815; d. Nov. 17, 1870. Married Nov. 6, 1847, Nancy C. Hines (b. May 27, 1824; d. 1895). Joel was born and married in Smith County, lived in Macon County in 1860. He fought in the Mexican war, enlisting at Carthage on June 1, 1846.[102] He moved to Missouri where he died at Springhill in 1870. After Joel's death Nancy lived in Williamson and Jackson County, Tennessee, and in Union County, Illinois.

Their children were:

1. HOLLADAY, Cornelia F. (b. 1849 in Smith County)
2. HOLLADAY, V. R. (Male) (b. 1851)
3. HOLLADAY, L. C. (Male) (b. 1853)
4. HOLLADAY, V. A. (Female) (b. 1855)
5. HOLLADAY, R. M. (Male) (b. 1857)
6. HOLLADAY, J. J. (Female) (b. 1859)

D. HOLLADAY, Nancy J. Born ca. 1817; d.____ . Married BENNETT, John C.

E. HOLLADAY, Jemima Pate. Born Oct. 3, 1822; d. Oct. 31, 1898. Married MUNDY, William David ca. 1840 (b. Dec. 10, 1819; d. May 21, 1859).

Their children were:

1. MUNDY, Bailey Peyton. Born Dec. 7, 1840; d. July 15, 1902. Married Apr. 20, 1863, Susan McGaughey Morris (b. March 11, 1842; d. Nov. 4, 1921). Both buried in McClellan Cemetery at Buffalo, Smith County, Tennessee.
   a. MUNDY, Maggie Ellen Orona. Born Jan. 25, 1864; d. Feb. 7, 1940. Married Oct. 7, 1883, WEST, Ira Stokes, (b. March 25, 1860; d. Feb. 3, 1940). Both buried in West Cemetery in Difficult, Smith County, Tennessee.
      (1) WEST, Nellie Ora. Born Mar. 2, 1885; d. Dec. 26, 1967. Born in Smith County; died in Nashville, Tennessee. Married April 24, 1910, HUBBARD, Harvey Homer (b. Nov. 12, 1887; d. Dec. 9, 1948, in Detroit, Mich). Both buried West Cemetery.
         (a) HUBBARD, Ralph Mundy. Born July 10, 1911, in Difficult, Smith County, Tennessee. Unmarried. Lives in Nashville, 145 Piedmont, with sister Agnes.
         (b) HUBBARD, Pauline Alexander. Born Dec. 18, 1914. Married March 14, 1942, EDWARDS, John Thomas (b. Jan. 21, 1900, in Canada; d. Oct. 28, 1965, in Detroit, Mich.; buried in West Cemetery in Difficult, Smith County, Tennessee).
            (1) EDWARDS, John Wm. Harvey. Born Jan. 3, 1955, in Detroit, Michigan.
         (c) HUBBARD, Agnes Oleta. Born Feb. 13, 1919, in Difficult, Smith County, Tennessee. Unmarried. Lives 145 Piedmont, Nashville, 37216. She has kindly assisted in preparing this chapter.
      (2) WEST, Ocia Campbell. Born Nov. 1, 1887; d. Nov. 22, 1938, in Smith County, Tennessee. Unmarried.
      (3) WEST, Irl Cleveland. Born Mar. 22, 1890; d. Aug. 25, 1953, in Smith County, Tennessee. Married (1) Nov. 15, 1915, Leatha Florence Sutton, (b. Aug. 16, 1896; d. Aug. 1, 1922, Smith County, Tennessee). Married (2) June 3, 1923, Gillie Rachel Ayers (b. Aug. 10, 1898). Live in Kempville, Smith County, Tennessee.
      (4) WEST, Lee Wright. Born Feb. 26, 1893; d. Jan. 11, 1959, in Smith County, Tennessee. Married June 25, 1916, Willie Ethel Kirby (b. Nov. 16, 1896). Living in Difficult, Smith County, Tenn.

(5) WEST, Hoke Holland. Born Oct. 15, 1895. Living in Gallatin, Tennessee. Married Oct. 15, 1924, Lois Weatherspoon (b. Nov. 9, 1902; d. Jan. 7, 1966, in Sumner County, Tennessee).

(6) WEST, Mittie Fite. Born Jan. 9, 1899; d. Feb. 9, 1969, in Davidson County, Tennessee. Married Aug. 9, 1928, FRANKLIN, Homer Carl (b. July 25, 1892; d. June 20, 1958, in Davidson County, Tennessee).

(7) WEST, Carl Haggard. Born Oct. 9, 1901; d. Jan. 9, 1965, in Maury County, Tennessee. Married March 2, 1921, Bonnie Rhea Bates (b. Oct. 1, 1902). Living in Columbia, Tennessee (1973).

(8) WEST, Lorene Morris. Born Nov. 10, 1904. Unmarried. Lives in Nashville, Tennessee (1973).

b. MUNDY, Altie Lee. Born Jan. 23, 1873; d. Aug. 2, 1944. Married March 5, 1902, HOWELL, Albert Clay (b. Aug. 2, 1880; d. Dec. 5, 1960). Buried in West Cemetery, Difficult, Smith County, Tennessee. Albert Clay buried in Louisville, Kentucky.

2. MUNDY, Mary Angeline (Molly). Born Oct. 16, 1843; d. Sept. 6, 1937. Married Feb. 22, 1865, MEADOR, Albert A. (b. Nov. 23, 1842; d. Jan. 3, 1935). Both buried in McClellan Cemetery, (Buffalo, Donoho) Smith County, Tennessee.
3. MUNDY, Wm. David (Buck). Born July 6, 1847; d. Jan. 27, 1926. Married Feb. 3, 1870, Susan McClellan (b. Jan. 22, 1851). "Buck" Mundy buried in McClellan Cemetery.
4. Son – Died in infancy.

F. HOLLADAY, Mary D. –Polly). Born 1824; d. Dec. 15, 1864. Married 1844, BENNETT, James D. (b. 1825). Lived in Smith County, Tennessee, in 1860. He married also Fanny Kittrell on Nov. 20, 1878 in Smith County.
Children:
1. BENNETT, Allen S., Born 1845.
2. BENNETT, Sarah G., Born 1846.
3. BENNETT, _____ (Female) Buried 1851.
4. BENNETT, Frank O., Born 1858.
5. BENNETT, James W., Born 1873.
6. BENNETT, Kate M. F., Born 1876.
7. BENNETT, John B., No age given.

Apparently James D. Bennett had a wife.

G. HOLLADAY, William T. ("Buck"). Born 1825; d. 1870 – 1880. Married Oct. 6, 1848, Eliza Rhoda Butler, (b. 1830; d. 1880). Lived in Smith County, Tennessee.
Children:
1. HOLLADAY, Jemima, born 1849.
2. HOLLADAY, Asia Minor, born 1852.
3. HOLLADAY, Eldora, born 1855.
4. HOLLADAY, Aletha, born 1857.
5. HOLLADAY, Euphrates D., born 1859; d. Feb. 11, 1888.
6. HOLLADAY, William C., born 1864.
7. HOLLADAY, Ira Ellen, born 1866.
8. HOLLADAY, Thomas, born 1868.
9. HOLLADAY, Blake, born 1871.

H. HOLLADAY, Robert Allen. Born 1829; d. 1894. Married 1848 Talitha Butler (b. 1829; d. Nov. 18, 1918). He was born, lived, and died in Smith County, Tennessee. He is buried in Buffalo Cemetery in Jackson County while Talitha is buried near Four-Way Inn north of Carthage on Hwy. 80. Robert signed an affidavit in 1858 for Ann Lee Holladay Young stating that he believed she was who she said she was. (See Chapter 9)

Then later he signed a pension application for his older brother, Joel. He said he attended Joel's wedding in 1847 and had gone with him to Carthage when Joel enlisted in the Mexican War June 1, 1846. He belonged to a large family and reared a large family who are outlined next.

Children:

1. HOLLADAY, Alonzo David. Born 1849. Listed as one year old in 1850 census. No further record.
2. HOLLADAY, David Allen. Born Sept. 23, 1851; d. March 1905 in or near Itasca, Texas, in Hill County halfway between Ft. Worth and Waco. Married at McClure's Bend in Smith County, TN, August 31, 1872, Mary A. Robinson (b. Oct. 24, 1858; d. June 15, 1902) On their wedding day David Allen went to church on his horse, picked up Mary, and eloped. They left Tennessee for Texas on Sept. 10, 1893. Both are buried in Covington Cemetery, Itasca, Texas.
    a. HOLLADAY, Althea. Born June 18, 1873; d. 1957. Married LANKFORD, Will.
        (1) LANKFORD, Hesker. Born _____ in Oklahoma. Married Jessie _____.
    b. HOLLADAY, Lillian. Born Feb. 19, 1875; d. 1898. Married KEMP, Haley.
    c. HOLLADAY, Harvey A. Born May 24, 1876; d. 1911. Married (1) Emma Hastey (2) Molly Cockrell.
    d. HOLLADAY, Herman T. Born Nov. 21, 1879; living 1973. Married 1910 Maude L. Carter; lived at 7928 Raymond St., Fort Worth, Texas.
        (1) HOLLADAY, Brooks Ellis. Born Sept. 6, 1913, Olustee, Jackson County, Oklahoma. Married Sept. 9, 1937, Eugenia Clark.
            (a) HOLLADAY, Ronald.
            (b) HOLLADAY, Katherine. Married BROWN _____. Three children.
            (c) HOLLADAY, Joanne.
            (d) HOLLADAY, Donald.
        (2) HOLLADAY, Cecil Odell. Born July 7, 1916, in Duke, Jackson County, Okla. Married May 28, 1936, Irma Estelle Burrow – Divorced.
            (a) HOLLADAY, Gary Lynn. Married, has two children.
            (b) HOLLADAY, Sandra J. Married and has one daughter.
        (3) HOLLADAY, Jewell Arminta. Born June 19, 1918. Married February 28, 1942, HARRIS, William H. Live at 804 Renfro Dr., Forth Worth, Texas, 76108.
            (a) HARRIS, Larry William. Married Sylvia _____.
                ((1)) HARRIS, Brian William. Born Aug. 4, 1972.
            (b) HARRIS, Lane. Married Joe _____.
                ((1)) _____ Celina Renee, Born Aug. 25, 1972.
        (4) HOLLADAY, Thurman Jackson. Born June 29, 1926, in Winters, Runnell County, Texas. Married Nov. 25, 1945, Nora Lee Krukel.
            (a) HOLLADAY, Delora Lee.
            (b) HOLLADAY, Michael L.
            (c) HOLLADAY, Pat.
        (5) HOLLADAY, Mary Marcelle. Born Feb. 4, 1923, Lexington, Oklahoma. Married Aug. 12, 1944, COLE, Robert W.
            (a) COLE, Donna Rae.
            (b) COLE, ANNIS L.
        (6) HOLLADAY, Otis Alvin. Born Mar. 19, 1925, Lexington, Oklahoma. Married June 6, 1948, Ruth Campbell. Divorced.
            (a) HOLLADAY, Leslie Ann.
            (b) HOLLADAY, Glenda Ray.

(c) HOLLADAY, Royce Jan.
(d) HOLLADAY, Jo Tisha.

(7) HOLLADAY, Prebble Irene. Born Nov. 5, 1927, in Winters, Runnels County, Texas. Married Dec. 5, 1947, BEARD, Garland W.
(a) BEARD, Cynthia Ann.
(b) BEARD, Debra Lynn.

(8) HOLLADAY, David Allen. Born 1933, Duke, Oklahoma. Married May 1954, Martha Ann Snow. Live in Dallas, Texas.
(a) HOLLADAY, Lisa Joy.
(b) HOLLADAY, Douglas David.
(c) HOLLADAY, Christopher Allen.

e. HOLLADAY, Herschell. Born Oct. 11, 1881; d. 1958. Married Myrtle Kaiser.

f. HOLLADAY, Pearl. Born June 23, 1884; d. 1952. Married SMALLING, Mitchell.

g. HOLLADAY, Thalitha Elizabeth. Born July 27, 1888. Married WELLS, John. Live at 4129 Candle Not Lane, Dallas, Texas. Left Carthage at age 5.

h. HOLLADAY, Ova Dee. Born Nov. 3, 1893. Married SNEARLEY, Ben. Live at 620 S. Avenue, Teague, Texas.

i. HOLLADAY, Horace. Born Jan. 27, 1895; d. 1951. Married Cleophatis Galloway.

j. HOLLADAY, Hubert. Born Sept. 29, 1898; d. May 11, 1970. Married Edna Dammonds, now deceased.

3. HOLLADAY, John Spraggins. Born May 27, 1854; d. Aug. 23, 1922. Married Jan. 7, 1873, Mahala Elizabeth Mathis (b. 1854).

a. HOLLADAY, Charley. Born 1874. Married _____

(1) HOLLADAY, Effie. Born _____. Married GREEN, _____.

(2) HOLLADAY, Raymond. Born Jan 1, 1905; d. 1974. Married Amy Holladay (b. Dec. 26, 1911). Amy lives in Nashville.
(a) HOLLADAY, Paul Draper. Born 1930.
(b) HOLLADAY, Charles.
(c) HOLLADAY, Joan.

(3) HOLLADAY, Mable. Born _____. Married JOHNSON, Hilary. Live at Hermitage, Tennessee.
(a) JOHNSON, Jean.
(b) JOHNSON, Hilary (Sonny). Lives at Donelson, Tennessee.

(4) HOLLADAY, Walter. Born _____. Married Fannie Kay. Lives at 1134 Sharpe Ave., Nashville.
(a) HOLLADAY, Jackie. Killed in automobile accident. Jackie had one daughter.

4. HOLLADAY, Louisa Cornwall. Born May 27, 1854; d. Jan. 14, 1938. Married July 27, 1878, HACKETT, William Terry (b. Jan. 18, 1853; d. May 23, 1910).

a. HACKETT, Daisy F. Born May 27, 1879; d. young.

b. HACKETT, W. J. Born May 2, 1881; d. young.

c. HACKETT, Lillian Bridgewater. Born Oct. 12, 1883; d. Mar. 16, 1932. Married Oct. 28, 1900, TAYLOR, Allen (b. Mar. 16, 1874; d. Aug. 2, 1956) buried at Graveltown, Smith County, Tennessee.

(1) TAYLOR, Lou Allie. Born Mar. 9, 1907. Unmarried. Lives at old homeplace at Graveltown.

d. HACKETT, Sadie R. Born Sept. 30, 1886, in Smith County, Tennessee. Lived near Four Way Inn 1972 on Hwy 80 near Peytons Creek, Smith County. Married May 16, 1902, GREGORY, Walter (b. Dec. 19, 1879).

(1) GREGORY, Lizzie May. Born May 6, 1905; d. _____1972. Married May 26, 1922, KEY, Keaton. Lived in Carthage.

(a) KEY, Harold. Born May 11, 1924.
(b) KEY, Joyce
(c) KEY, Jimmie
(d) KEY, Faye

(2) GREGORY, Ova Lee. Born Mar. 6, 1912. Married HACKETT ____ . Ova Lee had either three of four children.

e. HACKETT, Ellie Fador. Born Apr. 12, 1889. Married Jan. 18, 1909, LANKFORD, Eddie. Lived near Four Way Inn.

(1) LANKFORD, Grady Ford. Born Mar. 11, 1910. Married Aug. 18, 1926, HACKETT, James Ulysess (b. Mar. 17, 1907).

(a) HACKETT, Billy Kenneth. Born Nov. 26, 1932; d. Dec. 10, 1932.
(b) HACKETT, Mary Ruth. Born July 25, 1934. Married WOODARD, Billy Joe. Live in Nashville.
(1) WOODARD, Patsy Lynn. Born Mar. 5, 1954.
(c) HACKETT, Paul Edward. Born Aug. 3, 19__.
(d) HACKETT, Linda Sue. Born July 9, 1942.

f. HACKETT, W. Leslie. Born Feb. 28, 1892. Married _____. Leslie lived at Four Way Inn.

(1) HACKETT, Terry Clifton. Born Aug. 25, 1912; d. June 5,1971. Never married.

5. HOLLADAY, James Bennett. Born Sept. 26, 1856; d. 1934. Married (1) Nov. 8, 1878, Rebecca Frances Powell (b. Apr. 5, 1851; d. Dec. 17, 1905) buried in cemetery at Defeated, Smith County, Tennessee. Married (2) 1906, Annie Mai Petty (b. Apr. 11, 1874; d. Dec. 17, 1957).

a. HOLLADAY, Isham. Born 1880; d. 1933. Married Vallie Givens, (b. ____ d. ____).

(1) HOLLADAY, Amy. Born Dec. 26, 1911. Married HOLLADAY, Raymond (born Jan. 1, 1905).

(a) HOLLADAY, Paul Draper. Born Aug.___ , 1930. Lives in Nashville.
(b) HOLLADAY, Charles. Born July 21, 193_.
(c) HOLLADAY, Joann.

(2) HOLLADAY, Lorene. Born Oct. 14, 1914. Married_____ , LONG, Charlie (b. July 27, 1904).

(3) HOLLADAY, Mamie. Born Mar. 18, 1907. Married (1)_____ BAKER, . Married (1) _____ POINDEXTER, James W. (b. Feb. 8, 1908; d. Aug. 14, 1972). Mrs. Poindexter lives at 200 Grand Ave. Sp. 29, Anaheim, California, 92801.

(a) BAKER, Billy Ray. Born July 19, 1926.
(b) BAKER, James. Born Oct. 14, 1928.

b. HOLLADAY, Robert Allen. Born Apr. 1892; d. _____1930. Married HARDCASTLE, Ila, (b. ____; d. ca. 1973).

(1) HOLLADAY, Frances Rebecca. Born Mar. 18, 1921. Married (1) 1933, WALTERS, Odell. Married (2) Mar. 31, 1956 FARMER, J. D. (b. Mar. 5, 1920). Live at 2205 Lebanon Road, Nashville, Tenn.

(a) WALTERS, James Allen. Born Dec. 28, 1935. Married _____ Betty Baton (b. _____1939). Owner of Jim Walters Homes business.
(b) WALTERS, Robert Green. Born Nov. 23, 193_. Married Geraldine Beasley.
(c) WALTERS, Edward Odell, Married Evelyn Bradshaw.

c. HOLLADAY, James Bennett, Jr. Born Sept. 3, 1907; d. June 24, 1943. Buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville, Tennessee. Married Oct. 14, 1934, Ruth Sealey, (b. May 24, 1909). No children.

d. HOLLADAY, Ellis B. Born Mar. 16, 1910; d. Jan. 22, 1962. Married Sept. 28, 1928, Mary Anderson Armistead (b. Nov. 4, 1912). Both were born in Smith County. Ellis is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery in Nashville. Mary lives at 4724 Timberhill Drive, Nashville, 37211.

(1) HOLLADAY, Anna Lee. Born Sept. 18, 1929. Married Dec. 26, 1953, SWAIM, Wm. Dean (b. May 28, 1930). Live at 1430 Hartnell Court, Concord, California 94521.

(a) SWAIM, Debra Ann. Born July 18, 1956.
(b) SWAIM, Cheryl Lynn. Born June 22, 1958.
(c) SWAIM, William Ellis (Billy). Born Mar. 1, 1964.

(2) HOLLADAY, Charlotte Marie. Born Aug. 23, 1931. Married Mar. 11, 1961, CRAWFORD, Freeman Otis. Live at Greenbrier, Tennessee.

(a) CRAWFORD, Eddie. Born July 21, 1963.
(b) CRAWFORD, David. Born Aug. 28, 1970.

(3) HOLLADAY, Mary Ellis. Born Aug. 28, 1935, in Nashville. Unmarried. Lives with mother.

(4) HOLLADAY, Martha Elizabeth. Born Dec. 18, 1939. Married June 5, 1958, HESTER, Jack Wade (b. June 22, 19__).

(a) HESTER, Wade.
(b) HESTER, Donald.

Martha and family live in Korea. Jack is a military career man.

e. HOLLADAY, Jessie. Born Dec. 10, 1912. Married July 1, 1966, ROSS, Charles K. Jr. Live at 425 Bellingrath Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37211. No children.

f. HOLLADAY, Willie. Born June 13, 1915. Married (1) AGEE, George. Married (2) GOLDEN, Bonnie.

(1) AGEE, James Frank. Born ____1935.
(2) GOLDEN, Charles. Born ____1941.
(3) GOLDEN, Sherry. Born ____1949.
(4) GOLDEN, Bobby. Born ____ 1952.

g. HOLLADAY, Clara Bell. Born Mar. 3, 1918. Married Oct., 1935, CRICK, James Vernon.

(1) CRICK, Ann. Born _____1936.
(2) CRICK, Ronald. Born_____1946.
(3) CRICK, Gerald. Born _____ 194 .
(4) CRICK, _____ Born _____

h. HOLLADAY, Annie Mae. Born Aug. 23, 1922, Smith County, Tennessee. Married (1) June 21, 1941, HALE, Irwin (b. March 1918 in Pegram, Tennessee; d. Dec. 21, 1941, at Nashville). Married (2) in Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 22, 1943, DAUBERMAN, George Ernest (b. Apr. 19, 1921, in Muncy, Penn., son of Charles Swinford and Edith Pearl Dauberman). Annie Mae and George live 430 Bellingrath Drive, Nashville, Tenn. 37211.

(1) DAUBERMAN, Patsy Ann. Born Aug. 13, 1946. Married Oct. 1, 1965, POLLARD, Robert Lewis. Live in North Carolina. Bobby is in military service.

(a) POLLARD, Jeffrey Scott. Born Feb. 4, 1967, in Nashville.
(b) POLLARD, William Robert. Born Sept. 15, 1970.
(c) POLLARD, ____. Born ca. 1973.

(2) DAUBERMAN, Gary Lee. Born July 23, 1948. Married Oct. 18, 1968, Linda Margaret Jackson. Live at 106 Arsenal Drive, Franklin, Tennessee 37064.

(a) DAUBERMAN, Michael Lee. Born Jan. 9, 1970, in Meridian, Mississippi.
(b) DAUBERMAN, Josh Randall. Born Nov. 9, 1971, in Nashville, Tennessee.

(3) DAUBERMAN, Larry Ellis. Born July 6, 1956.
(4) DAUBERMAN, George Ernest. Born Aug. 20, 1958.

6. HOLLADAY, Ira L. Born Apr. 23, 1859; d. Mar. 26, 1903. Married Lottie Smith (b. Feb. 6, 1860; d. July 11, 1915). Lived and died in Smith County, Tennessee. No children.

7. HOLLADAY, Sarah W. Born _____1860. Married SMITH, Lon.
   a. SMITH, Vinnie. Born ___ . Married WOODARD, Robert.
   b. SMITH, Leevada. Born Sept. 30, 1882; d. Jan. 29, 1908. Married WEST, John Stanton (b. Sept. 16, 1877; d. Nov. 6, 1947).
      (1) WEST, William Hubert. Born Oct. 11, 1901; d. Oct. 13, 1972. Married Viola Martin March 28, 1924.
      (2) WEST, Fred Raymond. Born May 24, 1905. On Nov. 10, 1928, married Davie Colena Knight (b. Sept. 23, 1910).

8. HOLLADAY, William Campbell. Born Dec. 26, 1864; d. Sept. 26, 1948. Married (1) Lucinda Gregory who had no living children. Married (2) 1898, Mary Lou Gordon.
   a. HOLLADAY, Hilton Alexander. Born Sept. 23, 1899; d. Nov. ____ , 1958. Married 1920, Laura Bell Mofield.
      (1) HOLLADAY, Ludie Bell. Born Feb. 9, 1921. Married _____ NAPIER, Baxter. Live on Route 1, Lebanon, Tennessee.
         (a) NAPIER, Raylene. Born 1958.
      (2) HOLLADAY, Hilton Ray. Born July 2, 1930. Married_____, Moore, Fleta Ann.
         (a) HOLLADAY, Richard Hilton.
         (b) HOLLADAY, Cathy Ann.
         Live at Rock City in Smith County, Tennessee. Address: Carthage, Tennessee, Route 2.
   b. HOLLADAY, R. B. ("Pink"). Born Dec. 29, 1901; d. July 20, 1959. Married Nov. 21, 1929, Lizzie J. Mofield, (b. Nov. 21, 1903). Lizzie lives with daughter Maurine at Hermitage, Tennessee.
      (1) HOLLADAY, Kathryn Maurine. Born Oct. 23, 1930. Married August 16, 1953, SHOEMAKE, Thomas Albert, (b. Oct. 1, 1929). Live at 520 Columbus Drive, Hermitage, Tennessee 37076.
         (a) SHOEMAKE, Alita Jean. Born Oct. 22, 1957.
         (b) SHOEMAKE, Bonita Ann. Born Aug. 29, 1961.
      (2) HOLLADAY, Dorothy Clara. Born Sept. 7, 1931. Married Dec. 9, 1949, BENNETT, Frank W. (b. Oct. 12, 1929). Live at 417 Eastland Ave., Lebanon, Tennessee.
         (a) BENNETT, Philip Wilson. Born June 3, 1952. Married Nov. 30, 1974, Diane Bates (b. June ____).
      (3) HOLLADAY, William Houston. Born Nov. 4, 1933. Married , 1963, Ollie Pearl Smith, (b. April 7, 19__). Live in Coleman, Florida.
         (a) HOLLADAY, William Hilton. Born Oct. 6, 1967.
      (4) HOLLADAY, Hazel Marie. Born Jan. 8, 1936. Married July 30, 1955, GANN, Kenneth Eugene. (b. Dec. 7, 19__). Live in Huntsville, Alabama.
         (a) GANN, Sherrie Dianne. Born Aug. 23, 1957.
         (b) GANN, Billie Lewis. Born June 28, 1959.
         (c) GANN, Melody Marie. Born July 26, 1960.
         (d) GANN, Stephanie Elaine. Born Feb. 4, 1962.
   c. HOLLADAY, Ruby Talitha. Born July 4, 1904; d. Dec. 31, 1969. Married CHAMBERS, Christopher Stephen, (b. Nov. 20, 1900).
      (1) CHAMBERS, Mary Elizabeth. Born Jan. 1, 1924. Married Nov. 24, 1944, HORNSBY, Arthur, (b. Dec. 28, 1919).
         (a) HORNSBY, Stephen Arthur. Born Apr. 23, 1946. Married Nov. 5, 1971, Kerrigan, Lois Gale (b. Feb. 9, 1951).
            ((1)) HORNSBY, Troy Dale. Born August 11, 1972.

(b) HORNSBY, Margaret Ann. Born March 29, 1951. Married _____ SHOULDERS, Earl Michael (b. Feb. 10, 1949).
(c) HORNSBY, Michael Wayne. Born Jan. 21, 1957.

(2) CHAMBERS, Jewell Dean. Born June 23, 1926. Married _____, HEARN, Stephen Earl (b. _____ ; d. _____)
(a) HEARN _____ .
(b) HEARN _____ .
(c) HEARN _____ .

(3) CHAMBERS, Robert Campbell. Born Nov. 27, 1928. Married _____, Partlow, Dorothy (b. ___,)

(4) CHAMBERS, James Corum. Born July 6, 1939.

d. HOLLADAY, William Fred. Born Feb. 25, 1907. Married Sept. 3, 1932, Stevens, Annie (b. Jan. 11, 1911).

(1) HOLLADAY, Billy Wayne. Born May 9, 1934. Married May 28, 1958, Holland, Elsie (Lucy) (b. ___ , 19__) Live at 3670 Twinmont Cove, Memphis, Tennessee.
(a) HOLLADAY, Steven Mark. Born April 26, 1959, in San Diego, Calif.
(b) HOLLADAY, Karen Denise. Born July 11, 1960, in Memphis, Tennessee.
(c) HOLLADAY, Dawn C. Born July 25, 1964, in San Diego, Calif.
(d) HOLLADAY, Robin Wayne. Born Aug. 16, 1965, in Memphis, Tennessee.
(e) HOLLADAY, Shawn Eric. Born Dec. 12, 1967, in Memphis, Tennessee.

(2) HOLLADAY, Mary Sue. Born Aug. 15, 1936, at Rome, Tenn. Smith County. Married Aug. 17, 1957, ADKINS, Charles Edward (b. _____) Live at 5121 Banbury, Memphis, Tennessee.
(a) ADKINS, Charles Edward, Jr. Born Feb. 28, 1959, in Nashville.
(b) ADKINS, Jeffrey Todd. Born Apr. 1, 1963, in Nashville, Tennessee.

(3) HOLLADAY, Sandra Faye. Born Aug. 17, 1944. Married July ___ , 1967, WALKER, Charles.

e. HOLLADAY, Annie Ruth. Born May , 1911. Married 1936, SMITH, Wirt Lee (b. _____). Live in Detroit, Michigan.

(1) SMITH, Betty Ann. Born Nov. 3, 1934. Married _____ DOYLE, James. Live in Detroit, Michigan.

9. HOLLADAY, Bailey. Born 1867. Married Sept. 2, 1886, Matilda E. Robinson. Moved to Texas.
a. HOLLADAY, Bailey.
b. HOLLADAY, Alma.
c. HOLLADAY, Chester.

10. HOLLADAY, Ellen C. Born 1869. Married EARPS, Charlie.
a. EARPS, ISA.
b. EARPS, Robert.

11. HOLLADAY, Casper P. Born 1871. Married June 18, 1890, Marina Caruthers.
a. HOLLADAY, Lovey.
b. HOLLADAY, Edna. Married WEBB, Edgar.
c. HOLLADAY, Benton. Married Nannie Victory. Live in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

12. HOLLADAY, Julia F. Born 1874. Married SMITH, Albert, brother of Lon & Lottie Smith. No children.

VII. FRANCES HOLLADAY

Born Apr. 19, 1793; d. Feb. 11, 1876. Born in Bedford County, Virginia; died in Smith County, Tenn. Married Mar. 16, 1815, HUBBARD, Jacob (b. Apr. 1, 1793 in Georgia; d. March 17, 1862, in Smith County, Tennessee).

A. HUBBARD, George Washington. Born Feb. 2, 1816; d. Nov. 22, 1848. Lived and died in Smith County, Tennessee. Served with Capt. Walton's 1st Tenn. Regiment Volunteers in Mexican War. He was discharged by surgeon's certificate due to rheumatism. Died of progressive bone disease or rheumatism.

B. HUBBARD, William Harvey. Born June 28, 1818; died May 18, 1849. Married Elizabeth Holladay, (b. Mar. 1, 1816 in Bedford County, Virginia) daughter of Thomas Holladay and Martha Frances Whitehorn (N-255, Chapter 8). See Hubbards under VI-E-1 above.

C. HUBBARD, David Clinton. Born May 29, 1820, Smith County; d. Aug. 25, 1886, Tennessee. Married Sept. 7, 1853, Sarah Jane McCall (b. Oct. 7, 1831; d. July 2, 1894). Both died in Davidson County, Tennessee.

D. HUBBARD, John Wiseman. Born Mar. 8, 1822; d. Feb. 16, 1877. Served as Corporal in Capt. Walton's 1st Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in Mexican War. He was living in 1870 in Dist. 11 Chestnut Mound, Smith County, Tennessee with his mother Frances Holladay Hubbard (age 78), and his sister-in-law "Betsy" Holladay Hubbard (age 54), and nephew George W. Hubbard (age 22), son of Betsy Hubbard.

VIII. JOEL L. HOLLADAY

Born June 1795 in Bedford County, Virginia; died December 4, 1883, in Saline County, Illinois, at Galatia. Married in Jackson County, Tennessee, January 25, 1825, Mary M. Graves (b. 1795 in Virginia). Joel served in three wars: the War of 1812; Seminole War in 1818; and the Blackhawk War in 1832. In the War of 1812 he enlisted in Gen. Andrew Jackson's army as a resident of Jackson County, Tennessee, and was discharged at Fayetteville, Tennessee, on April 15, 1815.

He was on duty at Ft. Jackson, Alabama, from about January 25, 1814, helping to build boats and making scouting expeditions under Capt. Dudley. Joel later served under Col. Robert Dyer in the Seminole War in Florida in 1818, having volunteered in Williamsburgh (Ft. Blount) in Jackson County in the latter part of January of 1818 for a term of a year. He actually served five months and was discharged in June 1818. After moving to Illinois he became involved in the Blackhawk War of 1832.

Following is his affidavit concerning all these services.

State of Illinois
County of Saline

On this twelfth day of December A. D. one thousand and eight hundred and fifty personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace within and for the county and State aforesaid, Joel Holliday (whose name formerly sometimes was signed Joel L. Holliday) aged about fifty-five year and six months, a resident of Saline County in the State of Illinois, who being duly sworn according to law declares that he is the identical Joel Holliday (or Joel L. Holliday) who was a Corporal in the Company Commended by Captain Abraham Dudney or Dudley in an odd Battalion of Tennessee Militia Commanded by Major William Woolfolk in the war with Great Britian declared by the United States on the 28th day of June A. D. 1812, that he volunteered in said Company of militia at Jackson County, Tennessee, on or about the month of September A. D. 1814 for the term of six months, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of seven months and was honorably discharged at Fayetteville, in the State of Tennessee or Alabama not recollected which, as will appear by the muster roll of siad Company, his original certificate of discharge being lost or mislaid cannot be herewith presented.

He further declares that he is the identical Joel Holliday (or Joel L. Holliday) who was a Second Sergeant in the Company Commanded by Captain William Chisam in the First Regiment of Tennessee Mounted Volunteers Gunmen Commanded by Colonel Robert H. Dyer in the war in Florida with the Seminole Indians in the year A.D. 1818, that he volunteered at Williamsburgh, Tennessee, about the latter part of January or the fore part of February A. D. 1818 for the term of twelve months and continued in actual service in said war about five months and was honorably discharged at Columbia, Tennessee, about the last of June A. D. 1818 as will appear by the muster roll of said Company his original certificate of discharge having been sent on to the Pension Office at the City of Washington cannot be herewith transmitted.

He further declares that he is the identical Joel Holladay who was Captain of a Company in the 1st Regiment of Illinois Mounted volunteers Commanded by Colonel Willis Hargrove of the first Brigate Commanded by Brigadier General Alexander Posey in the Blackhawk war in the year 1832, that he volunteered at Equality, Illinois, on or about the first of June A. D. 1832 for the term of three months and was in actual service in said war about nearly three months and was honorably discharged at Fort Dixon, Illinois, on the 12th day of August A. D. 1832 as will appear by the muster roll of said Company on file in the War Department.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the Bounty land he may be entitled to under an Act granting bounty land to certain officers and soldiers who may have been engaged in the military service of the United States passed September 27, 1850.

Joel Holliday[103]

Equality is a town of 665 people (in 1970) in Gallatin County, and about two miles from the Saline County line. It is about 15 miles southwest of Galatia.

Joel is remembered by his nephew Herman T. Holladay of Ft. Worth, Texas, as living in Illinois and having a son named "Van." Joel's wife, Mary, was a daughter of Easam and Judith Graves who married in Halifax County, Virginia, January 11, 1787. Easam had apparently married before this since Mary was born in 1795. The 1880 Census of Saline County, Raleigh District, showed Joel to be 80 and living with his son Joel J. (Jack). According to the 1850 Census of Saline County Joel had the following children

A. HOLLADAY, David K. Born in Illinois in 1832.

B. HOLLADAY, James H. Born in Illinois in 1835.

C. HOLLADAY, Mary L. Born in Illinois in 1836.

D. HOLLADAY, Joel J. Born in Illinois in 1838. Married Elvira Holladay, a daughter of George and Trypena Holladay (See V-B above). He thus married his halfuncle's, (Benjamin Holladay) granddaughter, about his second cousin. Joel died Mar. 20, 1888, and is thought to be buried near Equality.
   1. HOLLADAY, Walter C. Born in 1874.
   2. HOLLADAY, Elmut. Born in 1879.
   3. HOLLADAY, Benjamin. Born in 1881.

IX. ROBERT HOLLADAY

Robert was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, on March 10, 1798. Thus he was only one year old when his father died. The first record of him in Tennessee is his purchase of a hundred acre farm, as follows:

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE -- NO. 6811
TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME . . . . GREETING:

KNOW YE, that, for and in consideration of the sum of twelve and one half cents per acre, paid into the office of the Entry-taker of Smith County, and entered on the 11th day of November 1825 pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of said state, passed on the twenty second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three by No. 458.

There is granted by the said State of Tennessee, unto ROBERT HOLLIDAY a certain Tract or Parcel of LAND, containing One hundred acres by survey bearing date the 1st day of February 1827 lying in said county on the waters of Salt Lick Creek and bounded as follows, to wit, beginning at a beech the southwest corner of the track that Philip Draper now lives on running thence south one hundred and twenty six and a half poles to a hickory and beech thence east one hundred twenty six and one half poles to a beech thence north one hundred twenty six and one half poles said Draper's southeast corner thence west one hundred twenty six and one half poles with his south boundary to the beginning --- with the hereditaments and appurtenances, to HAVE and to HOLD the said Tract of Parcel of LAND, with its appurtenances, to the said Robert Holliday and his heirs forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, William Carroll Governor of the State of Tennessee, hath hereunto set his hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at Nashville, on the 11 day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven and of the independence of the United States, the fifty-second.

BY THE GOVERNOR: *William Carroll*[104]

David Graham, Secretary Nov. 21, 1827

Robert received another grant on November 16, 1829, for 31 acres of land in Jackson County.[105]

As described later in this chapter, Robert's mother, Sarah King Holladay Draper, used him in the settlement of her interest in her father's estate in Virginia, in the 1827-34 period.

Robert married Sina Veach (b. March 3, 1809; d. July 31, 1876) about 1835.

Letters written by people often survive many years and reveal the conditions of their day. So it is with a letter which Robert wrote to a nephew, probably Perleman Pate, on August 21, 1847. Perleman lived in Jackson County, Illinois, at the time.

Dear Nephew: I send you a few lines to let you know I am alive and on the stage of action threw the mercies of God. I saw yours by Mrs. Harris to your sister and was glade to know you was all doing well. I have nothing very strange to inform you of. I have all Genevy's children with me. They are all well. I am sending the oldest boy to school at this time. Milton has left the country and I doubt his return. The connections in this country is generally well so far as I know except G. W. Hubbard. He returned home from the army with the sciatica pain in his hip and has not recovered yet. I wanted you to come here and make your ded (deed) to the lands that your grandma left and get your money. The land sold and the money collected and it only remains for you and Anthony to come and get it. Communicate this to Anthony as I expect there is correspondence between you and if you can not come instruct me what to do as the business is in my hands and I wish to get rid of it as quick as I can. Crops is good here, times prosperous and finally if we should not meet in this world let us be prepared to meet in heaven. Yours with due respect.

Robert Holladay[106]

The G. W. Hubbard mentioned was George Washington Hubbard, born February 2, 1816, and died November 22, 1848, the son of Jacob and Frances Holladay Hubbard, Robert's older sister. G. W. Hubbard had served as Sergeant in Capt. Walton's 1st Tennessee Volunteers in the War with Mexico. He was discharged May 23, 1847. He died of progressive bone disease and rheumatism.

This letter shows the close connections between the Illinois and Tennessee Holladays. The Drapers married Tennessee Holladays and went to Jackson County, Illinois. No doubt, then, that Robert was a half brother to Benjamin whose sons were in Jackson County, Illinois.

In the early 1850's, at about the age of 52, Robert decided to move to Texas. There he settled on Salado Creek, near Belton in Bell County, halfway between Waco and Austin. Sina died there in 1876. Soon thereafter Robert moved back to Tennessee, apparently leaving his children, or most of them, in Texas, as no Tennessee records are found on them. He "departed this life in great peace" in Tennessee, probably in Jackson County, on May 15, 1880, too soon to be included in the 1880 Census.

The descendants of Robert and Sina were:

A. HOLLADAY, Frances Veach, b. 1836 in Smith County.

B. HOLLADAY, Garrett Veach, b. 1840 in Smith County.

C. HOLLADAY, John, b. 1842 in Smith County.

D. HOLLADAY, Holland, b. 1843 in Smith County.

These records are from the 1850 Smith County Census. Other children may have been born in Texas.

* *

It should be added to this narrative that Sarah King Holladay, widow of David, married Phillip Draper after 1809 (probably about 1815), in Jackson County. Phillip was born in South Carolina in 1772, the son of Thomas and Lucy Coleman Draper, another pioneer family in the region. (See 1850 Smith County Census.) Thus Phillip was the brother of Major Thomas Draper and consequently the uncle of Henrietta Draper who married Stephen Holladay (N-254).

When Sarah's father, Avery King, died in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1805, the Court, on June 24, 1805, appointed "Frontier John" Holladay of Bedford County to help settle her part of the estate, she being administratrix.[107] However, after John died in 1812, Sarah appointed her son Robert on August 26, 1827, to serve in Virginia in the capacity of transacting her inhertance.[108] This was apparently a long drawn out matter as the Virginia records show as late as November 25, 1834, that Robert presented a certificate to the Court there regarding it.[109]

Phillip Draper was constable in Smith County in 1812. He had at least nine children, probably none by Sarah. In order of age they were: (1) James; (2) Phillip White Draper, who married Mary Elizabeth Pate, daughter of Stephen A. and Polly Pate; (3) John B.; (4) Coleman, who moved to Arkansas; (5) Elizabeth, who married Achilles Harris; (6) Serena, who married William Bradley and moved to Illinois; (7) Tryphena (twin to Serena), who married George Holladay; (8) Ravenna, who married Perleman Pate; and (9) Mariah (Mary), who married Milton Law and moved to Kentucky.

Serena Draper and her twin were born December 27, 1804. Serena died January 24, 1882, and is buried with her husband, the Rev. William Bradley (b. April 12, 1814; d. October 8, 1887, in the Holladay Cemetery near Murphysboro, Illinois. The graves in this cemetery are still well marked, but weeds infest it. Bradley was a Baptist minister. In 1859 he wrote the following interesting letter on a return trip to Illinois after a visit to Tennessee, which shows the woes of a traveler in those "good old days":

Home, Jackson Co., Ill
April 15, 1859

My dear friends,

I take this opportunity at last to drop you a few lines which will inform you that we arrived safe home on Tuesday after we left your Town, for which we have great reason to be thankful to the Great Creator for his protecting kindness in protecting us and our family and friends who we found in good health on our return home. You will please pardon me for not writing sooner; it has not been for the want of an intention to write but it (has) been partly through a press of business and the balance, I will confess, was through neglect, but I will now proceed to redeem my pledge and give you an account of our journey home.

We left Carthage at 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning, took breakfast at Dixons Springs and dinner at Gallatin, then took the cars and got to Nashville at 2 o'clock that evening. We had to wait there till 12 o'clock Friday when we left on board the Minetonka Steamboat bound for Paduca where we arrived at 2 o'clock on Saturday. Stood there but about 15 minutes and went aboard the Switzerland and got to Cairo at sundown the same evening where we had to stay till 3 o'clock Sunday evening, when we took the cars and arrived at Desoto in about 3 hours, or by dusk that evening, 63 miles from Cairo. Serena and me staid all night, went Hollidays on Monday morning and home on Tuesday.

It cost us about $40.00 to come home. We all kept quite well. Mr. Pate and Serena both improved and got home in as good health as it is usual for them to enjoy. They was both considerably homesick as you might expect. Mr. George Hollay (sic) had got well when we returned. Him and family together with Mr. Pate's family and all the connexions here so far as I know are well or was a few days ago. Leonidus Holliday requests that you should write where Robert Hollidays post office address is in Texas.

Myself and family are all well at this time. I have a brother that is very sick at this time with inflamation of the liver. I think he will not live many days at most. It is generally very healthy here this spring with the exception of colds. We have a forward spring and wheat crops looks very promising here now. We had a hard frost about 10 days ago that killed some of the peaches but I believe there is plenty left yet.

It continues very wet here still. There has been but little plowing done. Wheat is worth $1.30 per bushel. Corn is from 50 to 65¢ per bushel, bacon from 9 to 11¢, cattle and horses and mules bears good prices when they sell at all, though dull owing to the scarcity of money. Give our best respects to your father and mother, to your Brother David and wife and all inquiring friends. Tell them to write and you must redeem your promise to visit us this summer or fall. Write as soon as you get this, direct to Stells (?) Mills, Randolph Co., Ill.

I remain your unworthy friend,

William Bradley[110]

Dixons Springs is in Smith County and Gallatin is in Sumner County, Tennessee. Desoto is six miles north of Carbondale and five miles south of Hollidaysburg in Jackson County, Illinois. Stells Mills was probably the present Steeleville, just over the Jackson County line in Randolph County. Serena had moved to Illinois in 1830 and married Bradley there.

Sarah and Phillip Draper are listed in the 1840 Census for Smith County (p. 22). He was in the 60-70 age group, and she the 70-80 group. She was therefore a few years older than he.

Sarah Draper died in late 1844 or early 1845 as shown by a letter which Philip wrote on August 18, 1844, to Perleman Pate and his wife Ravenna in Illinois. In part it read:

Grandmother (Sarah) is much like she has been for a great while. Sometimes better and sometimes worse but never in her right mind. She don't think herself at home at no time.[111]

Her death is more clearly inferred from Robert Holladay's letter in 1847 previously shown in this chapter, but more precisely by a note from Phillip found among his papers:

Robert Holladay and Jacob Hubbard:

I wish you to take in hand and dispose of in some way all the personal property that I have left at the old place it being the same that was inventoried belonging to Sarah Draper dec'd. and this shall be your voucher for executing the same this 20th of March 1845.

Phillip Draper[112]

Phillip lived until 1856. Below is his will made in 1827 and probated in the Smith County Court in November, 1856.

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Phillip Draper, of the county of Smith and State of Tennessee, being disposed to do justice to my present wife and her children as well as my own children, and wishing to prevent dispute between them after I am gone to the world of Spirits, being of sound mind and capable of

disposing of my property, I do make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following, viz,

First of all, it is my desire that my body be buried in a decent manner with as little pomp as possible.

Next, I wish all my just debts paid.

To my wife Sally Draper I will the land I now live on; the sorrel horse she generally rides, known by the name of her horse; all the cattle known as her cattle and half of the stock of hogs on hand; all the movable property that is in or about the house that is near her farm or that is on the farm that is known to be her property. I want her to have the above described property, to her and her children forever.

I further will that my six youngest children . . Betsey Harris, Tryphene and Cerana (Serena), Phillip, Rowena (Ravenna), James Draper, have thirty dollars each paid to them as soon as practicable or soon (as) my executor shall be able to get the money. I further will that all the proceeds of the balance of my property may be divided equally amongst all of my children. I further will that after my death that my four negroes be hired out until my son James Draper comes of age.

It is further my request that Beaman Graves execute this will and carry the same into effect. Witness my hand and seal this 18th of December 1827.

PHILLIP DRAPER (seal)

Tennessee) *County Court November Term 1856*
Smith County) *Then the last will and testament of Phillip Draper dec'd was produced in open Court for probate and the execution in part thereof was duly proved in open Court by the oaths of Jacob Hubbard and Allen Holliday as the handwriting of the body and signature being in the handwriting of said Phillip Draper dec'd., also W. W. Belcher and Jefferson Dun proved on oath as to the said will being found in amongst the valuable papers of said deceased. It was then ordered that said will be filed until December term for further proof.*[113]

Sarah and Phillip Draper are thought to be buried in Jackson County, but no records or inscriptions have been found to verify the location of their graves.

M-270. JOHN HOLLADAY

For details of "Frontier John" see the next chapter.

M-280. A DAUGHTER

Her name is not known. She is mentioned in David's letter earlier in this chapter.

1. See footnote 29.

2. William A. Crozier, *Spotsylvania Records 1721-1800*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1966, p. 144. (Refers to *Spotsylvania County Deed Book C 1734-42).* Also *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1730-38*, p. 520.

3. *Caroline County Court Order Book 1732-40*, Part 2, p. 505. These Court orders are abstracted by John F. Dorman, published by the Author, Washington, D. C., 1965-67.

4. Ibid., p. 526.

5. Ibid., p. 534.

6. Ibid., p. 540.

7. Ibid., pp. 618 and 626 and *Caroline County Court Order Book 1740-42*, Part 1, p. 34.

8. *Caroline County Court Order Book 1740-42*, Part 1, p. 34.

9. Ibid., p. 62.

10. Ibid., p. 95.

11. Crozier, op. cit., p. 163 (refers to *Spotsylvania County Deed Bood D 1742-51).*

12. *Holladay Collection*, Ms. 1H7185a383-386. It appears that William signed for both himself and Judy.

13. *Caroline County Court Orders 1740-46, Part 3*, p. 482.

14. For such legal definitions of old English terms see *Black's Law Dictionary*, West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., 1891. Page 727 defines "livery and seisin."

15. *Holladay Collection* at Richmond, Ms. 1H7185a174-223.

16. *Spotsylvania Court Orders 1738-49*, pp. 401, 408, 430, 439, and 455.

17. Crozier, op. cit., p. 194. (refers to *Spotsylvania County Deed Book E 1751-61*).

18. *Spotsylvania County Court Orders* for Sept. 5, 1753. Edmund Waller sued William Holladay again, as found in *Spotsylvania County Record of Executions 1756-71*, p. 45: *Judgment of 155 lbs. tobacco, debt of 116 lbs. tobacco and cask. Upon which the said Edmund Waller sued out his Majesties's writ dated June 22, 1758, returnable to the first Tuesday in August 1758 next following directed to the Sheriff of Spotsylvania County whose return here follows: The within William Holladay is not found within my Bailiwick. Edward Herndon, Jun.*
This statement leads one to think that William was not living at that time in Spotsylvania County.

19. *Holladay Collection*, Ms. 1H7185a383-386.

20. Ibid., 377-382.

21. Ibid., 170.

22. Ibid., 390-392.

23. Ibid., 377-382, *William Holladay Accounts.*

24. Ibid.

25. Ibid., 383-386.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid., 383-386.

28. Ibid., 377-382.

29. C. G. Chamberlayne, *Vestry Book of Stratton Major Parish, King and Queen County, Virginia, 1729 1783*, Published by the Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1931, pp. 210-216.

30. Ibid., p. 12.

31. *Virginia Land Patent Book 32*, p. 577; *Book 37*, pp. 230 and 382.

32. *Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Book 5 1768-72*, p. 368.

33. Marshall Wingfield, *An Old Virginia Court-Franklin County, Virginia 1786-89*, West Tennessee Historical Society, Memphis, Tennessee, 1948, p. 39.

34. *Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Court Orders Vol. 1., 1767-72*, p. 241.

35. Op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 502.

36. Loc. cit., p. not known.

37. *Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Court Records Book 2, 1771-75*, p. 251.

38. Op. cit., p. not recorded.

39. Augusta Fothergill and John M. Naugle, *Virginia Taxpayers 1782-87*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1966, p. 61.

40. Marshall Wingfield, *History of Franklin County, Virginia*, Chesapeake Book Co., Berryville, Virginia, 1964. p. 206. On p. 119 of this book is mentioned that the Rev. J. M. Holladay succeeded P. C. Clark as pastor of the Rocky Mt. Presbyterian Church in 1891. This was James Minor Holladay, son of Waller. Rocky Mount is the county seat of Franklin County and is near the center of the county.

41. *Virginia Magazine of History*, op. cit., Vol. 9, 1902, p. 266.

42. Op. cit., p. 419.

43. John H. Gwathmey, *Historical Register of Virginia in the Revolution*, Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia, 1938, p. 384-7.

44. Wingfield, *An Old Virginia Court*, op. cit. p. 69.

45. Op. cit., p. 76.

46. Op. cit., p. 82.

47. Op. cit., pp. 127-8.

48. Op. cit., p. 169.

49. Op. cit., p. 180.

50. *Franklin County, Virginia, Deed Book 3*, p. 147.

51. Op. cit., p. 96.

52. Op. cit., *Deed Book 5*, p. 257.

53. Op. cit., *Deed Book 3*, p. 986.

54. William C. Stewart, *Gone to Georgia,* National Genealogical Society, 1921 Sunderland Place NW, Washington, D. C. 1965, p. 119.

55. *Virginia Magazine of History,* op. cit., Vol. 17, 1909, p. 192.

56. Gwathmey, loc. cit.

57. Wingfield, *An Old Virginia Court,* op. cit., pp. 39, 126, 127, 128.

58. Stewart, loc. cit. Also Ann L. Worrell, *Over The Mountain Men,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1962, p. 13.

59. *U. S. Census, 1850, Jefferson County, Illinois, #596.*

60. Loc. cit., #606.

61. Loc. cit., #610.

62. Fothergill and Naugle, loc. cit.

63. *Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 3,* p. 258. George Walton owned thousands of acres of land in this area. He was the uncle of George Walton of Georgia who signed the Declaration of Independence.

64. *Holladay Collection, Ms 1H7185b17,* Virginia Historical Society, 428 North Blvd., Richmond, Va.

65. *Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 7,* p. 500.

66. *Bedford County, Virginia Deed Book 10,* p. 27.

David's farm has passed through several hands over the years, but in 1977, on a visit to Bedford County, we observed that Mr. W. C. Crawford had built a lovely home on it, just west of Highway 755. On the Plat Book for the county the section is known as Holiday Subdivision, and the drive is known as Holiday Circle. We could not establish any connection between the family name and the name of the subdivision.

This is perhaps a good place to mention that the name of James Holladay appears in a number of records in the Bedford area to make one wonder if David had a brother by that name. For example, on February 15, 1794, James Holleday bought land from John Wimbish Sr. in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. (*Pittsylvania County Index to Deeds 1767-1889,* Vol. 10, p. 286.) The name of James shows itself in records in other areas inhabited by Holladays. In Williamson County, Tennessee, James Holladay bought $6.31 of goods at a sale in April, 1816. We have always thought he was a son of Henry Holladay there, but this might not be true. (*Williamson County Wills and Inventory Book 1811-17,* p. 223.)

We should also mention that there was a James Holliday in Franklin County, Tennessee, who, with Polly Holliday (presumably his wife), Bysha Taylor, and others on November 28, 1833 conveyed a 63¼ acre farm to Zachariah Brown. (*Franklin County Court Minutes Vol. 2, Part I, 1832-37,* p. 282.)

To help avoid confusion by the reader who studies Tennessee Holladays, we should add that there also appeared Henry Holladay and family in Williamson County, TN, in the 1820 Census. He had one son 10-16 years of age. There was also a Henry Jr. who had two sons under 10, a daughter under 10 and another man and woman unidentified in his household. They came from Orange County, N. C. In 1800 Henry was listed there with three sons under 10, one 16-26; two daughters under 10, one 10-16. He and his wife were in the 26-45 age group. Also listed were Robert with five boys and five daughters, and William with three sons and four daughters. The 1850 Census of Henry County, TN, showed Henry as born in N. C., age 53; Agnes, 21, Rosanna, 9; Tabatha, 6; Andrew, 2; Emily Jackson, 21; Edmund, 19. It appears that Henry moved to Williamson County from N. C. about 1805, and from Williamson County to Henry County later.

67. *Sumner County, Tennessee, Court Minutes, Vol. 3 1796-1802,* p. 198. Smith County was formed from Sumner County in 1799, and Jackson County was formed from Smith in 1801.

68. Ibid., p. 203.

69. Ibid., p. 283. The grave of Sampson Williams can be seen today about 200 yards northwest of the site of old Ft. Blount on the Cumberland River.

70. *Tennessee Land Grants--Mountain District, Book 4,* p. 250. Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

71. David almost surely had a son named David. But like a lawyer who would like to find a clear-cut precedent in a case, or the physician who must sometimes make a decision with not enough evidence at hand, the genealogist must also make some agonizing decisions. This is certainly true in the case of the children of David Holladay (M-260) and his two wives. Those included in the above list are felt to have the support of ample evidence to justify including them. However, after studying this family several years there is some evidence to indicate that David Holladay of Williamson County, Tennessee, should also be included. From the viewpoint of names this would be logical. Dates and geography, however, do not fit exactly enough to make a clear case to include him. We shall present the evidence here and let the reader be the judge.

On April 5, 1814, David Holliday was deeded twelve acres of land in Williamson County as proven by oaths of Evan Ormes and John McAlpon. (*Williamson County, Tennessee, Court Minutes, Book 2 1812-17,* p. 153.) On October 5, 1814, David Holliday and wife Mary sold to Evan B. Ormes fifty acres of land in Williamson County. (Ibid., p. 202.) Since David and Mary are not found in the 1820 Census in Williamson County, they moved elsewhere. We find in the 1820 Census of Jackson County, Illinois, the following for David Holliday:

1 male 45 or over (born before 1775; actually 1784; David)
1 female 45 or over (born before 1775; ca. 1779; Mary)
1 male 18-26 (b. ca. 1802)
1 male 10-16 (b. ca. 1804)
1 female 10-16 (b. ca. 1808)
1 male under 10 (b. ca. 1812, D. J. Holliday)
1 male under 10 (b. ca. 1813, Benjamin)
1 male under 10 (b. 26 October 1814; Stephen A.)
1 male under 10 (b. 8 May 1816; George Washington)

The 1840 Jackson County, Illinois, Census for David Holliday shows:

1 male 50-60 (b. 1784; David)
1 female 60-70 (b. 1779; Mary)
1 male 20-30 (b. 1814)
1 female 15-20 (b. ca. 1822;)
1 male 10-15 (b. ca. 1825;)
1 female 10-15 (b. ca. 1827;)

Mary Holliday died in 1845 and David in 1849. They are buried in the Holliday Cemetery 1½ miles northeast of Murphysboro, Illinois, in Jackson County. Their tombstone confirms these dates. The summaries of their children below reveal much of their lives.

Some known descendants of David and Mary Holliday were:

A. D. J. Holliday. Born in 1812; died 15 October 1857. Buried in Holliday Cemetery.

B. Benjamin J. Holliday. Born in 1813 in Tennessee as shown by the Jackson County, Illinois, Census of 1850. He was a farmer. According to tombstone records in the Holliday Cemetery he married Elizabeth Whipkey (b. 1827; d. 1844). They must have married when she was only fourteen, since the Census records show Benjamin's household in 1850 with a daughter, Elizabeth Henderson Holliday, age 9, thus born in 1841; and a son Joshua Wesley Holliday, age 7, thus born in 1843. Apparently Elizabeth, Benjamin's wife, died soon after Joshua's birth. He had remarried by 1850, to Cinderella ——— (b. 1806 in Kentucky).

We do not have the date of Benjamin's death, but he is buried in his father's plot in the Holliday Cemetery.

C. Stephen A. Holliday. Born 1814. The 1860 Jackson County, Illinois Census shows for Stephen's household:

Stephen A. Holliday	Age 46 (b. 1814)	Farmer Born in Tenn.
Nancy	29 (b. 1831)	Ill.
William	18 (b. 1842)	Ill.
Mary	16 (b. 1844)	Ill.
Amanda	14 (b. 1846)	Ill.
Benjamin	12 (b. 1848)	Ill.
George	10 (b. 1850)	Ill.
Daniel	7 (b. 1853)	Ill.
Rebecca	5 (b. 1854)	Ill.
Conrad	2 (b. 1858)	Ill.

The 1850 Census showed Stephen with some of these children but with a different wife, Rebecca. The Holliday Cemetery has a marker which shows Rebecca, the wife of S. A. Holliday, born October 8, 1817, and died September 2, 1854. So the first seven of the above children were Rebecca's and Conrad must have been Nancy's.

William, the oldest child, married Sarah (b. 1846, d. November 11, 1870). They are buried in the Holliday Cemetery. William was in the Civil War, in Company H, 27th Illinois Infantry from Jackson County, along with cousins named below.

The 1880 Census (#682) showed Stephen, age 66, as having been born in Virginia, living with daughter Amanda (age 34), daughter Jennie (age 23) and Conrad J. (age 21).

In 1878 a history of Jackson County, Illinois, was written in which it was stated that Stephen A. Holliday came from Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1815, meaning of course that he went to Illinois with his father, David. He was listed as a farmer and stock raiser. Below is an article in this history book concerning Stephen (James Brownlee et al., *History of Jackson County, Illinois,* Brink, McDonough & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1878, p. 76).

S. A. HOLLIDAY

Was born in Tennessee, Oct. 26th, 1814. His father, David Holliday, emigrated to Illinois, and settled in what is now Jackson County, in the year 1815. His father improved a farm, where the subject of our sketch was brought up and educated to farm life, which has been his life-long occupation. He endured all the hardships incident to a pioneer life; for this country was then indeed a howling wilderness, inhabited only by Indians and the very few pioneers. His advantages for receiving an education were very limited, as schools in those days were very sparse, and children had to go a long distance to attend them, as the few settlers could not afford to hire many teachers in a county. Mr. Holliday lived at home and assisted on the farm, in the mill and blacksmith shop, until he was married, at the age of twenty-two (Nov. 22d, 1838) to Miss Rebecca Will. To this union they had a family of seven children. His wife died after sixteen years of married life. He was again married Dec. 22d, 1854, to Miss Nancy E. Worthen, by whom he had a family of two children. After twenty two years' happiness with his second partner, she died Nov. 10, 1876. Soon after his first marriage he entered a piece of land, and like all early settlers, he built him a cabin and settled down in earnest to transform a dense forest into a tillable farm (two hundred acres in extent) which he yet owns, about one hundred and forty acres of it is under cultivation. In the year 1871 he moved to Murphysboro', where he has since resided. Politically, he is a Republican, but prior to the late war he was a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has endeavored to bring up his family religiously, instilling into their youthful minds, by example and moral teachings, the doctrines of Christianity. His children have grown up to be a blessing to him in his declining years, which is otherwise blessed with peace and prosperity. During the sixty-two years that S. A. Holliday has resided in the County, he has been a close observer, as well as ardent worker in the varied scenes which have taken place. To-day churches, school-houses, and substantial farm dwellings, are erected, where formerly (within his recollection) the smoke of the wigwam ascended through the dense forest of timber, then the home of the wild savage and wilder animals not of the genus homo. For perseverance, industry and tact, Mr. Holliday has always been noted, and enjoys now in ease and comfort, the result of these sterling qualifications.

A similar article, shown below, was written on Jefferson Holliday most likely Stephen's uncle and David's brother. Note that he moved to Nashville, Tennessee in 1808.

JEFFERSON HOLLIDAY

In 1814, on the first day of January, Jefferson Holliday and family reached the bank of Big Muddy river, three miles east of the site of Murphysboro'. His sons are now citizens of the county, and highly respected. The native state of Mr. and Mrs. Holliday, was Virginia. They were born near Richmond. They were married in 1804. In 1808 they moved to Nashville, Tenn., where they remained till 1813, when they decided to come to Illinois. Mr. Holliday brought his wife and five children on pack horses, took his rifle in hand, and, with a pack of dogs trained in hunting bear, set out on his great journey through the wilderness. The war with Great Britain was in progress, and the Indians were excited and restless, but happily they reached their future home in safety. With Mr. Holliday were James Hall, William Gill, William Doty, Benjamin Henderson, George and Edward Schwartz and David Holliday.

William Gill, who came with Mr. Holliday, was from Halifax county, Virginia. He settled about four miles from where Murphysboro now stands. His descendants are numerous, and worthy citizens. His son, John Gill, Sr., is yet living, full of years, and crowned with that honor which is the reward of a well-spent life in De Sota. He was born in Halifax

county, Virginia, in 1804. When but two years old, his father, William, moved to the State of Tenn., and in 1813 started for the territory of Illinois. (Hon. John Gill, at present, Mayor of Murphysboro', is son of John Gill, Sr.). Brownlee, op. cit., p. 35.

D. George Washington Holliday. A son of David and Mary Holliday, George was born in Illinois on May 8, 1816. The 1850 Census for Jackson County, Illinois, shows:

George W. Holliday	Age 33	Farmer Born in Ill.
Joanna	25	Born in Penn.
Elbridge G.	6	Born in Ill.
Henry L.	5	Born in Ill.
David H.	2	Born in Ill.
Cyrene J.	8/12	Born in Ill.

George lived at Gillsburgh near Murphysboro. His sons, Elbridge and Henry, were in Company H, 27th Illinois Infantry of Jackson County, during the Divil War. Elbridge was killed at the Battle of Belmont, in southeast Missouri, on November 7, 1862. This was General Grant's first battle, and one which he decisively lost. Interesting details of this severe engagement can be found in an article "General Polk and the Battle of Belmont" in *Battles and Leaders of the Civil War*, The Century Co., New York, 1887, Vol. I, pp. 348-357.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLLIDAY

Is the oldest resident that was born within the limits of Jackson County. His birth dates May 8th, 1816. David Holliday, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, but after his marriage he moved to Tennessee, where he resided some few years; he then emigrated to the then territory of Illinois, and settled on the Big Muddy River, in the year 1814. He brought to this country his wife, five children and all his worldly effects on three pack horses. The country was then in the condition in which it came from the Creator. Not a mill or factory, or any public improvements. It was covered with a dense forest in which game of various kinds abounded, and was hunted not for amusement, but in many parts as means of support. The pelts of wild animals constituted a vast commerce, and was the currency of the country. But David Holliday was just the kind of a man which is needed in all new countries: He was a thinker as well as a worker, and all his thoughts, and acts were in the direction of improvement and progression. He was a man of many trades. He could turn his hand to most anything. His place was rendezvous for the early settlers for many miles around. As he had a mill, the second in the country, it was what was termed a cog mill, considered quite an improvement in those days to what was termed a tug mill. He also had a cotton-gin attached to the horse mill. He did quite a business with his gin as it was the only one in the country, and all the pioneer settlers raised cotton for their own immediate use. He also ran a blacksmith shop, and a tan-yard, two establishments which were almost absolutely necessary in those days, and last though not least, he opened a distillery where he made the pure corn whiskey, a beverage then considered by the early pioneers indispensable, to keep them free of the then very prevalent disease, chills and fever. He also improved a farm. He died in the year 1849, and was buried on the place he improved. It is now known as Holliday' Cemetery. The subject of this sketch gave his time to clearing away the forests, and making a home in the then new country. The Indians then possessed nearly all this western country, and some of them frequently came into his father's cabin, and tarried with them over night; they were quite peaceable, and their presence was not offensive. The greatest trouble experienced with the Indians in those times, was to keep them out of the roasting ear patches, and from petty stealing generally. Mr. Holliday's education was sadly neglected. The school-house that he attended, was built out of round poles and covered with brush to keep the sun out, and when it rained, school had to be dismissed until it "cleared up." Like unto a wise man he knew that it was not good to be alone, and consequently he made choice of one of the daughters of Eve, in the person of Miss Joanna Whipkey, a native of Somerset County, Penn., in 1842. Nine children are the fruits of this marriage, seven living. He gave his oldest son up to the defense of his country during the late Civil War. He fell in the battle of Belmont, Missouri, the first engagement fought under General Grant of this war. Mr. Holliday has improved a farm in Ora Township, where he has resided for the past twenty-four years. Politically, he is a Republican. Such is a brief sketch of one of the early pioneers of Jackson County. He has grown with the growth of the country. Sixty years has wrought a wonderful change in the civilization of the west. Then a wilderness with Indians, trees and grasses indigenous to the soil overspreading the entire state. Now we have railroads, cities, villages and fruitful fields, with the promise of a future that is destined to startle the world with its wonderful progress. (Brownlee, op. cit., pp. 115-116)

72. *Ross County, Ohio Deed Book 16*, p. 537.

73. W. W. Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1973, Vol. VI, P. 936. Daniel was the son of William and Martha Huddleston. William was the son of Henry and grandson of Henry Huddleston of Bucks County, Pa. Daniel, William, and Abraham, three brothers, migrated to Bedford County in 1770. About 1785 Daniel, and presumably Agnes, later, migrated to the Kanawha Valley in what is now West Virginia. For further details see George Huddleston, *Huddleston Family Tables*, Birmingham, Alabama, 1933 (Tennessee State Library).

74. *Highland County, Ohio, Deed Book 2*, p. 178.

75. Ibid., Deed Book 3.

76. Highland County, Ohio, Court House records provided by Mrs. Roma Holladay of Hillsboro, Ohio, the County Seat.

77. Mary Brown Moore, *Record of Commissioned Officers of Tennessee Militia 1796-1811*, p. 5. Sequicentennial Publications of Tennessee Historical Commission, Nashville, 1947. Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

78. *Smith County, Tennessee, Court Minutes Book 1799-1804*, p. 36. Tennessee Archives, or at Carthage, Tennessee. Ft. Blount later was named Williamsburgh and was for a time county seat of Jackson County before it was moved to Gainesboro.

79. *Smith County Deed Book B 1801-17*, p. 36.

80. Ibid., p. 69. This deed was registered 6 Jun 1802.

81. *Jackson County Family Records, Part 2*, p. 3. Tennessee Archives.

82. *Smith County Court Minutes 1799-1804*, p. 57.

83. *Tennessee Land Grants, Book 11,* p. 299, Tennessee Archives. It is possible that this William was (O-251) and thus the son of David and Martha Simmons Holladay, who will be discussed in Chapter 10.

84. *Sumner County Tax Book 1787-1894,* p. 132. A Michael Kimberlin signed the Cumberland Compact at Nashville in May, 1780. This was either the man or his son.

85. *Smith County Court Minutes 1799-1804,* pp. 34, 36. Smith County was formed from Sumner County in 1797.

86. Ibid., *Book 1811-13,* p. 302.

87. Ibid., *Book 1813-15,* p. 319.

88. *Smith County Will and Inventories Book 1814-16,* p. 61. May Term of Court, 1815.

89. Ibid., p. 160-161. See also *Smith County Court Minutes Book 1822-24,* p. 458.

90. *Smith County Court Minutes Book 1815-17,* p. 259.

91. *War of 1812,* National Archives, Washington, D. C.

92. *Smith County Court Minutes Book 1815-17,* p. 145.

93. Ibid., p. 232.

94. Ibid., *Book 1817-19,* p. 188.

95. Ibid., p. 209.

96. Ibid., p. 246.

97. Ibid., p. 284.

98. *Middle Tennessee Land Grant Book 13,* p. 809, No. 11345, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

99. *Smith County Deed Book L,* p. 277.

100. *Smith County Minute Book 19, 1853-57,* p. 318.

101. *Smith County Record Book,* January, 1866, p. 167.

102. *War with Mexico,* U. S. Archives, Washington, D. C.

103. *War of 1812,* U. S. Archives, Washington, D. C.

104. *Middle Tennessee Land Grants Book 8,* p. 461, No. 6811, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

105. *Mountain District Grant Book C,* pp. 335-6, No. 1504, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

106. This letter came via the author's late brother Allen who got it from Mrs. Geneva Pate Ruble of Nevada, Missouri, in 1973. Perleman Pate was the son of Esabah (Sabe) Pate who was listed in the 1820 Jackson County, Tennessee, Census as being in the 26-45 age group. He was probably about 40. He had one son in the 10-15 year group, and one less than ten. One of these was Perleman Pate. As Esabah is not found in the 1830 Jackson County Census we conclude that he either died or moved elsewhere. No record of any females was found in the 1820 Census. The "grandma" referred to in the letter was Sarah King Holladay Draper, wife of Phillip Draper. She had died late in 1844 or early 1845.

107. *Bedford County, Virginia Court Order Book 13,* p. 219.

108. *Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 24,* p. 327.

109. *Bedford County Court Minute Book.*

110. The original Bradley letter is owned by Mrs. Pauline H. Edwards, sister of Agnes Hubbard, Piedmont Avenue, Nasville. The Holladays who lived north of the Ohio during this time often spelled their name Holliday as a result of Civil War feelings.

111. This letter is in the Pate Collection in the Tennessee Archives in Nashville, provided by Mrs. Geneva Ruble of Nevada, Missouri.

112. This note was found in Phillip Draper's papers and is in the hands of Mrs Pauline H. Edwards of Nashville. This and the Bradley letter were among the possessions of Florence Hubbard West. For further details of the Draper family the reader is referred to Ethel Anderson, Willie Huddleston, Christine Jones, Eleanor Mitchell, Mildred Summers, *Draper Families in America,* The Parthenon Press, Nashville, Tenn., 1964.

113. *Smith County Will Book 7,* pp. 241-2.

Chapter 7

FRONTIER JOHN HOLLADAY

Westward the star of empire takes its way
John Q. Adams

By 1740 the coastal regions of Virginia, and even most of the Piedmont, had been well settled, including Nansemond, King William, Spotsylvania, and adjoining counties. As a result of this, the following twenty years, 1740-60, witnessed a westward push toward the Blue Ridge Mountains and to the Shenandoah Valley.[1] This was attractive country. There were numerous streams and springs, the soil was generally good, and forests with game were abundant. By 1760 the Indians had largely receded west of the mountains and the settlers could feel secure from their attacks.

This migration created several new counties in this area: Goochland in 1727; Augusta in 1738; Albemarle in 1744; Bedford in 1753; Amherst in 1761; Pittsylvania in 1766; Botetourt in 1769; and Washington in 1776.

To add impetus to this westward surge beyond the mountains after 1760 was the increasing conflict between the colonists and England, which later erupted into the Revolutionary War. To avoid this turmoil some people simply headed west, preferring to risk attacks by the Indians. This movement was encouraged by land speculators who organized groups of families, arranged "tour guides" and offered cheap land. Even so, the pioneers had to endure countless hardships, travel paths beset with lurking dangers, and in general muster strong hearts full of courage to conquer the vast wilderness ahead.

The Holladays were among those who answered the beckoning call of the west. They came from every part of eastern Virginia, leaving their hearthstones, as had indeed their ancestors, and headed west to seek their fortune. Outstanding among these pioneers was John Holladay (M-270) of Bedford County, son of William Holladay of Spotsylvania County. If Pennsylvania had its "Pioneer John", and Spotsylvania County had its "John the Ranger", then Bedford County had its "Frontier John." His was a life of pushing relentlessly toward the frontier and exploring part of the vast territory to the west. His story is a legend – a true one – told in many a book, and is typical of those brave souls who carved America from the western wilderness. Frontier John was preeminent among the Holladays in the latter half of the 1700's in exploring the new west.

John was born about 1740 in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, son of William and Judy Holladay.[2] As narrated in Chapter 6, he lived there until about 1771 or 1772 – some three years after his father's death in 1769. In April 1770 his brother David in Bedford County wrote their "honoured" Uncle Joseph at "Elmwood" in Spotsylvania County to inquire "what is the reason Bro. John has never come to see us." (See letter in Chapter 6). With some sense of urgency David added, "I should be glad to know whether Bro. John intends to come or not. If he does I shall be very glad for him to come by the first of September." It was only 125 miles from "Elmwood" to Bedford County and David felt that John should visit him.

It appears that John was living at the time with Uncle Joseph at "Elmwood" in Spotsylvania County. David and his sister had already moved to Bedford in the late 1760's, and his older brother Robert had been living for some years in the "coves of the mountain" on Hardware River in Albemarle County, and was about to move to Pittsylvania County. We know that John moved to Bedford before 1774 since his oldest son William is listed in the 1850 Census of Bedford County as being 76 (and thus born 1774), and William's death record in Bedford on May 23, 1858, states that he was born in Bedford County.[3]

Whether John married before leaving Spotsylvania is not certain. It appears from the tone of David's letter to Uncle Joseph in 1770, urging John to visit him in Bedford, that John was hesitating for some reason. What, other than seeking a bride, would have held up for some time this venturesome young man from going to the frontier? We suspect, therefore, that John married in Spotsylvania County, although we have found no record to verify this. We surmise that he married his first cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of Winifred and Thomas Pulliam (L-254; see Chapter 5). If so, she was a sister to Agnes, possibly the wife of John's brother David (M-260). Elizabeth was born about 1748.

So John left his native county about 1772, and as far as we know he never returned. His trip south to Bedford County was likely along present Highway 29 through Charlottesville, or down Highway 605, 15, and 24 to the east. Both passed near Monticello, Jefferson's home, and into Lynchburg. We suspect that if his brother Robert had not yet moved to the south also, John may have visited him while passing through Albemarle County. This trip to Bedford usually took about five days.

John settled next door to his brother David in the southwestern part of Bedford County, about 15 miles east of Roanoke, and on the northeastern branches of Beaver Dam Creek just above Peatown (now Chamblissburg; see the map).

Bedford County was still primitive – only 15 years ago, in 1758, an Indian battle had been fought in it. But it was a beautiful region, even as it is today. The deep valleys, the fertile plateaus, and the lovely blue-green hills were in contrast to the flatness of Spotsylvania County. The soil was good, and there were many fine streams, abundant forests, and plentiful game. To the east of John's place about a mile was Bramlett's Mountain; a mere three miles to the north Lick Mountain reared its knobby head 1800 feet; and to the south three miles stood Boad's Mountain. To the west could be seen the Blue Ridge range with its historic twin Peaks of Otter, and closer, only three miles, was Horsepen Mountain. These blue and green wooded peaks added to the beauty of the picturesque country. No wonder that John chose to live there. Indeed, one Bedford native was inspired by the beauty of the area and the brave pioneers who settled it to pen a poem:

They built their guardian circle fires
Around their lonely camps by night;
Inspired by love that never tires,
Took up their tasks at morning light;
Those pioneers of Bedford.

The forests rang with axe and saw;
Their cabin homes went up apace;
For soon their coming loved ones saw
The homes of an all conquering race,
Amidst the hills of Bedford.

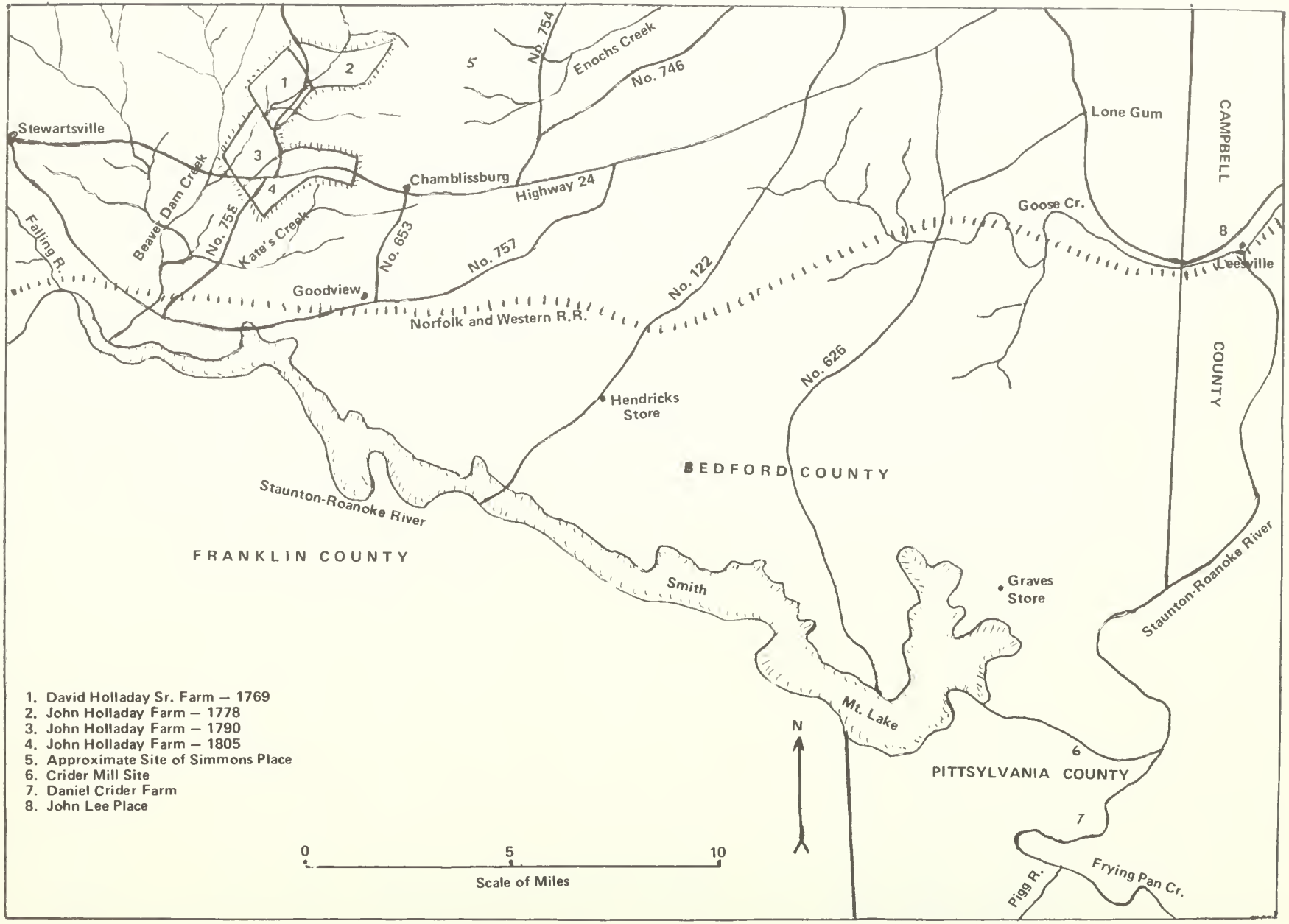
Where crystal streams burst from the hills
They cleared each one his fertile field,
And by these rapids built their mills
To grind the golden grain they yield,
In fair and fruitful Bedford.

So now from all our common land,
Where they have wandered far,
Descendants of this noble band
Are proud to claim their natal star
Shone brightly there in Bedford.

Hail native land of high blue hills!
Hail valleys cool and quiet!
How at your name each exile thrills
Amidst our rush and riot!
Hail rare old name of Bedford![4]

It was on Beaver Dam Creek that John's six children were born: William, born in 1774; David in 1775; Lewis on March 10, 1777; Elizabeth about 1785; Stephen on March 17, 1791; and Thomas in 1792. He thus had "two" families, for reasons which appear below.

In 1774 occurred several battles with the Indians usually called Dunmore's War, named for the then Governor of Virginia. When the Indian attacks increased in what is now West Virginia, Col. Thomas Buford raised a group of men in Bedford County which in August joined the army of Col.



HOLLADAY SITES IN BEDFORD COUNTY; LEE SITES IN CAMPBELL; AND CRIDER SITES IN PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Andrew Lewis of some 2000 men, and headed down the New River to the Ohio. This route, some 200 miles long, led across rough country down the river valley, finally reached the Kanawha River at present day Charleston, and then to Point Pleasant on the Ohio. Here, on October 10, a fierce battle was fought with the Indians.[5] In the expedition was a young soldier from the Watauga settlements in what is now Tennessee. He was James Robertson, formerly of Brunswick County, Virginia. Early on the morning of October 10, while hunting for deer, he and a partner accidentally ran into an army of Indians only half a mile from the army of Lewis. Robertson quickly became the hero as he informed the colonists of their position and that of the enemy. In the ensuing battle, the Indians were finally defeated and western Virginia finally felt safer. The army returned in November from the four month campaign.

Although records do not indicate that John was a soldier in this campaign, this story is told here to show how James Robertson became acquainted with those men in southwestern Virginia (and indirectly with John Holladay) who were to join him later in the settling of Middle Tennessee and the founding of Nashville.[6]

From facts and inferences it seems that by 1776, perhaps earlier, John had begun to develop an urge to explore the West. With the spirit of a true frontiersman he began to lay plans to visit Tennessee country some 500 miles to the west – deep in the wilderness! Several events and circumstances had prompted that desire. First, such an extended journey would be possible by the fact that John's brother David lived nearby and could help care for his family in his absence. In 1776 John's oldest son William was two years of age, and David was one. However, we cannot help wondering if John knew that his wife was expecting a third child (Lewis) before he left, and if not, whether this knowledge might have changed his plans to go west.

Perhaps the key factors in influencing John to undertake this hazardous exploration were the lure of cheap land and what appeared to be a truce with the Indians. Both factors had stemmed largely from the bold initiatives (some say schemes!) of Judge Richard Henderson of North Carolina. By the 1770's settlers from John's section of southwest Virginia were slowly filtering down the Valley of Virginia and into the Holston Valley into land claimed but not occupied by the Cherokees. At the same time some North Carolinians migrated westward through gaps in the lofty mountain barriers into the same region. By 1769 William Bean of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, had settled in the Watauga country. The next year James Robertson of North Carolina had visited the Watauga Valley and resolved to move there. Men from as far away as Pennsylvania and Maryland joined in these migrations. These pioneers were reasonably well educated, were independent and fearless, and fortunately had leaders with prowess and genius.

These settlers soon found that they were in territory without official jurisdiction, most assuming that they were on Virginia soil, and others that North Carolina owned it. As a result of this confusion, between 1769 and 1776, they made special efforts to negotiate treaties with the Indians. The Watauga settlements were generally successful in this. In the midst of this confusion, and perhaps to take advantage of it, in 1775 Judge Richard Henderson of North Carolina launched one of the most astonishing enterprises of the times, known as the Transylvania Company, which promoted one of the greatest land speculations of all times. Realizing the legal ambiguities on the frontier, he concluded that a private purchase of Indian lands would be valid. Therefore, on March 14, 1775, he met with a throng of settlers and 1200 Cherokees at Sycamore Shoals on the Watauga River to offer ten thousand pounds for the lands of what is now Kentucky as far west as the Tennessee River, and all the lands drained by the Cumberland River – some twenty million acres! Three days later the chiefs of the various tribes affixed their names to the indenture, with the exception of the belligerent Dragging Canoe who stalked from the parley with the warning that "the Bloody Ground will be dark and difficult to settle."

Virginia and North Carolina were astounded at Henderson's purchase, but because of the pressures of the Revolution they could eventually void it only by granting Henderson 400,000 acres of land! As a consequence, Henderson employed Daniel Boone and others to scout his newly acquired domain. He excited the trickle of settlers to pour in greater streams to the West by such advertisements as the following in the *Virginia Gazette:*

> *The fertility of the soil, the goodness of the range, almost surpass belief; and it is at present well stored with buffalo, elk, deer, bear, beaver, etc., and the rivers abound with fish of various kinds. Vast crowds of people are daily flocking to it, and many Gentlemen of Rank and character have bargained for lands*

in it; so that there is a great appearance of a rapid settlement, and that it will soon become a considerable Colony, and one of the most agreeable Countries in America.[7]

It is probable that John Holladay was one Virginian who read such embellished, buoyant, and stirring messages, and that he was employed by Henderson as a surveyor and scout to assess his wilderness empire. While we have not been able to verify this because of the scarcity of Henderson records that have survived, such arrangements were common in that day. It is also quite possible that John had discussed the frontier with Dr. Thomas Walker, who had preceded Boone into Kentucky, and who had lived in southwest Virginia for some years (see later this chapter).

As a result of the treaty there was a temporary lull in Indian attacks – until Dragging Canoe organized his forces with the aid of the British. Consequently, sometime in 1776, presumably in late summer, John joined Thomas Sharp ("Big Foot") Spencer of Botetourt County (adjacent to Bedford), Richard Hogan, and a number of others in one of the most unique and fascinating episodes in early Tennessee history. Allured by flattering accounts of the fertility of the soil and the abundance of game cited above, this group headed for the Cumberland country in what was to become Tennessee two decades later. To avoid the hostile Indians to the south, these pioneers chose to pass through the Cumberland Gap in what is now eastern Kentucky, and to traverse the southern part of that State, following Indian paths and buffalo trails along the way. (See the map later in this chapter). Thus John was spearheading the habitation of Middle Tennessee by Holladays for centuries to come.

We know relatively little about the details of the journey west, for no journals have survived to reveal the hazards and discoveries of the trip itself. The men were doubtless equipped with the tools and weapons of the day commonly used by the Long Hunters. John and the other men probably had a long Pennsylvania rifle, with its patch box in the stock, and its accessories of powder horn, bullet pouch, and a bullet mold. Along with this each man must carry a butcher knife, a hatchet (seldom called a tomahawk), and an awl for mending leather.

For dress the men rarely wore the coonskin cap, contrary to movie fiction, but a felt hat with low, flat crown, and broad brim. Few men wore buckskin shirts, either, for they were clammy in cold weather and were stiff after getting wet. Rather, we suspect that John wore the long, smock-like linen garment, or a mixture of linen and wool. It had neither buttons nor laces to fasten it, but a sash around the middle. Beneath this shirt the leggings, made of rough cloth or buckskin, reached well up the man's thighs to protect him from the rough vegetation. In summer lighter garments might be worn, and even moccasins.

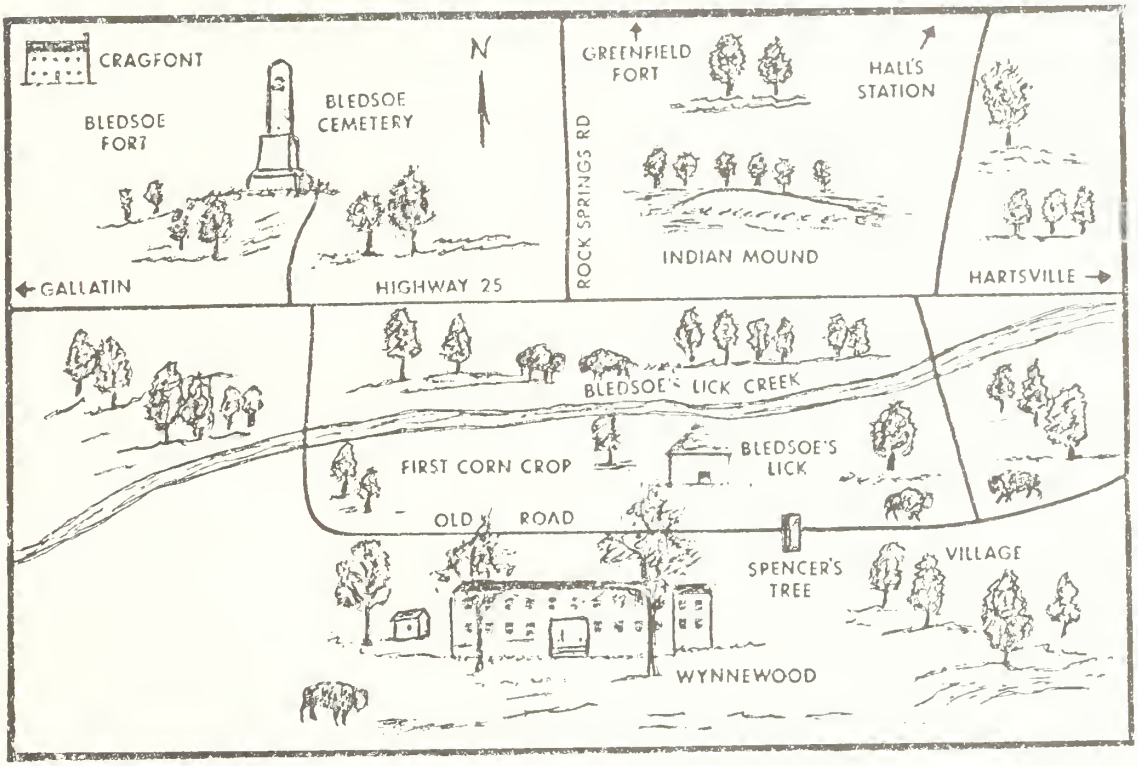
John and his party most likely took some dogs along – rangy, tough types – to hunt and help warn of Indians. Each man customarily took along two pack horses to carry provisions, or to provide transportation in case his mount became disabled, and also to carry out any skins which anyone might want to sell upon their return to civilization. For overnight lodging the frontiersmen might seek a cave or the lee side of an overhanging cliff. Or if he was staying several nights and the weather was inclement he might provide shelter by setting up a rude lean-to made of poles covered with peeled bark, buffalo hides, or some other convenient material.

The men and women on this perilous adventure had to possess a strong physique and unswerving courage to be true pioneers.

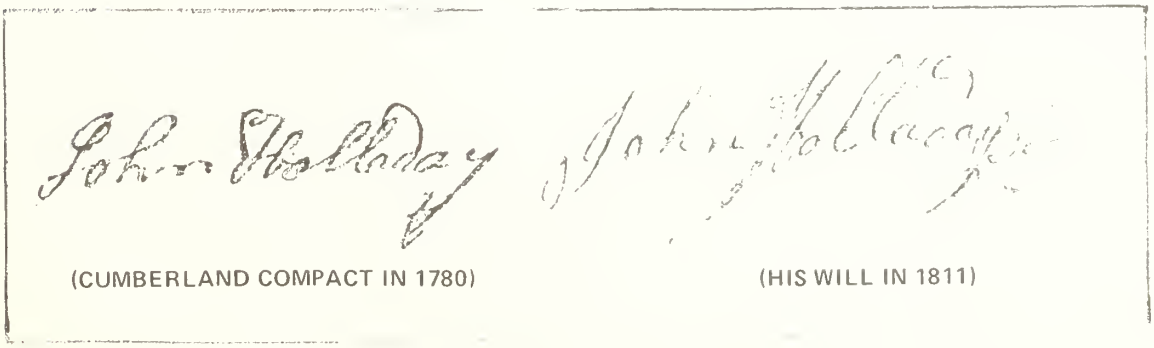
The party settled at Bledsoe's Lick (now known as Castalian Springs east of Gallatin in Sumner County and named for the Bledsoe's of Spotsylvania County), and built some cabins on the Cumberland River. However, after some time, and probably upon hearing of the warlike moves of the Indians to the east, some of the company returned home, and some reportedly proceeded on to Natchez, leaving Spencer and John Holladay in the wilderness. As proof of their intent to carve a place for their homes in the west, these two tenacious men planted a small field of corn near the Lick and thus founded the first plantation in Middle Tennessee.[8]

A large, hollow sycamore tree some ten feet in diameter stood within 200 paces of the Lick. These two "Long Hunters" used this as their house. (See the map). The sulfur spring was just north of the tree, and even today still sends forth its stream beside Bledsoe Creek. Here animals gathered to drink the mineral waters, and thus John and Spencer could enjoy fresh meat for the asking. The wilderness did offer some comforts – but not many.

The lives of these two men must have been lonely but on occasion quite interesting, partially because of the huge stature of Spencer. Haywood relates one incident to illustrate this. It seems that



HISTORIC AREA AROUND CASTALIAN SPRINGS, SUMNER COUNTY, TENNESSEE, WHERE JOHN HOLLADAY AND THOMAS SPENCER SETTLED



(CUMBERLAND COMPACT IN 1780) (HIS WILL IN 1811)

JOHN HOLLADAY'S SIGNATURES

one Timothy Demonbreun, a French trader, had lived for about two years at Eaton's Station (on the River near White's Creek Pike), in a temporary cabin when Spencer and Holladay settled at Bledsoe's Lick, over twenty miles away. Early one morning the latter two were chasing a wounded buffalo, and the chase took them by Demonbreun's cabin, which at the time was occupied by one of his hunter friends. The noise of the chase was so great that the frightened hunter, having the day before seen the very large footprints of Spencer, assumed that a giant was loose in the forests, promptly fled the scene, swam the river, and returned to his friends on the Wabash River in Indiana! If this story is authentic, then John Holladay must have delighted in it.[9] It well justified Spencer's nickname "Big Foot."

Spencer seemed pleased with the prospects for more settlers coming in, but John eventually grew weary of the lonely hunter's life and resolved to leave the wilds and return to his Virginia home. As a surveyor he had had time to view the country, and he doubtless felt that with hostile Indians in the vicinity discretion was the better part of valor. He could not persuade Spencer to return with him, and it has been reported that they quarreled. This was probably false, for when Spencer saw that John was fully determined to leave, but had lost his hunting knife, he knew that John would not undertake the long journey without a means of skinning the venison and cutting the meat. Consequently, with typical backwoods generosity and kindness, Spencer accompanied John nearly a hundred miles to the Barrens of Kentucky, broke his knife, gave him half of it, put him on the right path for home, and headed back for his hollow tree. This story is narrated in virtually all of the histories of early Tennessee.[10]

Some writers have implied that John "deserted" Spencer when he returned to Virginia. Let it be said that John had a family which beckoned him back to Bedford County. Spencer also had a family but his relationship with it was strained and strange. Let it be said again to John's credit that for him discretion was indeed the better part of valor. John survived the wilderness to live to a ripe old age, while Spencer was killed in 1794 by the Indians near Carthage while on a return trip from Virginia!

Upon John's return home from his long and weary journey he discovered that he was the father of another son, Lewis. Lewis was now six months old, having been born March 10, 1777. From this event we conclude that John had been away from home less than fifteen months.

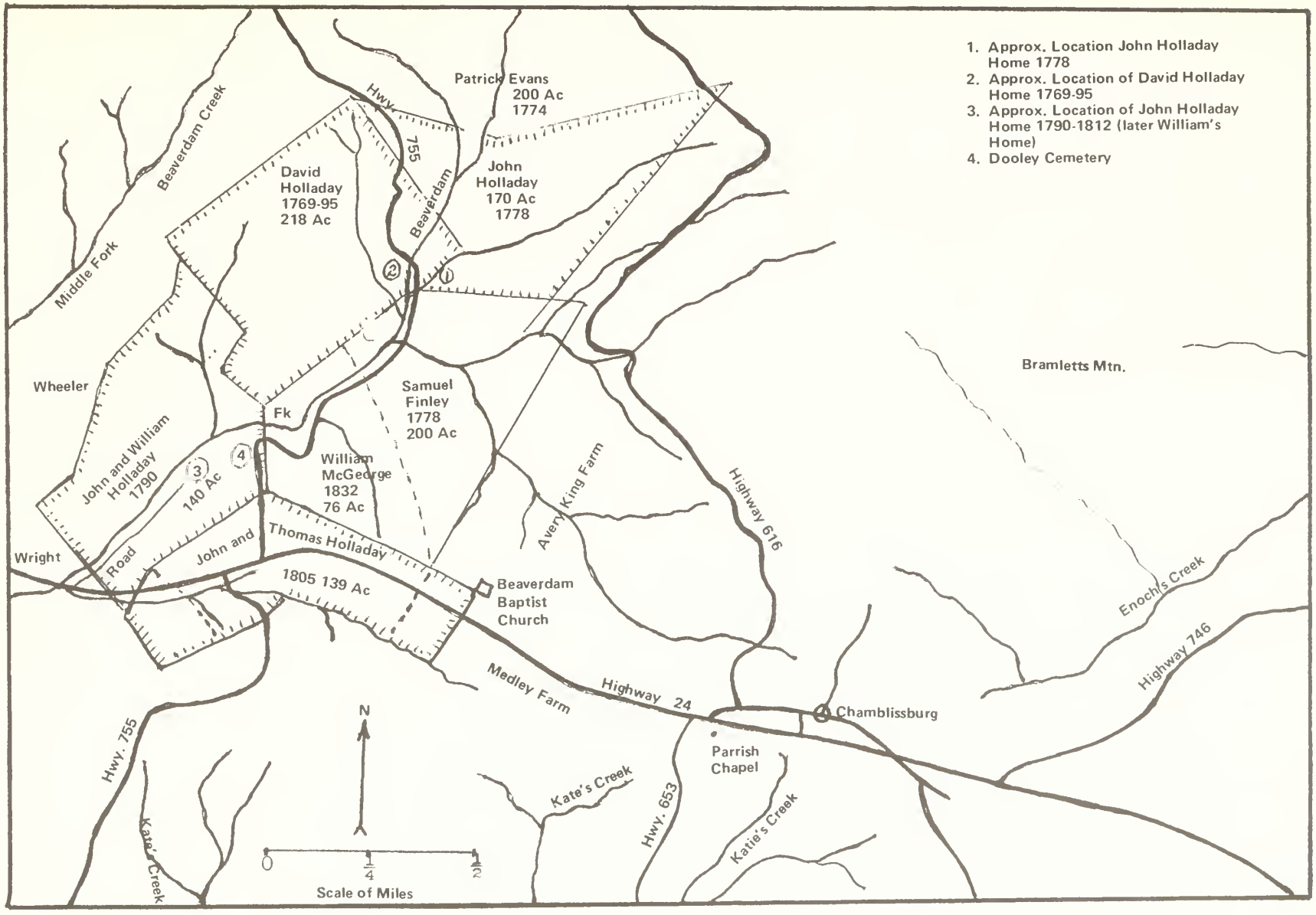
John now apparently felt an urge to settle down, for in the spring of 1778 he purchased a sizeable tract of land of 170 acres on "both sides of an east fork of Beaverdam Creek", adjacent to his brother David, and a mile and a quarter northwest of Peatown (Chamblissburg; see the map). He had been living on this farm for some time. We surmise that he acquired this farm from funds paid to him by Henderson for his services on his recent trip to the western wilderness. These funds might have been augmented by sale of furs on his return, assuming he had pack horses.

Following is the record of the purchase of his farm:

> *This indenture made this twenty sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight between George Walton of the County of Prince Edward of the one part and John Holladay of Bedford of the other part, Witnesseth that the said George Walton for and in consideration of the just and full sum of twenty pounds current money of Virginia . . . hath . . . sold to him the said John Holladay . . . one certain tract or parcel of land . . . lying in the County of Bedford on both sides of an east fork of Beaverdam Creek containing one hundred and seventy acres being the land whereon the said Holladay now lives and bounded between the lines of David Holladay and Patrick Evans and the land Saml. Finley agreed with said Walton for . . . In witness whereof he the said George Walton hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.*
>
> *Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of* *George Walton*
>
> *Jeremiah Pate* *David Holladay* *Saml. Finley* *John Wright*[11]

John sold this farm in two sections: first, within a few days he sold 100 acres, and in 1784 he sold the remaining 70 acres as described later. His sale of the 100 acres, entered into the records for unknown reasons a few days prior to the purchase, was recorded as follows:

> *This indenture this _____ day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight between John Holladay of Bedford County of the one part and Nathan Hurt of the same county of the other part Witnesseth, That the said John Holladay for and in consideration of the just and full sum*



FARM SITES OF DAVID AND JOHN HOLLADAY IN BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

of twenty five pounds current money of Virginia the said John Holladay . . . hath . . . sold to . . . Nathan Hurt one certain tract or parcel of land lying . . . in the county aforesaid containing one hundred acres . . . and bounded along such lines as the partner agrees to . . . whereof he the said John Holladay has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written . . .

John Holladay[12]

The bounds for this farm were not recorded, nor were there witnesses. See the next page for the map showing the general location of this farm.

During this period a John Holladay became involved in a suit. On September 25, 1778, Phillip Penn in adjacent Pittsylvania County brought against John for reasons not given in the records. This suit must have had little merit for the court ruled that "the sheriff having returned the defendant no inhabitant of this county the suit abates".[13] Apparently these two men had transacted some matter in Pittsylvania County and Penn erroneously assumed that he could sue John though John lived elsewhere.

The sale of part of his farm offers a clue to the next phase of John's life, which was as exciting as his other explorations, and which further justifies calling him "Frontier John". It might first appear a little baffling to explain why John should now plan another journey, in 1779, to Middle Tennessee, this time with James Robertson, founder of Nashville. How could he leave his family thus?

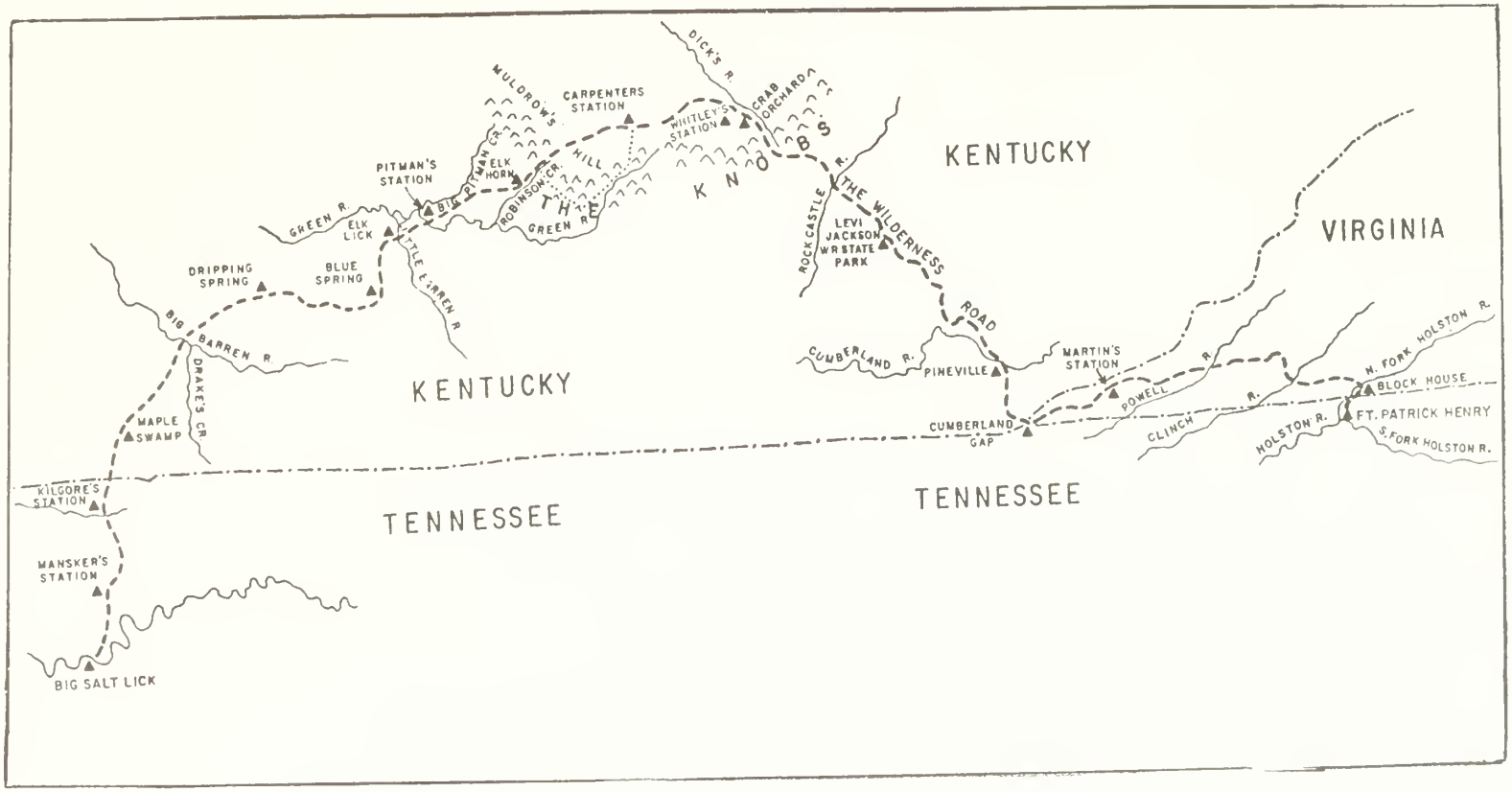
There may be several answers to this question. First, we would not rule out the possibility that John planned to move his family to the West, but later decided not to do so. We could suggest that John's pioneer spirit led him to this decision, and we would not minimize that John and his friends were a hardy people endowed generously with this trait. But it appears that there were at least two more clearly defined reasons that impelled these people to emulate Daniel Boone and leave their hearthstones. One of these was the Revolutionary War and the other was cheap land to the west, already discussed. The country to the west had been partially mapped since the journey of Dr. Thomas Walker there in 1750. In fact, in 1779 Walker and Daniel Smith of Abingdon, Virginia, were planning another exploration to establish the line between what is now Tennessee and Kentucky.

Dr. Walker and Daniel Smith had so much influence on the period in which Frontier John lived, and it is so probable that John knew one or both of them, and may have even learned surveying from Smith, that we need to include them in these annals. The life of Dr. Walker has been well documented.[14] His greatgrandfather was Capt. Thomas Walker of Gloucester County, where he served as a Burgess 1661-66. His father lived in King and Queen County, where he married in 1707. Dr. Walker was born in King and Queen, on the Mattaponi River, on Jan. 25, 1715. He moved to Williamsburg about 1735 and reportedly attended William and Mary. While records are vague on his medical practice, it is sure that he married Mildred Thornton Meriwether, widow of Nicholas Meriwether III, in 1741, Nicholas having died in 1739. It is known that they had a daughter, among a dozen children, named Mary, born July 24, 1742, who married Nicholas Lewis of the family closely associated with the Holladays in Spotsylvania.

For reasons not clear to us, Dr. Walker turned explorer, taking an excursion into Holston Valley in 1748, and a long journey into what is now Kentucky and Tennessee in 1750. He discovered Cumberland Gap.[15] He lived in Abingdon for five years, which was the home town of Daniel Smith with whom he was associated for many years and with whom he surveyed the Kentucky-Tennessee line in 1779-80 as far west as the Tennessee River. This was at the same time that John Holladay was arriving at Nashboro with James Robertson.

Walker lived at "Castle Hill" in Albemarle County after he married Mildred. Near here lived Peter Jefferson, father of Thomas. Walker attended Peter in his final illness and became guardian to Thomas. During this period Smith, born in 1748, visited Dr. Walker and learned surveying. They both acquired large land holdings in payment for their services. Walker's second marriage was to Elizabeth Thornton, cousin to his first wife and also to George Washington with whom he jointly held land in the 1780's. He visited Nashville about 1785 and died at "Castle Hill" on November 9, 1794.

Smith settled at "Rock Castle" (which still stands) near Hendersonville, in Sumner County, Tennessee, and died there June 16, 1818. Smith County was named for him.[16] It seems probable that John Holladay knew these two families in Virginia, and it has been suggested that John accompanied these men on part of their explorations in 1779-80.



ROUTE OF JOHN HOLLADAY WITH JAMES ROBERTSON IN FALL of 1779

A compelling reason for John joining Robertson on his journey west lay in the history of the period. We must recall that the Revolutionary War had been in progress for about four years, and it was yet too early to predict victory for the colonists. In fact, in 1771 the colonists in Wake and Mecklenberg Counties, North Carolina, had been defeated in a battle in which 200 colonists were killed.[17] This fiasco caused many colonists to join the exodus to the west. They simply wanted to escape the war, and so went into the wilderness. This would be a sanctuary if the colonists lost, and the colonial government seemed to encourage this escape valve.

So in addition to the lure of cheap land and the encouragement by the state and national governments to explore the west, the colonists wanted to escape a web of history. Thus the ambitions of John Holladay and James Robertson were similar. John had already tasted the wilderness. After the defeat of the colonists in North Carolina, James Robertson and John Sevier, in 1772 had led a group of sixteen families from North Carolina across the mountains to form the Watauga Settlement in what is now Sullivan County, Tennessee.[18] With an uncertain war still lingering, and under the persuasion of Richard Henderson, the land promoter previously discussed, Robertson decided in 1778 to move a larger group from Watauga to the "French Lick" (later Nashville) on the Cumberland, some 300 miles to the west. This was a bold and historic decision, and Robertson needed men who were familiar with the country to assist him in the surveying and scouting. Thus it was that John Holladay, most likely having heard of these plans through John Donelson in adjoining Pittsylvania, decided to join in this new exploration.

Earlier, in the spring of 1779, Robertson and a group of men had headed west for the Lick through the cane brakes and endless forests with pack horses and provisions over the same route used by John and Spencer two years earlier. Robertson's party arrived soon enough to plant corn near the sulphur springs on the Cumberland. With a harvest assured, he left three men to guard the crop. The others returned to Watauga (Robertson via Illinois to get cabin rights from George Rogers Clark) and prepared to move the other families to the Lick. It was decided to move the women and children by boats under command of John Donelson.

We have no evidence to indicate that John Holladay accompanied Robertson on his spring trip in 1779, but he did so on the second. John left his home just above Peatown (Chamblissburg) late in October, probably with fellow Bedford Countians, and went south to rendezvous with Robertson. The Robertson party left Ft. Patrick Henry on the Holston (the present site of the Tennessee Eastman Company in Kingsport) on November 1, 1779. They proceeded to the Block House five miles to the north, just inside Virginia near present Gate City. It was here that John Holladay likely joined the party. (Remains of the old fort can still be seen off Highway 704).[19]

From the fort the party of 260 men on horseback headed westerly on one of the most historic journeys in Tennessee history. (See the map) The scene must have been picturesque as the horsemen drove the cows, hogs, and sheep, probably with the help of dogs, along the buffalo trails and Indian paths, averaging about seven miles a day. The men wore clothes to match the rigors of the winter:

> *They were warmly dressed in frontier attire, long shirts of unbleached homespun linsey under buckskin jackets reaching almost to the knees, with long sleeves and a wide cape both fringed. The outfits included long buckskin breeches or leggings fringed at the sides and buckskin moccasins stuffed with deer hair or dry leaves and tied tightly over the leggings at the ankles. Each man carried enough food for his next meal. This might be a chunk of corn pone, a piece of jerky or boiled ham, a bag of parched corn. Their hair was long and braided in a pigtail or tied at the nape of the neck with a string. They had with them some coarse blankets and buffalo robes tanned with hair and wool left on to use for outer covering when the weather worsened.*[20]

From the Block House the party headed westerly toward Cumberland Gap, following approximately the route of present Highway 58. Clayton describes the route of this perilous trip:

> *They were quite a numerous party, amounting to several hundred – among whom were many young men without families. On their way they were overtaken by a company of immigrants under Mr. John Rains, who had started from New River in October, and were bound to Harrod's Station, in Kentucky. They were persuaded to join Capt. Robertson's party and change their destination to the Salt Lick. The route over which they passed was a difficult and circuitous one, by the way of Cumberland Gap and the Kentucky trace to Whitley's Station, on Dick's River; thence to Carpenter's Station, on Green River; thence to Robertson's Fork, on the south side of that stream; thence down the river to Pittman's Station,*

crossing Barren at the Elk Lick, passing the Blue Spring and Dripping Spring to Big Barren River; thence up Drake's Creek to a bituminous spring (yet known); thence to the Maple Swamp; thence to Red River, at Kilgore's Station; thence to Mansker's Lick; and from there to the French Lick, or bluff where Nashville now stands.

These places, with the exception of the first and two last mentioned, are all in Kentucky.

The season was remarkably inclement, so much so that the winter of 1779-80 has been noted throughout the northern and middle latitudes as "the cold winter." The immigrants began to experience the severity of the weather early. They had much difficulty in their route, yet they arrived at the appointed rendezvous in safety, no death having occurred among them and without any attack by the Indians. They reached the Cumberland on Christmasday, 1779. The ice in the river was sufficiently solid to allow them to cross with their horses and cattle. They crossed over to the bluff about the 1st of January, 1780, and immediately went to work to erect for themselves cabins and shanties.[21]

Robertson found men with John Holladay's experience most valuable, even necessary, to make such a trip a success. The rigors of travel during this long journey made in bad weather took their toll of livestock as well as working a hardship on the men. One historical novelist vividly describes a scene along the way:

"You can pick out your land and wait for your wife and children to come. I'll have to go back to Virginia for mine."

"I hope you're right about my family getting here, but I'm uneasy. If anybody can make that river trip John Donelson can. It may be this weather, but I am uneasy."

"How long do you expect to have to wait?"

"The way I figure it six weeks, and they'll be long ones."

"But busy ones. Still you can be ready for them. You can have the cabins built with fireplaces, and some wood stacked by them, and a fat bear dressed and waiting to be cooked. Some day I hope to eat wheaten bread again, though I guess I'll be hungry for it another year. Are they bringing any wheat seed on the boats?"

"All the grain we could get, but it is too little. Two seasons from now you shall eat your wheaten bread. None next year."

"I have done a lot of waiting in my life. I can wait again. How far is it from Mansker's to the Bluffs?"

"A full day, up hill and down hill all the way."

"Five days of travel then. Five days are not long, James, we're almost there!"

"Almost, if the weather had stayed good. This snow is bad, specially for the stock. It makes the green stuff harder to find. Have you noticed how gaunt they look? Horses and men are used to long journeys but cows and sheep are not. If it just doesn't turn any colder than this."

"How will we get the stock across the Cumberland River when we get there? You said the Bluffs were on the south side of it."

"The land is on both sides of the river. My guess is that the main settlement will be on the south. That seemed to me the best place for building. We'll fix places on this side for the stock. Then when the boats get here we can take the stock across in one of them. We'll make some canoes for the men to cross in."

"It's getting colder," said Rains.

"If it keeps on snowing like this, we'll be in trouble. We are losing time now."

And then, Fred Stump came hurrying along the side of the trail to say that one of Jonathan's sheep was sick. Robertson followed Stump back, first telling Rains to keep the head of the column moving. John Holladay was carrying the sheep, the rest of his load swinging from straps around his shoulder.

"It's mighty bad off, Pa." Jonathan had tears in his eyes. "It was dauncy yesterday. It started out all right today, then it just wanted to lie down and stay there. Don't you know how to cure it, Pa?"

"You don't need to cure it," Holladay interrupted. "It's dead." He laid the sheep gently down by the trailside.

"We got to stop and bury it, Pa. We oughtn't to leave it here for the wolves. That was a good sheep and tried its best. I want to bury it."

"All right, Jonathan. We'll bury our first victim. One of you men bring a pick. The rest of you chew some corn. This won't take long."

A few minutes later the column moved on, leaving a fresh grave by the side of the trail. The snow stopped but the cold deepened. For a day there was no sight of the sun. Everything that was audible had a frozen sound.[22]

We can imagine John Holladay, now about 40 years of age, with his bear coat pulled closely around him to ward off the cold blasts, riding through the snow, thinking of his family back in Virginia, and possibly planning for a new home in the Cumberland country.

Robertson's party reached the Bluffs on Christmas Day, 1779. While waiting to find a way to transport the cattle across the river, the extremely cold weather froze the river. They reportedly crossed the river on New Year's Day. Haywood vividly describes the crossing of the river on ice. He states, perhaps in error, that the only cattle in all the companies came from Rain's group, and consisted of 19 cows, two steers, and 17 horses. At the crossing on the ice, all the cattle were together, and their weight caused the ice to crack about the middle of the river for a distance of four or five miles up and downstream, and with an alarming noise.[23]

Meanwhile, most of the families of the men, about 160 in number, had left Ft. Henry (now Kingsport) on the Holston River on December 22, 1779, in a flotilla of 30 boats headed by John Donelson.[24] Enduring many harrowing experiences, these boatmen successfully went down the Tennessee River, and up the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, and reached the Bluffs on April 24. There had been great anxiety at the fort:

It was John Holladay who voieed the strain that all of them felt. "James, is there something you're not telling us? What do you think has happened to our folks?"

"Let me say once again, John, I don't know a thing that you don't. There are a half dozen things, any one of whieh eould have delayed the boats. I don't know a thing to do exeept to work. There's a lot of work to be done and the best thing is to do it and keep our minds off things that ean't be helped."

"I'm not much fit to work. I've a notion to go see if I ean find them, if they're still alive."

"Where would you go, John? If you took a eanoe and went down the river and did meet them, would that get them here one minute ssoner? If it would, don't you think I'd have gone before now? You'd use better sense to stay here and get things ready for them."

"Then you still expect them?"

"I expeet them. We can only guess why they're so late. None of us knows how far they had to travel. We might have missed it two hundred miles – yes, five hundred. I'm troubled, too, but I expeet them."

"What about the Indians?"

"I don't know what about them, but this I do know. Give my wife a rifle or a tomahawk and she alone would be a mateh for two Indians. The other women are just as dependable. But there are enough men with the party to stop an Indian attaek. It may be as mueh as another month, but I tell you they will eome." He paused, and then eontinued. "My guess is they were stopped by bad weather."

"Don't pay no attention to me, James." Holladay sounded apologetic. "I'm just bothered. We'll take your word for it. What do you think we ought to do?"

"Make sure about your land. Be sure it's well marked and doesn't run over on anybody else's traet. I don't want any quarrels beeause somebody was careless about his marking. Start building your eabins when you get ready, though some of your wives may want to help piek out the best spots for them. The cabins at the stoekade ean be made a lot more attraetive. I hope we ean please the ladies."

"When are you going to start your cabin?"

Robertson smiled. "I need Charlotte's help for that. We can live at the stoekade for a while."

"I wish we had some flower seeds," said John Rains wistfully. "My wife can't abide a front yard without some flowers and my oldest girl feels the same way."

"You needn't worry abou the flower secd, John. The woods will be full of them in two or three weeks."

"I had some in a little packet, and I plumb forgot them. I had a kettle put aside to bring and I forgot it too. We could have used it for making salt. It's slow work with just one kettle. We'll need a lot more salt when the boats get here."

"My children can eat salt just like it was candy," Holladay eommented.

"We'll have plenty of kettles when they get here," said Robertson. "When wild greens are ready – and they will be in a week – we can boil them in water from the salt spring."

"Who's that coming yonder?" Holladay pointed.

They saw that it was Thomas Thompson. He came up, a bit winded from his hurry, and told them his story. He had been plaeing foundation stones for his cabin, two miles to the south when three Indians walked out of the woods, a hundred yards away, and stood watehing him. After a little they ealmly re-entered the woods and disappeared.[25]

These two epochal trips helped to open up the Cumberland country to new settlers. However, there is no record to indicate that John Holladay's family was on Donelson's boats, or ever came to

Middle Tennessee, except for some sons years later.

The greater part of the 200-300 families settled where downtown Nashville now stands, and built stockades in which they and their families were to live. They called this place Ft. Nashborough. We presume that John lived in one of these stockades during his stay there.

Like the Wautaugans eight years before, the pioneers at Fort Nashborough found themselves without a government. While they knew they were in "North Carolina", they were too far away to be practically governed by it. Consequently, they wrote an agreement known as the "Cumberland Compact" which stipulated the rules by which they would be governed. On May 13, 1780, 242 men signed this historic document. One of them, John Holladay, scrawled his signature and thus inscribed for posterity his part in the founding of Nashville.[26]

Some may think that John came to Nashville, not with Robertson's party, but as a surveyor employed by one of the survey teams appointed in 1779 to establish the North Carolina-Virginia line. The North Carolina team was led by Richard Henderson and William B. Smith, while the Virginia team was headed by Dr. Thomas Walker and Daniel Smith. After completion of their work in March 1780 several of the Henderson team came to Ft. Nashboro, and on the way encountered John Donelson's boats on the Cumberland on the way to Nashboro. The first name on the Cumberland Compact was that of Richard Henderson. Some historians even suggest that he authored this document; others think that Robertson did. Considerable research on this has not revealed the exact author. Since the surveyors went as far west as the Tennessee River, it is possible that John was in that group and was recruited by Robertson when John visited Nashboro because of John's knowledge of the territory. One could even speculate that John boarded the Donelson boats and was in that historic group that was so warmly welcomed at the fort on April 24. Robertson, now seeing John's familiarity with the region from his stay with Spencer as well as from his expedition to the west with Henderson or Walker, could have concluded that John would be a valuable asset for further surveys, and so persuaded him to remain at or near the fort for a time. However, attempts to find the roster of surveyors in the two parties have been only partially successful. No John Holladay was among the few names found. So, lacking proof of the supposition that John was in either Henderson's or Walker's party, we feel inclined by facts at hand to believe that John accompanied Robertson on his trip to the fort in 1779. It is doubtful if new records will be found on those historic days.

Doubtless John spent considerable time, along with other surveyors, in mapping the territory surrounding the new settlement, despite a treaty with the Indians not to invade the region south of the Cumberland. It is almost a miracle that he did not succumb to the tomahawk.

We do not know exactly how long John Holladay remained at Fort Nashborough perhaps a year. We do know that life was austere. During the first year alone sixty men were killed by the Indians, not to mention the burning of barns and crops, stealing of horses and cattle, and much similar terror. Some settlers left for Kentucky and Natchez. Ammunition was low at times, and the Revolution continued. At the end of the first year Col. Robertson called a meeting of the settlers to decide if the enterprise should be abandoned – much the same predicament that Jamestown had experienced. Robertson made an inspirational speech, declaring that "we are the advance guard of western civilization and our way is across the continent." In the face of difficult days ahead, and in view of this farsighted statement, these brave forefathers bravely voted to remain. We think that it was at this juncture that John returned to Virginia, due in part to age.

On April 2, 1781, the great Indian Battle of the Bluffs occurred in which Charlotte Robertson loosed a pack of bloodhounds in the midst of the fray. The Indians fled in terror. Soon thereafter Robertson represented the settlement in the North Carolina Legislature. There he presented the Davidson County's Roll of Honor, naming the 151 men who were defending the settlement or who had laid down their lives in its defense. The Legislature accordingly granted each of these men a square mile of land, or 640 acres. Matthews lists these men, and surprisingly John's name does not appear.[27] However, a similar roll prepared by Presley from North Carolina Land Grant Records in the U.S. Archives and in the Davidson County, Tennessee, Courthouse, lists John under Davidson County with the following heading:

An estimate of the preemptions laid off and allotted the settlers on Cumberland River by the Commissioners for laying off the lands granted the Continental Line pursuant to Act of Assembly. Date 1783.[28]

Beside the name of John was the statement: "John Holladay 640 acres, 1783, Davidson County, on the waters of Mill Creek." It appears, therefore, that John was granted this land for his earlier trip to the Cumberland, and probably also for surveying while with the Robertson party, rather than for fighting the Indians.

The exact location of John's land grant has been carefully determined. John assigned his land rights to one Thomas Hardeman for a price unknown to us, and fortunately these land records are well preserved in the Tennessee Archives. In *Book G-7 1786-1803 of North Carolina Land Grants to Tennessee*, page 42, is an entry dated April 17, 1786, which is abstracted as follows:

Grant to Daniel Hogan of six hundred forty acres on south side of Cumberland River, west fork of Mill Creek on Andrew Ewin's west boundary and southeast (sic, should be northeast) corner of Thomas Hardeman's survey assignee of John Holladay, northeast corner of James Ray's preemption . . .

Hardeman's land is precisely described in this same book, page 191, entry No. 399:

Know ye that we have granted unto Thomas Hardeman six hundred and forty acres of land in our County of Davidson on the south side of the Cumberland River and waters of Mill Creek, beginning at a dogwood saplin, running thence west seventeen poles to a red oak on the banks of Hogan Branch being James Ray's northeast corner, thence a conditional line with Ray's southwest thirty-three poles to an elm, thence west with Ray's north boundary two hundred and twenty-six poles to the corner, thence continued west forty-six poles further to a sugar tree, thence north three hundred and thirty-six poles to an ash, thence east three hundred and six poles to a white oak and dogwood, thence south three hundred and twelve poles to the beginning his spring branch at one hundred and thirty-six poles at Hogan's Branch at three hundred and four poles. To hold to the said Hardeman his heirs and assigns forever. Dated the 26th of June 1793.
Rich'd D. Spaight

This grant, shaped virtually like a square, was located in what is now the Crieve Hall section of southeast Nashville, where Hogan Road intersects Franklin Road opposite its intersection with Otter Creek Road. Beginning at this point, the west side of the property lay just a few yards west of, and parallel with, Franklin Road, running north about a quarter of a mile from the intersection, and south three quarters of a mile. It ran easterly for a mile to the site of present Crieve Hall School, and within sight of the Ellington Agricultural Center. Thus it was the first plantation south of John Overton's "Traveller's Rest", now so well preserved. Hogan's land bordered it on the east, and Ray's on the south. The present railroad and I-65 run through the western portion of the grant.[29]

We do not know how long John remained with the Fort Nashborough settlement, as already stated. There is no indication that he ever planned to move to the Cumberland country; if so, he changed his mind rather soon. He probably returned to Virginia in 1781 for not long thereafter his daughter Elizabeth was born. John's name does not appear on the 1787 Tax List for Davidson County, Tennessee. However, the Bedford County, Virginia, Tax List of 1782-87 shows that he had a dwelling there.[30]

Upon his return to Virginia, John resumed farming, surveying, and various civic duties. For reasons not clear to us he sold his farm of 70 acres on Beaverdam Creek. The sale is described as follows:

This indenture made this thirteenth day of November in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty four between John Holladay and his wife Eliz. Holladay of Bedford County of the one part and Jacob Burton of the above said county of the other part, Witnesseth, that the said John Holladay and said Eliz. Holladay for an in consideration of the sum of forty pounds of current money of Virginia . . . hath . . . sold unto the said Jacob Burton . . . one certain tract or parcel of land containing seventy acres . . . lying in Bedford County and bounded by Benj. Wheeler's lines, John Wright's lines, David Holladay's lines and Nathan Hurt's lines . . .

Signed sealed and delivered
in presence of
Sharod (Sherwood) Willis
Edward Willis
William Burton

John Holladay
Elizabeth Holladay

Proved 22nd November 1784[31]

As discussed earlier, John had bought this farm in 1778 as part of a tract of 170 acres. It was to be six years before he purchased another farm. Where he lived in this interval or how he employed William, Lewis, and David, now grown up enough to work on the farm, is not known. At any rate, on July 24, 1790, he bought 140 acres from Roland Wheeler for 100 lbs. of Virginia money, described as follows:

Beginning at an oak on John Wright's line, running with William Wheeler's line to David Holladay's line, thence along said line to John Buford's line, thence along Buford's line to John Wright's first mentioned line, thence along said line to aforementioned oak.[32]

This was the second of three farms which John would own in Bedford County. It was southwest of his brother David's farm, whereas John's first farm, now sold, was east of David's. Hence, John's first two farms were about half a mile from each other. (See the map earlier in this chapter.)

Locating this farm, along with the other two, has proved to be a major challenge. But we have succeeded in so doing.[33] Having done so, we have of course taken opportunity (in 1977) to walk over them in some detail, especially his "second" farm whereon he lived. The western boundary of this farm ran along a high ridge to serve as a kind of frame for this picturesque setting. Through the rich, central valley meanders the east fork of Beaverdam Creek in a southwesterly direction. Fed by numerous springs, this stream has a good flow throughout the year. Even today woods of pine, poplar, oak, hickory, and beech abound at the southeast portion of the farm. A small road leads north from Highway 24 to where John's house must have stood — on a knoll sloping westward toward the creek. Today an old log cabin sits on this spot, some 200 feet from a spring-fed branch of Beaverdam Creek.[34]

Here and there huge boulders protrude from the slopes, which doubtless offered a place for John's children to bask and philosophize on life during warm days. Here on this hallowed knoll Stephen and Thomas were likely born, and grew up along with the other children.

Just to remind us of our mortality, on this beautiful site, just north of the cabin, and across a small valley some 300 yards, is a small cemetery – which we will call the "Dooley Cemetery" — on another knoll sloping to the west.[35] No lovelier spot could be found for a long and peaceful rest.

John and Elizabeth Holladay lived the remaining years of their life in this pastoral setting on their "second" farm.

The purchase of this farm signified that John's days of exploration were past, for he was now about 50, too old to combat the wilderness, and thus ready to settle down. This purchase could further accommodate his growing family. During the period 1783 to 1792 John's three younger children were born: Elizabeth about 1784; Stephen on March 17, 1791; and Thomas in 1792.

As alluded to above, there is some evidence – though slight – that John had "two families"; that his first wife died soon after Lewis was born, and that he married Elizabeth about 1782, upon his return from Tennessee. On none of the land transactions prior to 1784 does John's wife's name appear. Elizabeth's name first appears on one of his deeds in 1784. Virginia law usually required that the spouse's name appear on a property transaction. Further, Elizabeth outlived John by about twenty years, indicating that she might have been a bit younger than he. To lend further support to John's second marriage is the span of seven years between John's children Lewis and Elizabeth. One could reason that when John left Virginia for his journeys to the wilderness he simply left his children in the care of his brother David who lived nearby. He would therefore have married Elizabeth about 1782 after his departure from Ft. Nashboro.

To counter the above facts and conjecture it should be recalled that property transactions on the frontier were often not formalized by records, but were made out of expediency; that Elizabeth was only slightly younger than John, as shown by the 1830 Census; that other children may have indeed been born between Lewis and Elizabeth II, but died young; and that Elizabeth could have remained in Bedford taking care of her children while John was exploring. So, lacking more facts, it seems that John married only once – to Elizabeth.

John Holladay was one of the leaders in Bedford County in "viewing roads". This was almost instinctive with him since he had so much experience in exploring and mapping the wilderness frontier in Tennessee. On February 28, 1792, the Bedford County Court:

Ordered that Thomas Stith, John Martin, Hardin Trigg, John Holladay, and John Wright or any three be

appointed to view a way for a road turning out of the Pates Road near Matthew Pate's old mill on Beaverdam Creek, then by George Scott's, leaving his plantation on the right hand from thence the nearest and best way to George Simmon's, from thence the nearest and best way to Joseph Huddleston's mill on Bore Auger (creek) from thence to Liberty town . . .[36]

This route is thought to be present Highway 755 which goes toward Bedford. Liberty was the original name for Bedford.

Again, on October 26, 1801, John was ordered by the court to be a surveyor of a road.[37] On June 25, 1804, he was again appointed to view a road.[38] In 1804 a suit arose between John and the Commonwealth of Virginia, the cause not entered in the records. It must have been benign as it was dismissed on August 27, 1804.[39] On June 24, 1805, John was appointed administrator of the estate of Avery King, father-in-law of David Holladay, his late brother.[40]

It is a little surprising to find that on March 16, 1805, at about the age of 60, John bought another farm. Perhaps he was thinking of a future homestead for Stephen and Thomas, both still in their teens. This farm contained 139 acres. It lay just south of the "second" farm that was bought in 1790, and sits astride present Highway 24 (see map). John purchased it from John Buford for 100 pounds. Its location is rather well defined:

On the waters of Beaverdam Creek beginning at a pine on John Wright's line north 37 degrees east 58 poles to Walton's line thence along Walton's line north 50 degrees east 96 poles to pointers south 60 degrees east 184 poles to an oak pointer, thence off along Medley's lines south 24 degrees west 66 poles to a blackgum on a branch thence down the same as it meanders to Buford's patent lines thence with the patent lines south 81 degrees west 18 poles to a red oak, south 21 degrees west 24 poles to pointers, south 62 degrees west 53½ poles to a pine, south 85 degrees west 32 poles to an oak, north 32 degrees west 52 poles to the beginning.[41]

William Holladay, John's oldest son, was one of the witnesses to this deed. It is to be noted that Walton was given the original land grant. This purchase was John's last recorded real estate transaction. Although now about 68, on September 26, 1808, John was again appointed to survey the roads "with all hands to work under him."[42] In 1809 he was appointed to view a road:

Robert Nimmo Sr., William Miller, George West, James Johnson Sr. and John Holladay or any three view a road from James Johnson's house to Staunton River at or near James Payne's and report.[43]

This road was probably present Highway 755/758 that runs from Highway 24 south about five miles to the Staunton River.

However, John's surveying days were ending. In 1810 there is a reference in the records to "John Holladay former surveyor".[44] His health was by now apparently declining and he could no longer perform as a road viewer. This is borne out by the fact that in 1807 there is a notation in the court records that John was exempt from payment of taxes, probably out of deference to his long years of service to his state, and to his health condition.[45]

The 1810 Census listed John as over 45; a male in the 16-25 group (Thomas); a male 26-44 (William); and a female over 45 (his wife Elizabeth). His son Lewis was now in Ohio, and David and Stephen had left for Tennessee some time before the census was taken. His daughter Elizabeth had married by this time and was living elsewhere. John was now near his "three score years and ten". His busy career, one that had led to exposure to rough weather and exhausting journeys, was drawing to a close. He had to ponder how to dispose of his properties. He did this in the following brief but thoughtful will:

In the name of God Amen. I, John Holladay of Bedford County and State of Virginia being through the abundant mercy and goodness of God tho weke in body yet of a sound and perfect understanding and memory do constitute this my last will and testament and desire it to be received by all as such.

Imprimis. I most humbly bequeath my soul to God, my maker, trusting his most gracious acceptance of it through the all sufficient merits and mediation of my most compassionate redeemer Jesus Christ who gave himself to be atonement for my sins and is abel to save to the uttermost all that come to God by him: seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them, most mereiful and gracious God to prepare me

for the time of my dissolution and then to take me to himself, and as to my body I recommend to the earth from whence it came in full assurance of its resurrection from thence at the last day. As for my burel, I desire it to be decent at the discretion of my executors hereafter named. And as to my wordly estate I will and positive order all my just debts to be paid. Item. I leve to my wife during her life all my moveable estate and land and after her death for my son William Holladay to have the place where I now live on being one hundred and thirty acres, be the same more or less. Item. I leve to my son Stephen Holladay, and Thomas Holladay the other part of my land to be equally divided between them. Item. I give to my three sons William Holladay, Stephen Holladay, and Thomas Holladay one feather bead and furniture apeace and my son David Holladay and Lewis Holladay to have one feather bed and furniture apeace.

Item. I leve to my grandson John Johnson one large botel. Item. I leave to other grandson James Ellison Johnson one yearlin, and I do constitute my son William Holladay and my son Thomas Holladay my executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this the 12th day of December 1811.

s. Henry Hurt

In the presents of teste

Robert Nimmo Sr.

Jesse Stuart *s.* *John Holladay seal*

At a court held for Bedford County at the courthouse the 28 day of December 1812 this the last will and testament of John Holladay deceased was exhibited in court and proven by the oath of Henry Hurt and Jesse Stuart two imbonding witnesses and ordered to be recorded. And of the motion of Thomas Holladay and William Holladay the Exors. therein named who made oath and gave bond and security and security to law. Certificate is granted to them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form.

Teste: I Steptoe C.B.C.[46]

John Holladay died in December, 1812, about a year after making his will, as his will was probated on December 28, 1812. Several comments are due on this will. One is that the children of his daughter Elizabeth must have lived not far away to have received the gifts listed, and she had possibly already died as she was not named a legatee. The other point is that John named his wife, Elizabeth, in the will, showing of course that she survived him. Since she lived to be in the eighties as shown by the 1830 census, estimated then to be eighty-two, she must have been born about 1748. Thus John would have been born about 1740 as previously stated. He therefore died at near the age of 72.

Within a few days the court ordered an inventory taken of John's estate, as shown below:

Inventory of John Holladay
Bedford Co., Va.

By order of the December Court held for Bedford County to us directed to appraise the Estate of John Holladay deceased and being first sworn according to law on the 21st day of January (1813) we proceed to the business that is to say:

To 3 Hogs	*1 10"*
To 1 Sorrel Mar	*12 10"*
To 12 head sheep	*4 10"*
To 2 Cows and 2 yearlings	*8 80*
To 1 Ban	*12*
To 1 Mattock	*0 6 0*
To 1 Hatchet	*" 9 "*
To 1 Sundries of old iron	*" 9 "*
To 1 Hand saw	*" 9 "*
To 1 pr. Sheep shears	*" 2 6*
To 1 half bushel	*" 3 "*
To 1 log chane	*" 12 "*
To 1 grind stone	*" 6 "*
To 1 Cotton wheel	*" 9 "*
To 1 flax wheel	*1 4 "*
To 3 pr. chains and hames and britch harness	*2 2 "*
To 1 pot and hook	*" 12 "*
To 1 oven	*" 12 "*
To 1 pot	*" 6 "*

To 1 skillet and Hooks			*" 6 "*
To 1 Baker			*" 1 6*
To 1 Loom and Geer			*1 16 "*
To 3 stays and 1 pr. harnesses			*" 12 "*
To 3 pr. cards			*" 9 "*
To 1 looking Glass			*" 1 6*
To Sundries of earthenware			*" 10 "*
To 1 set of knives and forks			*" 7 6*
To Sundries of pewter			*3 6 "*
To Glass ware			*" 4 6*
To 1 pr. candle moulds			*" 1 6*
To 1 flatt iron			*" 5 "*
To 1 Coffee pot			*" 4 6*
To 1 table			*3 0*
To 1 Feather bed and stead and furniture			*15 0 0*
To 1 Do			*18 0 0*
To 12 Ditts and			*" 10 6*
To 1 set of spools and frame			*" 9 "*
To 6 chears			*1 10 "*
To 1 shot gun and moulds			*" 10 8½*
To 1 pr. Stillards			*" 9 "*
Wm. Miller	*Tommey Wright*	*his John X Mays mark*	*95 17 8½*

At a court held for Bedford County at the courthouse the 26th day of January 1813. This Inventory and appraisement of John Holladay deceased was returned to Court and ordered to be recorded.

I. Steptoe C.B.C.[47]

That John had lived a simple, frontier style of life is indicated by his goods of this world. He apparently grew cotton, raised sheep for wool, grew flax for cloth, spun his own cloth, logged, and made his own candles. The essentials for a farm family are to be found in this inventory, but there are certainly no items of luxury.

John's will provided that Elizabeth, then William, would inherit the "middle" farm of 140 acres bought in 1790, where John lived, while Stephen and Thomas would inherit the "lower" farm of 139 acres acquired in 1805.

After his father's death, William simply remained on the farm with his mother. He married Polly Pryor on May 8, 1812, just a few months before his father's death (see next chapter). He apparently brought his bride to his parents' farm and lived there the remainder of his days.

On October 1, 1823, Thomas and wife Frances, and mother Elizabeth sold to George Medley 17¾ acres of land on the east end of the 139 acre farm.[48] On March 15, 1834, Thomas and Frances sold to John Wright 30¼ acres on the west end of the farm.[49] On September 30, 1834, they sold Wright the remaining 90 acres just before moving to Jackson (Putnam) County, Tennessee.[50] Apparently Stephen had sold his portion of the farm to Thomas at about the time he came to Tennessee (about 1813).

As for Elizabeth, she continued to live with William until her death about 1832. She was listed in the 1830 Census of Bedford County as being in the 80-90 age group, which meant that she lived to a ripe old age. We surmise that Thomas was reluctant to move to Tennessee before 1834 in view of the failing health of his mother, and that she died shortly before his move.

Searches have been made to determine where John and Elizabeth held their church membership and where they were buried. It is known that by 1766 the Peaks of Otter Presbyterian Church was active, and that in 1774 the Dooleys, Talbots, and Browns, neighbors and friends of the Holladays, were active in it.[51] By 1772 the Baptist Society was operating in Bedford County.[52] James Davis gave it 100 acres in 1772 on Kate's Creek not far from David and John.[53] Apparently this group became the Beaverdam Baptist Church in 1803. This church was adjacent to the northeast corner of John's farm purchased in 1805. This proximity would suggest that the Holladays belonged to this church, but efforts to locate records to verify this have proved futile. Not even the name of William, who died in 1858, has been found on a church record.[54]

As for their burial place, cemeteries all along Highways 24, 755, and 716 have been examined without finding a single Holladay marker. A few sandstone markers in the Beaverdam Baptist Church Cemetery could belong to the Holladays. But the most likely resting place of John and Elizabeth is the small Dooley Cemetery on the knoll overlooking the beautiful valley of the east branch of Beaverdam Creek on John's second farm. On our visit there in 1977 two Dooley markers were present, and a number of sandstone markers. The present owner stated that the cemetery was once fenced in, and that it had about a dozen graves. The march of time has obscured clear identification of them. How times does erase our mortal trappings!

How can succeeding generations of their descendants adequately express our appreciation for the lives and legacy of John and Elizabeth Holladay? We can only glimpse the hardships they endured to convert a wilderness into a civilized, habitable place which their descendants could enjoy. Their sacrifices assure that the legend of Frontier John, truly one of the pioneers of Middle Tennessee and a Founder of Nashville, will continue on the pages of Tennessee history. This pioneer couple has indelibly inscribed a memorable epitaph on the monument of their lives that will be long remembered and admired by their grateful posterity.

Sleep on, O noble spirits, on that lovely knoll that overlooks the valley of your labors! Now that your explorations are finished, rest in peace and know that your children honor your memory.

FOOTNOTES

1. John Bennett Boddie, *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1959, p.203.

2. See the first section of Chapter 6 on John's father, William Holladay of Spotsylvania County.

3. *Bedford County Register of Deaths*, Vol. 1, p. 250. This record lists William as 74 instead of 84, in error. He is found in the *U.S. Census of 1850 for Bedford County*, southern division, No. 1120, on November 2, 1850. We should point out that a William Holladay witnessed a will of Thomas Staton in Bedford County on March 9, 1778. (*Bedford County Will Book 1745-87*, pp. 287-288). This was possibly a brother of Frontier John who died young or moved away, or William (L-270), son of William Holladay of Orange County. (See Chapter 4).

4. Mary D. Ackerly and Lula Parker, *Our Kin Families in Bedford County*, J.P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, Va., 1930, pp. 19-20 (poem titled "The Pioneers of Bedford" by J.E. Gwatkin).

5. For an interesting firsthand account of this battle, and details of the campaign, see L.B. Kegley, *Kegley's Virginia Frontier 1740-83*, Southwest Virginia Historical Society, Roanoke, Virginia, 1938, pp. 621-651. See also John Haywood, *Haywood's History of Tennessee*, 1823, Reprint by Tenase Co., Knoxville, Tennessee, 1969, pp. 57-58.

6. The author inquired from the Military Service Records Division of the U.S. Archives in Washington if any Holladay's name appeared on the roster of Bedford County in Dunmore's War. On September 28, 1972, they replied that this war was prior to the Revolution, and such rosters were not in their files. They suggested that the Virginia State Library would have this information. Upon writing them they stated: "We do not locate a reference to anyone by the name of Holiday (or other spellings) as being in Col. Buford's Regiment in either Thwarte's and Kellog's *Dunmore's War*, or Crozier's *Virginia Colonial Militia*, or Eckenrode's *List of Colonial Soldiers of Virginia*. While we do have some manuscript sources of that conflict, they are not indexed and we are unable to conduct a detailed search of these sources . . ."

7. Donald Davidson, *The Tennessee - The Old River. Frontier to Secession*, Rinehart & Co., New York, 1946, p. 143. See also footnote 21. For further background on Henderson as well as a description of the Long Hunters see James McCague, *The Cumberland*, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, 1973.

8. This part of the country had seen white men before this. In the late 1690's and early 1700's a number of French traders had come to French Lick, known now as "Sulphur Dell", site of the Nashville baseball park for years. The French traded with the Indians. Around 1760-61, several land speculators came into what is now Middle Tennessee. They included Daniel Boone, Elisha Walden, Henry Scaggs, William Blevins, and Charles Fox. In 1766-67 James Smith of Pennsylvania, Kasper Mansker, Isaac Bledsoe, Uriah Stone, and Timothy Demonbreum (a Frenchman from Illinois) explored Middle Tennessee.

9. Haywood, op. cit., p. 95

10. A photo of Spencer's sycamore tree can be seen in Pat Alderman, *The Overmountain Men*. The Overmountain Press, Johnson City, Tennessee, 1970, p. 167. One account stated that it was nine feet in diameter. Today a large stone block with a bronze tablet marks this spot just a hundred paces south of the Bledsoe Lick, and 200 paces east of the Wynnewood Estate. There are numerous accounts of this Holladay-Spencer episode. The one told here is vitually the same as related by Haywood, op. cit. In chronological order other accounts are found in:

    J.W.M. Breazele, *Life As It Is*, James Williams, Printer, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1842, pp. 22-23.

    J.G.M. Ramsey, *Annals of Tennessee*, John Russell Publishers, King St. Charleston, S.C., 1853, pp. 193-4.

    John Carr, *Early Times in Tennessee*, Stevenson and Owen, 1857 (Reprint by Robert H. Horsley, 24th Floor L&C Tower, Nashville, Tennessee, 1958), p. 30.

    Lizzie P. Elliott, *Early History of Nashville*, Nashville Board of Education, 1911 (Reprint by Nashville Public Library, 1963) p. 53.

    Mary U. Rothrock, *Discovering Tennessee*, Published by author, 3740 Kingston Pike, Knoxville, Tennessee, 1962, p. 62.

    Walter Durham, "Wynnewood", *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Nashville, Tennessee, Vol. 33, No. 2, 1974, pp. 127-156, states on p. 130:

    > *Thomas Sharp Spencer, first white settler in Middle Tennessee, first visited Bledsoe's Lick in 1776. He, with a small group of hunters, made a base camp near the lick from which they ranged over a wide area of northern Middle Tennessee for about a year. All of the group except Spencer and a man named Holliday returned to southwest Virginia in 1777. Spencer*

and his companion stayed behind and became the first colonists to plant a crop of corn in the Cumberland country. In 1778, Spencer, although left alone by Holliday who returned to the eastern settlements, continued to clear ground and to fell logs for building cabins.

Some of these authors state that John returned home in 1778, others in 1779. This first date is probably correct since John was back in Bedford County by March, 1778, when he bought a farm. It is not likely that he would have stayed away from home longer than two years. Not even Daniel Boone did that! John probably left home in September or October 1776, and returned in the late fall or early winter of 1777. One book (Joseph H. Parks & Stanley Folmsbee, *The Story of Tennessee*, Harlow Publishing Company, Norman, Oklahoma, 1952, p. 53) states that "one winter Holliday became dissatisfied" and returned home. This was likely the winter of 1777-78.

Jay Guy Cisco, *Historic Sumner County, Tennessee*, 1909 (Reprinted by Elder Book Company, Nashville, 1971) on p. 14 states some doubt about the Holliday story. He points out that Haywood's *Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee* published in 1823 used the name Drake, but in his other book later that year used Holliday. Cisco states that Joseph Drake appeared in early Sumner County records and that Holliday appears in no other connection. However, he fails to note that Davidson County preceded Sumner in its origin, and that John Holladay's name appers in the Compact in 1780. Several Drakes appear in the Compact: Isaac, Jonathan, Benjamin, and John. But no Joseph. Thus, while Cisco raises a question, he offers no evidence at all to support his answer to it. We must therefore controvert him.

From all of this information we conclude that historians disagree by about a year on these dates, and that either Haywood's dates are in error by about a year, or that John made two trips to the Cumberland country in the 1776-78 period. We therefore feel safe in saying that the John Holladay who lived with Spencer was the one from Bedford County who is the subject of this discussion. We find good evidence to support this, and none to deny it. It is true that there was another John Holladay known to be living in Washington County in this period, and he married Elizabeth Smith on September 8, 1791. (Lewis P. Summers, *Annals of Southwest Virginia*, Abingdon, Va., 1929, p. 1263). This John had a son, Jonas, born in 1801, who died August 21, 1879; and a son, Francis, all of Washington County. (Ada Catron, *Washington County Records*, 1968, Vol. 1, p. 107, Virginia State Library). This latter John would likely have been too young to have journeyed to the west in 1776. He witnessed a will of Patrick Denny in Washington County on August 14, 1797 (Summers, op. cit., p. 1352). To clinch the matter that this was not Frontier John, we know that Frontier John had married Elizabeth _____ by 1784 for in that year she signed with John the deed of sale for 70 acres as recorded above.

11. *Bedford County Deed Book 6*, p. 29.
The David Holladay farm was sold September 12, 1795, to Benjamin Watts. The 218 acre tract was described as lying "on the East fork of Beaverdam Creek . . . beginning at a white oak thence north 42° west 200 poles to a Spanish oak, south 48° west 160 poles to a hickory, south 42° east 124 poles to a white oak, south 20° west 54 poles to a white oak, south 42° east 56 poles to the old line and thence along the same north 48° east 200 poles to the beginning." *Deed Book 10*, p. 27.

The Patrick Evans tract of 200 acres was bought from George Walton in 1774, "on both sides of the north fork of Beaverdam Creek, beginning at a poplar, south 25° east 160 poles to an oak, thence new line north 77° east 170 poles to an oak on patent lines, north 10° west to next patent corner, south 71° west 134 poles to an oak, north 80° west 42 poles to a locust, south 65° west 40 poles to first station." *Deed Book 5*, pp. 215-216.

In 1778 Walton sold Samuel Finley 200 acres "on the northeast branches of Beaverdam Creek adjacent to Holladay, beginning at pointers in patent line north 33° east 280 poles to pointer in patent line, thence on patent line west 44 poles, thence on John and David Holladay's line, thence on David Holladay's corner pointer in the patent line, thence on the same south 60° east 160 poles to the first station." *Deed Book 6*, p. 140.

This information, with other given above, rather well locates John Holladay's first farm, as shown on the map.

12. Ibid., p. 30.

13. *Pittsylvania County Court Records Book 4 (1777-83)* p. 166. Crozier lists several transactions between the Penns and Holladays in Spotsylvania County, for example: Phillip Penn was a witness to the sale of 120 acres of land in Spotsylvania County by John and Elizabeth Holladay to Uriah Edwards on November 10, 1762. See William Crozier, *Spotsylvania County Records*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1965, p. 228. It was tempting for a long time to think that John and Elizabeth Holladay had moved to Bedford County, and were thus the subject of this chapter. But what a coincidence! Crozier shows (p. 348) that John had married Tabitha Gatewood about 1778, Elizabeth having died about two years before that. John died in 1781 and thus could not have been the Bedford County John. It is likely that the suit mentioned here involved John of Spotsylvania and not John of Bedford.

14. Annie Walker Bell, *Dr. Thomas Walker, First White Man of Any Distinction to Explore Kentucky*, 1942. Typewritten; Glenna Louise Dolinger, *Dr. Thomas Walker, Father of Kentucky*, Essay in Radford, Va., 1950. Both documents are in the Virginia State Library.

15. Dr. Walker's complete journal is found in Lewis P. Summers, *Annals of Southwest Virginia*, Abingdon, Virginia, 1929.

16. Walter D. Durham, *Daniel Smith, Frontier Statesman*, Sumner County Library Board, Gallatin, Tenn. Printed by Parthenon Press, Nashville, Tennessee, 1976.

17. These events leading to the Revolutionary War can be found in most histories of America.

18. Lucy Kendall, A Pamphlet "General James Robertson Founder of Nashville", printed 1959. Also Thomas E. Matthews, *General James Robertson, Father of Tennessee*, Parthenon Press, Nashville, Tennessee, 1934.

19. On May 21, 1977, the author, wife, son Robert, brothers Leon, Jack and Wendell visited the site of Ft. Patriek Henry at Kingsport. We found no marker to show the exact spot. We drove up Rt. 23 about five miles to Carter's Valley Road, just on the Virginia side, drove east on it (also called Va. 704) about one mile past the intersection with 701. The block house chimney still stands, along with a bronze marker, a hundred paces north of 704. The block house stood on a lovely knoll.

20. Katherine R. Barnes, "James Robertson's Journey to Nashville", *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, Nashville, Tenn., Summer, 1976, Vol. 35, No. 2, p. 147. This article gives an excellent summary of the preparations for the trip, and the route taken.

21. W.W. Clayton, *History of Davidson County, Tennessee*, J.W. Lewis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 1880 (Reprint by Charles Elder, Nashville, Tennessee, 1971) p. 20
It is not known whether John Holladay was in Rain's group or had joined Robertson back at the Block House. We think the latter, for John knew the country, could assist Robertson, and also many of Robertson's caravan were from John's area. For instance, there was Thomas Hendricks who signed the compact in May, 1780. We think that he was related to the founder of Hendrick's store shown on present day county maps to be on Highway 122 about eight miles west of John's farm on Beaverdam Creek. Peter Luney (Looney) also signed the compact. He came from neighboring Botetourt County.

It should be pointed out that John Donelson came from Pittsylvania County and lived a scant twenty miles from John. Donelson, Robertson, and Richard Henderson were major parties to the trip, Henderson in particular being a land speculator. After the Long Island Treaty with the Indians, Donelson went back to Virginia to begin preparations for the trip to the Big Salt Lick, and we think that is when John heard of the plans (Alderman, op. cit., p. 50) On this same page is an

artist's drawing of the caravan's snowy trip.

Since Henderson was a key person in this journey we wrote the State Archives at Raleigh, N.C., in July, 1977, to see if they had a Henderson Collection which might have names of persons he employed, such as John Holladay, to guide these explorations. Unfortunately, they have no such collection.

22. Alfred L. Crabb, *Journey to Nashville*, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 1957, pp. 66-67. The author has driven over much of this route. It is rugged and picturesque, with numerous lovely valleys.

23. Haywood, op. cit., pp. 97-98.

24. In the Tennessee Archives in Nashville is the original diary of John Donelson of this epochal trip. The diary can also be found in *Three Pioneer Tennessee Documents*, published by the Tennessee Historical Commission, 1964, pp. 1-10. The "Adventure" was the flagship of the flotilla, and Donelson rode it. In June-August, 1976, three flatboats made this same trip. The author's son Robert, greatgreatgreatgreatgrandson of Frontier John, made the leg of the journey from Paris Landing to Paducah, and the impressive arrival at Nashville on August 7, near the foot of Broad Street. Several thousand spectators were present to witness this spectacle as part of the nation's Bicentennial Celebration. A band played, there was dancing in the street, and all was merry. The climax of the day was a banquet held in front of Ft. Nashborough in the middle of First Avenue. It was a gala occasion, which we attended.

25. Crabb, op. cit., pp. 182-3.

26. Clayton, op cit., p. 35, gives a list of the signers of this compact. The original document is in the Tennessee Archives in Nashville, the source of this photograph. The comparison of these two signatures is of course important. The services of two independent professional graphologists were employed to make this comparison: Linton Godown of Memphis, Tennessee; and Charlie Cole of Campbell (San Jose) California. Godown, on June 12, 1973, wrote:

> *I have studied the two signatures of which you have facsimiles. One is far from as clear as might be desirable and they are from documents with a 32 year difference. There are some differences as well as similarities but none that would lead me to believe that they could not have been the writing of one person. The relative locations of the baselines of the two "I's", the alignment of the baselines of the "John" and of the "Holladay" seem similar in the two signatures, and the arching of "n" and "h", all are significant of a common source, in my judgement. I am of the opinion that both were written by one John Holladay.*

On March 22, 1973, Mr. Cole wrote:

> *Per your request I have this day microscopically examined the photostatic copies of the signatures of John Holladay done in 1780 and 1812. After careful examination, taking into consideration the size of basic letters, the slant of the writing, formation of letters, spacing between letters, odd and unusual approaches to capitals, and the many individualistic signs that appear common to both of them, it is my expert opinion, subject to review if and when I can see the originals, that the same person that signed "John Holladay" in 1780 is the one that signed "John Holladay" in 1812. Thirty-two years does make a difference in the way we sign our name as well as the condition of our health and other factors in our environment. It appears that John was an individual with considerable vitality, even in 1812: although there are some indications of lack of neuromuscular control the basic drive persists.*

27. Matthews, op. cit., pp. 237-8.

28. Mrs. Leicester E. Presley, *North Carolina Land Grants in Tennessee 1778-91*, Searcy, Arkansas. Undated (In the Tennessee Archives) p. 24. A book by the same title was published in Memphis in 1958 by Betty G. Cartwright and Lillian Gardiner. It is in the U.S. Archives. See p. 72, #94 in it for reference to John's grant.

29. This land has been subdivided many times since John had it. Nicholas P. Hardeman, apparently a son of Thomas, acquired the land, and he in turn sold it to John and Isabel Holt, his brother-in-law and sister respectively, who then sold it to Thomas Edmiston on December 8, 1808. There was a Thomas Edmiston who signed the Cumberland Compact in 1780, and this was likely his son. These transactions are recorded in Dr. Albert L. Cooper's book, *Ancestors and Descendants and John and Isabel Holt*, published by the author in Shelbyville, Tenn., 1971, pp. 116 and 118. These references are taken from *Davidson County Deed Book D*, p. 151, and *Deed Book G*, p. 379, both of which refer to the original grant of John Holladay. Dr. Cooper's book is in the Tennessee Archives. A large map of Davidson County of 1871 in the Archives was used to trace out Mill Creek, Hogan's Creek, and other boundaries and landmarks in locating this farm, including several small streams still flowing today into Hogan's Creek.

30. *The Virginia Taxpayers List 1782-87*, by Augusta Fothergill and John M. Naugle, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore Maryland, 1966, p. 61, showed John Holladay and David Holladay in Bedford County with one dwelling each.

31. *Bedford County Deed Book 7*, p. 426.

32. *Bedford County Deed Book 8*, p. 304.

33. To locate John's three farms three trips have been made to Bedford County: one in 1970 by our late brother Allen, Leon, and Wendell as part of a two-car party rambling over the hills around Beaverdam and Enoch's Creeks; June, 1976, by the author, his wife, son Robert, sister Maydene, and brother Wendell; and in May, 1977, by the author, wife, son Robert, brothers Leon, Jack, and Wendell. It was soon observed that the King, Simmons, Wright, and Dooley families still abound in the area.

To assist in the search we used the Bedford County highway map, the Soil Conservation Map (scale 3" to the mile) and the U.S. Geological Survey maps (scale 1" to 2000 ft.) It still took five years to locate these farms. It was difficult to locate Pate's Road. "Old Pate's Road" seems to have been Highway 24 going east to present Highway 755, and then going north on 755. Pate's Mill seems to have been near where Highway 24 crosses Beaverdam Creek. *Deed Book 29*, p. 124, on March 10, 1857, states that A.R. Smith sold an acre to Isaac James "on the east side of Pate's Road near the fork of the road to a straight line crossing said road to a corner pine and thence about east to Bore Auger Creek, thence with said road to Pate's Road to the beginning." This is where present 755 and 616 converge.

Bedford County Surveyor's Record 1754-81, Part 2 and *Bedford County Processioning Book 1796-1812* give plats, angles, etc., along with acreages and whether the farm lay north or south of Pate's Road. The *Index of the Mutual Assurance Society* at the Virginia State Library listed no Holladay in the 1796-1821 period, but did include some of John's neighbors in Bedford. For example, John Wright lived on Elk Creek just east of Chamblissburg in 1803-05.

After locating John's third farm (see footnote 41), this second farm fell rather well in line. To confirm this, we determined that the present owner of the second farm, in large part, is Fred Spradlin. We therefore searched various deeds in the Bedford Courthouse, such as *Deed Book 221*, pp. 506-507, May 3, 1948, between Ruby Wright Lataner and Fred Spradlin, which referred to *Plat Book 5*, p. 15. This, with a deed of May 30, 1919, between Thomas Dooley and W.C. Wright, confirmed the location. Recall that William Holladay willed this farm to Thomas Dooley in 1858.

34. This old cabin was built of the heart of pine logs, using square nails and spikes. It had mortar between the logs. A small stairway led upstairs. Foundations were of local rock, as was the chimney. No bricks were in evidence anywhere. One resident reported that this was the old

Wright house. We can only speculate whether it was built and lived in by John Holladay.

35. The cemetery is just west of Dan Spradlin's garden. There are perhaps a dozen graves as shown by a number of slightly sunken areas in the plot. The area is in pasture, is covered with grass, and has no trees or underbrush. Two inscribed markers are present: one to "William I. Dooley (1850-1919)"; the other to "Mary Dooley (1852-1902)". There are several sandstone rocks lying about, some half buried, which might well have been markers at one time.

36. *Bedford County Court Order Book 10*, p. 135.

37. Op. cit., *Book 12*, p. 211.

38. Op. cit., *Book 13*, p. 107.

39. Op. cit., p. 122.

40. Op. cit., p. 219.

41. *Bedford County Deed Book 11*, p. 1219. It was the location of this "third" farm that finally enabled us to find the other two.

One of the most helpful county records to pinpoint the location of John Holladay's "third" farm, bought in 1805, was an entry in *Deed Book 15*, p. 582, on September 28, 1818. George Medley donated an acre to Tommy Wright, Nicholas Percy, and other deacons of the Beaverdam Baptist Church "on which by contribution of the neighborhood has been lately erected a meeting house designed for the use of preaching . . . bounded as follows: Beginning at Thomas Holladay's and King's corner pointers on said Medley's lines, thence a new line south 58° east 12 poles to a small red oak, thence north 35° east 12½ poles to a double white oak, thence north 51½° west 12 poles to a red oak in King's line, thence along his line south 35° west 14 poles to the first station".

See footnotes 48-50 for the sale of three parts of this farm, and the description which corroborates the above location of the farm.

42. *Bedford County Court Order Book 15*, p. 9.

43. Op. cit., p. 118.

44. Op. cit., p. 280.

45. Op. cit., *Book 14*, p. 163.

It should be pointed out that there were several Holloways in Bedford County during this period, and many of their names are found in the records. There is often a nagging feeling the clerk may have mixed the Holladay-Holloway names in some fashion. However, there was no evidence of this. Samuel and William Holloway names often appeared. It was thought for a time that this was really Holladay, as there was concern that they might have been related to the Holladay families in southeast Virginia. Hence, in the case of William Holladay's witnessing Thomas Staton's will in 1778, it was thought that this might be William Holloway. However in reply to my letter of inquiry of August 8, 1972, the Bedford County Clerk confirmed that the name was entered as "William Holliday". It should of course have been spelled "Holladay".

46. *Bedford County Will Book 4*, p. 69-70.

47. *Bedford County Court Order Book 16*, p. 132.

48. *Bedford County Deed Book 18*, p. 156. This sale was for $88.75. The 17¾ acres were "on the waters of Beaverdam Creek beginning at a small hickory in King's line, then along his line south 60° east 44½ poles to pointers in Medley's line, thence along his line south 33° west to a stake on a branch, thence down the branch as it meanders north 71¼° west 42½ poles to a gum on said branch, off thence a new line north 35½° east 72 poles to the beginning". This was just southwest of Beaverdam Baptist Church, and the east end of John Holladay's farm of 139 acres bought in 1805.

49. *Deed Book 24*, p. 133. This sale of 30¼ acres of Thomas and Frances Holladay to John Wright was on March 15, 1834. The tract was "on the south side of a north fork of Beaverdam Creek, beginning at his own and Maye's corner pine near the main road, then along his own line north 36° east 61 poles to a cherry stump on the creek aforesaid, then along Holladay's line south 42° east 47 poles crossing the road to a black oak, then a new line south 8° east _____ poles crossing a branch to pointers in Maye's line, thence along his line south 61° west 18 poles to a pine, south 89° west 34 poles to a white oak near a small branch, north 30° east 52 poles crossing a branch to the first station". This was the west end of John (Thomas) Holladay's 139 acre farm.

50. *Deed Book 24*, p. 280, Sept. 30, 1834. Thomas and Frances Holladay sold this 90 acre tract for $210, "lying on the branches of the northeast fork of Beaverdam Creek, containing 90 acres, beginning at a red oak corner to William Holladay, thence along his line being Walton's old line north 50° east 99 poles, south 62° east 190 poles to pointers in said old line, thence off and along Finley's old line, now Medley's, south 43° west 42 poles to a branch where the road crosses, thence along Maye's line down the branch as it meanders north 68° west 40 poles, north 51° west 36 poles, north 72° west 22 poles, north 33° west 10 poles, north 64° west 16 poles, north 80° west 34 poles to Brown's old line, thence off and along the same being the patent line (now Maye's) south 81° west 14 poles to a red oak, south 27° west 23 poles to pointers formerly a hickory, thence leaving the old patent line and along May's new line formerly Wright's hickory line south 58° west 36 poles to John Wright's new corner pointer Spanish oak on said line, along his new line north 8° west 54 poles crossing a branch to the first station". This was the center portion of John (Thomas) Holladay's 139 acre farm.

Helping also to locate these farms is an entry in *Deed Book 23*, p. 150, dated Sept. 18, 1832, "from Isaac Gilpin to William McGeorge on the branches of Beaverdam Creek 76 acres beginning at William Holladay's hickory, thence along William Holladay's and Walton's line north 4° east 57 poles to a white oak, north 53° east 77 poles to a post oak on a road, thence on the road as it meanders south 52½° east _____ poles, south 66° east 10½ poles, south 28½° east 20 poles, south 14½° west 40 poles, south 0.5° east 38 poles, thence 30° east 16 poles, south 18½° east 6½ poles to a stand in Thomas Holladay's line, thence along the line north 62° west 157 poles to the first station". This was doubtless the southern part of Samuel Finley's 200 acre tract which he purchased in 1778, as shown on the map in the early part of this chapter.

Finley's original purchase of the 200 acres from George Walton on April 28, 1778 stated "200 acres on northeast branches of Beaverdam Creek adjacent to Hollday, beginning at pointers in patent line north 33° east 280 poles to pointers in patent line, thence on patent line west 44 poles, thence on John and David Holladay's line, thence on David Holladay's corner pointers in the patent line, thence on the same south 60° east 160 poles to first station". *Deed Book 6*, p. 140.

Apparently Roland Wheeler acquired this farm from Finley and sold it to William Wheeler in 1789, who sold it to George Scott in 1791, who sold it to Elijah Mayes in 1800, who sold it to William McGeorge in 1810.

For other pertinent references to all these farms see *Deed Book 11*, p. 739, Matthew Pate sold 349 acres to Jacob Burton on Beaverdam and Kate's Creek, 1803. Burton sold this to George Medley in 1804. (*Deed Book 11*, p. 1003). See also *Deed Book 11*, p. 1005, in which Jacob Burton sold to George West 50 acres in 1804. *Deed Book 7*, p. 717, on Dec. 25, 1787, records that John Finley and wife sold 215 acres to Avery King on branches of Beaverdam Creek, bordering on Samuel Finley, Burton, Maddox, and "to the foot of the mountain". John and David Holladay witnessed this sale. *Deed Book 13*, p. 550, for Sept. 22, 1810, shows Elijah Mayes selling to William McGeorge 130 acres on the branches of Beaverdam Creek, on Hurt's and Holladay's line along with John Wright and Matthew Haynes. This tract is shown on the map. *Deed Book 5*, p. 966 for 1777 shows Robert Nimmo, friend of John Holladay who witnessed his will, buying 270 acres from Isham Talbot on Kate's Creek.

51. *Virginia Magazine of History*, Vol. 12, pp. 417-421.

52. Ibid., Vol. 8, p. 435.

53. *Bedford County Deed Grantee Index B*, pp. 254-255.

54. Letters of inquiry have been sent to the minister of Beaverdam Baptist Church in 1976, to the Baptist Historical Society at the University of Richmond, and to the Baptist Strawberry Association. No records of the congregation from 1803 to 1860 were found.

Note: A word needs to be said about the Holladays in Amherst County, which adjoins Bedford, lest they be confused with the Bedford branch. No indepth study has been made of them, but the following information is offered to those who wish to pursue this group. It appears that they originated in Stafford and Westmoreland Counties. A John Holladay died intestate in Stafford County in 1744 (Clayton Torrence, *Virginia Wills and Administrations 1632-1800*, Gen. Pub. Co., 1965, p. 213). We do not know his identity, but he might be either the John who came to Virginia in the 1680-83 period, or the John who was transported somewhere to America in 1700 as a minor malefactor in England (see Chapter 3 for both men). Several other Holladays appeared in Stafford and Westmoreland Counties in the mid-1700's. George S. King, *The Register of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia 1723-1758*, Fredericksburg, Va., 1961, page 54 lists Wharton Holladay as marrying Elizabeth Duwest on July 28, 1742. Mary Holladay married Daniel Garret on Sept. 4, 1745. Winifred Holladay married James Battoo on Feb. 12, 1747. Keziah Holladay married Robert Million on Dec. 14, 1749. We do not known the progenitor of these Holladays, who were apparently brothers and sisters, nor their kinships to the Spotsylvania branch.

Wharton and Elizabeth had: Mary, born April 29, 1746; John, born Dec. 11, 1747; Mary, born June 9, 1752; Janie, born Sept. 22, 1754; and Betty, born June 27, 1757. Apparently John moved to Amherst County. On Feb. 18, 1788 John and wife Lettice sold to Moses Martin 103 acres, part of Hendrick Arnold's farm on Buffalo Creek. (*Amherst Deed Book F*). On Nov. 1, 1788, he bought 103 acres on Long Branch from Hendrick Arnold. Witness was James Mays. (Ibid., p. 321). On Sept. 6, 1790, he bought 155 acres from Joseph Bond on the north branch of Buffalo Creek. (Ibid., p. 505). On Oct. 21, 1793, he sold this to William Staton (*Deed Book G*, p. 309).

On Oct. 20, 1806, Lettice Holladay, daughter of John, married William W. Clements. Seth Holladay, likely her brother, was surety. (Bailey Davis, *Amherst Wills 1761-1920*, 1964). On April 22, 1791, Fielding Holladay, bachelor, with consent of his father John, married Mary Clements, daughter of William Clements. (William Sweeney, *Amherst Marriage Records 1763-1800*, J.P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, 1937, p. 40). On Dec. 16, 1805, Fielding bought from William Higginbotham 300 acres on the north fork of Pedlar Creek (*Deed Book K*). On Aug. 29, 1808, Nancy, daughter of Fielding, married Richard Carpenter (Davis, loc. cit.) On Nov. 6, 1812, Smithia (Cynthia) daughter of Fielding, married Anderson Tinsley (Ibid.). On Mar. 8, 1825, Rucker sold to William Holladay of Westmoreland County three surveys on north fork of Pedlar Creek, bought from Fielding Holladay to get dower. On Oct. 1, 1841, William Holladay, heir to Fielding, and wife Susan of Westmoreland County sold "Coal Mount", 511 acres, to Elijah Fletcher for $1553, formerly owned by Fielding.

We trust that someone will research this family and perhaps coordinate it with the Spotsylvania branch which is the subject of this book.

The author's son Robert in 1982 composed a beautiful poem titled "Frontier John Settles Nashville." It is in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee archives.

NOTE: Since this chapter was written an article was written by Alvis, Robert, and Wendell Holladay titled "Spencer's Companion: Who Was He?" It is found in the *Tennessee Historical Quarterly*, op. cit., vol. XXXIX, No. 3, 1980, pp. 282-291.

Chapter 8

POSTERITY OF FRONTIER JOHN

But to the hero when his sword
Has won the battle for the free,
Thy voice sounds like a prophet's word,
And in the hollow tones are heard
The thanks of millions yet to be.
Fitz-Greene Hallock

Frontier John Holladay's contributions to his country and family were numerous, significant, and long lasting. A man of vigor, John led a busy career that encompassed the widest range of geography since his forefather crossed the Atlantic to inhabit Virginia. John's domain extended from Spotsylvania County on the north, southward to Bedford County, and on into the Cumberland country, an expanse of nearly 700 miles. While he left in his wake such solid accomplishments as the exploration of the frontiers to the west, assisting in the founding of Nashville, and the ultimate formation of Tennessee, John's other great legacy to the nation was the gift of children who bore his mark of courage and stamina.

Records show that John Holladay (M-270) of Bedford County, Virginia, had at least six children in the order named: William, David, Lewis, Elizabeth, Stephen, and Thomas. With the exception of David, who will be discussed in the next chapter, the facts as known about these children will be presented in this order.

One might speculate as to why one of the boys was not named John. It is not unlikely that John and Elizabeth married long enough before 1774, the date of William's birth, to have had other children. If so, no records have been found of them. John might have been the first child and could have died young.

As pointed out before, it is possible that John married twice, and that his "first family" consisted of William, David, and Lewis by a wife with unknown name, and the "second family" of Elizabeth, Stephen, and Thomas by Elizabeth. The fact that Elizabeth died some 22 years after John would lend some support to this.

The children are as follows:

N-250 WILLIAM HOLLADAY

William Holladay was the oldest known child of John Holladay of Bedford County, Virginia. Doubtless named for his grandfather William who had lived in Spotsylvania County, William was the only one of John's sons who remained in Bedford County.

The exact date of William's birth is not known. The 1810 census placed him in the 26-45 age group; the 1820 census above 45; the 1830 census 50-60; the 1840 census 60-70; and the 1850 census at age 76. However, the entry in **Register of Deaths for Bedford County** stated in 1858 that he was 74. This is the only discrepancy in all these records. He was born either in 1774 or 1784, and since most of the records agree that it was 1774, we accept that date. This would also agree with his being placed first in his father's will, above Lewis who was known beyond doubt to have been born in 1777. We do not know the month or day of William's birth, but think that it was early in the year since David was apparently born between him and Lewis, and Lewis was born on March 10, 1777.

William grew up on the Holladay farm on Beaver Dam Creek in southwest Bedford County. There has been conjecture that he went to Tennessee at the age of about 25, i.e., around 1800. This is suggested by the fact that his name is not found in Bedford County records prior to 1805, while his younger brother, Lewis, was mentioned as early as 1803.[1] Yet we still have insufficient evidence to support the belief that he may have come to Tennessee, perhaps with his Uncle David.

The Bedford County records show that he married Polly Pryor of a neighboring family on May 8, 1812.[2] Richard Mays was surety. It is therefore possible that he could have left Tennessee and returned to Virginia some time before his father's death in 1812, possibly returning via his brother

Lewis in Ohio. If so, William was likely homesick, and concerned for his father's health. It is probable that Polly had some influence, too. In any event, he was in Bedford County in 1810, for on September 24 of that year he and his brother David were each paid for 44 hours of patrolling (maintaining) the road.

As far as it is known he lived his remaining years in Bedford County on the 140 acre farm on Beaver Dam Creek which his father had willed to him. (See map in last chapter.) He farmed, patrolled the roads, and lived a quiet life. He and his younger brother Thomas were executors of their father's will. In 1815 he was listed as returning a patrol list to the Bedford court.[4] In 1820 the court appointed him to view a road, and in 1821 to survey it.[5] In 1823 he was appointed to allot road hands to various jobs.[6] Sometime during this period Polly died, for on August 1, 1832, he married Sarah Johnson.[7] His brother Thomas Holladay was surety and James Leftwich performed the ceremony. Sarah was born in 1801 and died in 1869.[8] At the time of marriage she was therefore 31 and he was 58.

The 1830 Bedford County Census listed a female in the 80-90 age group in William's household. This was probably his mother who had lived with him during these years, staying with her oldest son who had inherited the 140 acre farm after his father's death. The 1850 (Nov. 2) Census (p. 570, No. 1120 of the Southern Division) shows William to be 76 years of age, married to Sarah, now 49. He was listed as being born in Virginia, and had real estate valued at $450. He was listed as a laborer.

In 1839 William was listed in the court order book of Bedford County as one of the commissioners to settle an estate.[9] In 1850 he was involved in a land damage suit, but the details are not known.[10] The last entry is in 1858 in which his will was probated.[11] He died on May 23, 1858, at the age of 84.[12] An effort has been made, but without success, to find a Bedford newspaper of that date in Bedford, Lynchburg, or Library of Congress, in the hope of finding where he was buried. His will was fortunately recorded on June 28, 1858:

> *In the name of God amen. I, William Holladay of Bedford County in the State of Virginia, being in common health and sound mind, do know the certainty of death and desire that my worldly affairs may be disposed of or arranged to my satisfaction make this my last will and testament in the following manner (viz). First, after I depart this life that out of the effects of my Estate, my funeral expenses and all my just debts shall be fully paid and for the love and affection I have for Thomas Dooly I will and bequeath to him and his heirs all the remainder of my monies, bonds, accounts, and demands and all my real and personal estate in this State and elsewhere (viz) after my and my wife's Sarah Holladay's death.*
>
> *I also constitute and appoint said Thomas Dooly as my Executor to take charge of said Estate at the above mentioned time without giving security provided he shall pay all just debts that may be outstanding.*
>
> *In testimony whereof I have set my hand and seal this 21st day of April 1856 in* presents *of the subscribing witnesses.*
>
> *Teste: A. R. Smith* *Elijah Carson, William Holladay*[13]
> *Isaac James* *Elias James*

Tom Dooley was a near neighbor of William's.

We must assume from his will that William either had no children by either marriage, or that they died young. As suggested in the last chapter William is likely buried in the small Dooley Cemetery shown on the map in that chapter.

N-251 DAVID HOLLADAY

Being part of the main trunk of this family tree, David's life is narrated in the next chapter.

N-252 LEWIS HOLLADAY

Born in Bedford County, Virginia, on March 10, 1777, Lewis was the third son of John and Elizabeth Holladay.[14] We know little about his boyhood except that he grew up on his father's farm on Beaver Dam Creek. The first mention of Lewis in Bedford County records is that he married Ruth Sinkler (probably meaning either Sinclair or St. Clair, since both names are in county records) in Bedford County, on November 26, 1798. Charles Simmons, relative of David's first wife, Martha Simmons, who was Lewis's sister-in-law, was surety.[15] On December 9, 1799, is a Bedford

County court order which recommended Lewis as Ensign in the 10th Regiment of the First Battalion of Virginia Militia.[16] Shortly thereafter he qualified as Ensign.[17] Then, on October 27, 1800, he was promoted to Lieutenant.[18] He held this position for nearly two years, resigning it on July 26, 1802, in preparation for his move to Ohio.[19]

This was the last entry in the Bedford County records for Lewis. He probably left for Ohio in the fall of 1802. By this time considerable traffic was taking place between Virginia and Ohio. As a result of the Ordinance of 1787 numerous land warrants had been granted from Virginia for this region beyond the mountains. The Indians were being gradually pushed to the west. Consequently, Ohio became the seventeenth State of the Union in 1803.

It is recorded that the Chillicote section in southern Ohio attracted many impatient Kentuckians and Tennesseans, and it is therefore possible that Lewis first went to one of these states, then on to Ohio. It is more likely that he simply followed the New River Valley just below Roanoke and headed northwest through what is now West Virginia, to Point Pleasant, the route followed by Col. Andrew Lewis' army in Dunmore's War in 1774. He would have crossed the Ohio River at Point Pleasant and continued westward into what is now Highland County. This county was formed in 1805 from Ross, Adams, and Clermont Counties.

Here the land was far more fertile than that in Bedford County, and the family settled down, where a sizeable contingent remains to this day. Lewis owned a 200 acre farm which was about two miles southwest of Hillsboro, on State Route 138 on Little Rocky Fork Creek, in Liberty Township.

During the 1850 period Lewis and Ruth lived with their son William, as shown by the 1850 Census of Highland County. Lewis died July 3, 1852, and is buried in the Holladay-Inspeep Cemetery about two miles off Highway 138, and on the farm. After Lewis' death Ruth lived with her son Juball, who died in 1857. The 1860 Census shows that she then lived with Juball's widow Nancy and some of her children. She was 88 years of age in 1860, according to the Census. She apparently died in the early sixties, and lies buried beside her husband. A stone marker is at their grave, with names and dates.

The following are the eight known children, with their descendants, of Lewis and Ruth Holladay:

I. JUBALL HOLLADAY

Born in Bedford County, Virginia, February 26, 1801; died in Highland County January 26, 1857. On May 22, 1823, he married Nancy Fenner (b. Feb. 2, 1804, d. Oct. 19, 1877), with John Summers, J.P., officiating. There are various entries in the Highland County records regarding Juball, especially to land transactions. Juball owned and lived on the farm previously owned by his father. Juball's will is found in the **Highland County Wills, Administrations, Guardianships, and Adoptions 1805-1880**. It was dated September 22, 1856, and proven in court March 17, 1867. The ten children of Juball and Nancy were:

A. HOLLADAY, Eleanor. Born ca. 1824; died Dec. 9, 1849. Married C. A. MARTIN.

B. HOLLADAY, Delilah. Born May 7, 1826; died Oct. 29, 1850.

C. HOLLADAY, Henry L. Born 1829; died ca. 1856. Married Jan. 29, 1862, Sarah Crum (b. 1835) by Rev. James Armstrong.
   1. HOLLADAY, Studor. Born 1853.
   2. HOLLADAY, Alcinda. Born 1855.
   3. HOLLADAY, Belle. Born 1858.

D. HOLLADAY, Russell B. Born Nov. 30, 1831; died July 12, 1915. Married 1) Dec. 23, 1852, Margaret Houck (b. Apr. 8, 1831; d. Nov. 25, 1874); 2) Feb. 1, 1876, Jane Gibson (b. ca 1855; d. Nov. 28, 1884); 3) Leah Winkle Cornetet ca. 1890 (b. 1841; d. Oct. 31, 1901). The descendants of Russell and his wives were numerous. Apparently Russell had no children by Leah Cornetet, but she had had four children who became his stepchildren. They are not listed below, but were: Ida, who married Noah Gayman; Noah,

who married Nancy Holladay and died in 1931; Clara, who married James Keys, and Irene, who married Philip Trop Holladay as found in 6 below.

The children by Margaret Houck were:

1. HOLLADAY, John W. Born Jan. 10, 1854; died Dec. 5, 1862.
2. HOLLADAY, Mary J. Born Dec. 5, 1857; died Feb. 23, 1922. Married Edward Chaney.
   a. CHANEY, Anne Pence.
   b. CHANEY, Alonzo. Born Mar. 31, 1886; died Dec. 6, 1973. Married Stella _____ Sept. 21, 1966. Both buried in Ambrose Cemetery.
   c. CHANEY, Bertha. Married _____ Razor.
3. HOLLADAY, Susie C. Born September 28, 1859; died July 24, 1929. Married Jefferson Edgar GIBSON (b. July 9, 1866; d. July 9, 1906). Moved to Spokane, Washington. Children:
   a. GIBSON, Russell. Born March 5, 1883.
   b. GIBSON, Harley.
   c. GIBSON, Nannie. Born December 16, 1895. Married _____ Highbarger.
   d. GIBSON, Ray.
   e. GIBSON, Marjorie.
   f. GIBSON, Ernest.
4. HOLLADAY, James Lane. Born February 9, 1862; died 1888.
5. HOLLADAY, Nancy Ellen. Born May 9, 1866; died March 2, 1957. Born near Hillsboro, Ohio; buried in Otterbein Cemetery Mausoleum at Westerville, Ohio. Married May 9, 1889, to Noah Edward CORNETET (b. June 2, 1867; d. November 1931). Noah was born in Marystown, Ohio, and died in Trenton, Missouri. Children:
   a. CORNETET, Dwight Lowell. Born April 5, 1890; died 1959. Married 1) ca. 1911, Ludoric Park Sloan (d. 1912). Married 2) December 28, 1914, Frances Mildred Bosler.
   b. CORNETET, Hazel Lois. Born May 26, 1893; died January 20, 1964. Married September 9, 1915, Joseph R. MILLER (b. May 3, 1887; d. July 1, 1948). Buried in Otterbein Cemetery, Westerville, Ohio.
      (1) MILLER, Kathryn Ann. Born March 11, 1920. Married November 20, 1947. George Robert HEMPHILL (b. June 1, 1921). Live at 138 Landsdowne Dr., Coraopolis, PA, 15108.
         (a) HEMPHILL, Joan Lynn. Born November 3, 1948. Married October 20, 1971, Donald Harris KAHN (b. October 27, 1948, in Elizabeth, New Jersey).
         (b) HEMPHILL, George Robert. Born April 24, 1954.
         (c) HEMPHILL, David Craig. Born July 20, 1961.
   c. CORNETET, Wendell Hillis. Born August 29, 1899. Married March 11, 1920. Elizabeth Fontanelle (b. September 2, 1899). Live at 812 West Second St., Huntington, West Virginia, 25701. Children:
      (1) CORNETET, June Elizabeth. Born June 12, 1922; died June 15, 1922, in Huntingdon. Buried in Otterbein Cemetery.
      (2) CORNETET, Wendell Hillis Jr., Born October 29, 1923. Married December 29, 1947, June Adair Lester (b. June 15, 1925). Live at 1609 Essex Rd., Columbus, Ohio, 43221.
         (a) CORNETET, Wendell Hillis III. Born December 5, 1951, in Columbus, Ohio. Married June 9, 1973, Sue Salt.
         (b) CORNETET, June Adair. Born August 25, 1957.
      (3) CORNETET, Nancy Lee. Born September 11, 1930. Married in 1956 Clarence PENNINGTON (b. July 12, 1926, in Ironton, Ohio). Live at 325 Granville St., Newark, Ohio.
         (a) PENNINGTON, Beth Cornette. Born September 29, 1956.
         (b) PENNINGTON, Lee Cornette. Born July 31, 1958.

d. CORNETET, Russell Lewis. Born December 23, 1903; died March 16, 1957. Unmarried.

e. CORNETET, Mary Grace. Born July 28, 1905. Married December 26, 1937, Lloyd MACKEY (b. October 22, 1907). Live at 1 Perkins St., Millersburg, Ohio, 44656.

6. HOLLADAY, Philip Trop. Born September 6, 1870; died November 21, 1948. Married August 24, 1892, Irene M. Cornetet, his step-sister (b. April 21, 1871; died June 15, 1938). Their seven children and descendants were:

a. HOLLADAY, Harold Lloyd. Born October 9, 1894; died December 14, 1962. Married April 7, 1917, Ellen Davis (b. September 19, 1894).

(1) HOLLADAY, Shirley Eva. Born August 7, 1918. Married August 30, 1941, George STEELE (b. February 25, 1918).

(a) STEELE, Cynthia Ellen. Born March 23, 1953. Married June 4, 1972, Bruce HOLLIS.

b. HOLLADAY, William Glen. Born June 30, 1897. Married August 29, 1923, Mildred Morton (b. April 24, 1901).

(1) HOLLADAY, Jeanne. Born March 9, 1927. Married June 1, 1946, Robert HARRIS (b. February 25_____).

(a) HARRIS, Donald. Born January 9, 1947. Married May 17, 1968, Brenda Lockard. Don was ordained minister in Presbyterian Church on June 25, 1972.

((1)) HARRIS, Thomas Leek. Born December 6, 1968.

((2)) HARRIS, Jennifer Gale. Born April 27, 1972.

(2) HOLLADAY, Barbara. Born August 1, 1934. Married October 30, 1954, James STONEMAN.

(a) STONEMAN, Shelley Jeanne. Born August 9, 1956.

(b) STONEMAN, Peggy Lynn. Born April 6, 1959.

(c) STONEMAN, Patricia Ann. Born September 23, 1960.

(d) STONEMAN, Jennifer Lee. Born June 24, 1968.

c. HOLLADAY, Clara Mae. Born January 30, 1899. Married April 28, 1920, Floyd McCOY (b. March 27, 1895).

(1) McCOY, Kathryn Lois. Born October 29, 1923. Unmarried.

(2) McCOY, James Lewis. Born February 13, 1930. Married June 19, 1955, Joan Wittemeyer. No children.

d. HOLLADAY, Charles Fay. Born January 30, 1899 (twin to Clara Mae). Married 1) August 16, 1918, Rebecca Mitchell (b. August 3, 1897; d. October 26, 1959). Married 2) April 23, 1961, Ruth Morris Camp (b. November 12, 1910).

e. HOLLADAY, Leone Leah. Born October 27, 1901. Married July 26, 1923, Howard HAINES (b. September 5, 1901).

(1) HAINES, Doris Eleanor. Born January 13, 1927. Married June 18, 1949, Harold HENSLEY.

(a) HENSLEY, Diane Sharon. Born Nov. 2, 1951. Married Stephen T. TURNBULL, Aug. 26, 1972.

(b) HENSLEY, Larry William. Born July 10, 1953.

(c) HENSLEY, Sandra Darlene. Born September 18, 1957.

(2) HAINES, Howard Eugene. Born December 28, 1928. Married September 1, 1956, Martha Dunker.

(a) HAINES, Sharon Louise. Born August 13, 1957.

(b) HAINES, David Eugene. Born September 9, 1960.

(3) HAINES, Janet Miriam. Born June 28, 1931. Married January 16, 1949, Wayne KNIFE.

(a) KNIFE, Constance. Born August 23, 1949.

(b) KNIFE, Vickie Ann. Born Dec. 27, 1953.

(c) KNIFE, Ginger Kay. Born August 15, 1955.

f. HOLLADAY, Noah Edward. Born April 7, 1904. Died Jan. 18, 1975. Married June 16, 1925, Roma Robinson (b. February 25, 1903). For some years Noah and Roma operated Holladay's Travel Lodge at 323 North High St., in Hillsboro. They have shown a deep interest in family history. Roma assisted greatly in the assembling of information in this chapter on Lewis Holladay and his family.
   (1) HOLLADAY, Harry Philip. Born March 25, 1929. Married June 4, 1950, Barbara Harner. Live in Raleigh, North Carolina.
      (a) HOLLADAY, Philip Michael. Born July 14, 1951.
      (b) HOLLADAY, Steven David. Born December 20, 1953.
      (c) HOLLADAY, John Robert. Born January 10, 1955.
   (2) HOLLADAY, Lois Ann. Born January 31, 1934. Married May 16, 1954, William SIDDONS.
      (a) SIDDONS, David William. Born April 6, 1964.

g. HOLLADAY, Lewis Bigelow. Born February 27, 1911. Married May 29, 1932, Hazel Tener (b. May 31, 1912).
   (1) HOLLADAY, Larry Eugene. Born July 17, 1935. Married November 21, 1955, Patricia West.
      (a) HOLLADAY, Rodney. Born September 25, 1964. Adopted.
   (2) HOLLADAY, Sharon. Born August 11, 1942. Married July 10, 1965, John JACKSON.
      (a) JACKSON, John Jason. Born May 12, 1969.

Children by Russell and Jane Gibson Holladay:

7. HOLLADAY, Nellie C. Born February 7, 1878; died May 15, 1969. Married John LINDSAY (b. Feb. 1, 1865; died Dec. 21, 1949).
   a. LINDSAY, Laura. Born Jan. 2, 1899. Married Gail Geddis. Lived in Mansfield, Ohio.
   b. LINDSAY, Gerald. Born April 22, 1901. Married Doris Lucille Carroll (b. Mar. 11, 1907) on Dec. 12, 1928.
   c. LINDSAY, Walter Gale. Born April 20, 1903. Married Dec. 21, 1935, Mildred Shrivers (b. Mar. 15, 1913).
      (1) LINDSAY, John. Born Aug. 6, 1941.
   d. LINDSAY, George Manyard. Born Apr. 9, 1905. Married Mabel Smiley.
   e. LINDSAY. Marguerite. Born Feb. 20, 1908. Married on May 29, 1941, Vernan WADE (b. Jan. 30, 1912 at Shelbyville, Ky.).
   f. LINDSAY, Louis G. Born Apr. 2, 1914; died Dec. 19, 1972. On May 27, 1944, married Helen Hanna. They adopted L Nick Lindsey, born Dec. 21, 1940.

8. HOLLADAY, Charles Foster. Born Dec. 14, 1879; died Sept. 15, 1943. Married Flora Edingfield (b. Feb. 10, 1882; d. Jan. 10, 1958) on Oct. 28, 1903.
   a. HOLLADAY, Russell Edington. Born Aug. 24, 1904.
   b. HOLLADAY, Mildred Merle. Born Mar. 5, 1906. On Oct. 27, married Glenn WORKMAN.
      (1) WORKMAN, Mary Ellen. Born Aug. 3, 1920. Married Ernest WALKER on Dec. 7, 1952.
         (a) WALKER, Wayne Steven.
         (b) WALKER, Renn Gordon.
      (2) WORKMAN, Lois Mae. Married Dec. 25, 1952, to Leon McMILLIN.
         (a) McMILLIN, Brian.
         (b) McMILLIN, Sharon.
         (c) McMILLIN, Gretchen.
      (3) WORKMAN, Ruth Edith. Married Robert W. MANN in 1953.
         (a) MANN, Mary Susan. Married Richard CALDWELL.
            [1] CALDWELL, Shelley. Born Apr. 27, 1972.
         (b) MANN, Jeanne.
         (c) MANN, Robert.

(d) MANN, Lisa.
(e) MANN, Patricia
(f) MANN, Mathew.
(g) MANN, Mark.

(4) WORKMAN, Joann. Married William BOHRER in 1958.
(a) BOHRER, Emily Jane.
(b) BOHRER, Amy Lou.
(c) BOHRER, Gregory.
(d) BOHRER, Steven Mark.
(e) BOHRER, Cynthia.
(f) BOHRER, Rebecca.

c. HOLLADAY, Ruth. Married 1) Deforest TISSET (b. 1913; d. Apr. 9, 1947); 2) John SAUVAGEAUS Aug. 12, 1961.

9. HOLLADAY, Walter D. Born August 7, 1881; died February 25, 1934. Married Edna Pearl Costello (b. June 20, 1888).
10. HOLLADAY, Cora May. Born July 20, 1883. Married Fred HILL (b. 1882; d. 1957).
a. HILL, Carl.
b. HILL, Fred.
c. HILL, Louise.
11. HOLLADAY, Jennie Rose. Born November 22, 1884; died 1885.

E. HOLLADAY, Catherine. Born February 19, 1834. Died May 31, 1851.

F. HOLLADAY. Carey Madison. Born May 1, 1839. Died November 9, 1932. Married 1) April 19, 1865, Marinda Chapman (b. July, 1843; d. August 24, 1875). Married 2) November 15, 1877, Serena C. Henderson by W. J. McSureley, a Presbyterian.
1. HOLLADAY, Stanley. Born in 1868; died August, 1938. Married 1) Mae Calvert (b. 1861; d. 1914). Married 2) Nelle Donoho (b. July 14, 1882, d. 1965). No issue by either marriage.
2. HOLLADAY, Myra. Born June 29, 1870; died July 21, 1896.

G. HOLLADAY, Cyrus Allen. Born in 1842; died March 9, 1862.

H. HOLLADAY, George William. Born in 1846; died _____. Married October 3, 1871, by J. W. F. Godwin to Mary E. Cailey.
1. HOLLADAY, Ina A. Born 1880, died Feb. 17, 1957. Married Roscoe WALKER (died Oct. 31, 1956).
2. HOLLADAY, Clark. He was an attorney Married; no issue.
3. HOLLADAY, Etta. Married Charles SWARTZ (b. 1873, d. Dec. 12, 1955). They had a son, Dr. Roscoe Swartz, a dentist, who died in 1973. Dr. Swartz had a son, Scott, who is also a dentist, and a daughter, Sarah. Etta and Charles also had a daughter Georgeanne.
4. HOLLADAY, Lilly. Married Mr. LUCAS. He is dead. She lives in New York.
5. HOLLADAY, Dolly. Married Fred CARLISLE. He is dead. They live in California. Had a son, Fred Carlisle, Jr.
6. HOLLADAY, Verna. Married Earl GRUVER. Both dead. Had a son and a daughter.
7. HOLLADAY, Marjory. Married Thomas DAUGHTERY. Several children.
8. HOLLADAY, Burch. Was married, but died.
9. HOLLADAY, Harley.
10. HOLLADAY, Richard.

These children are not necessarily listed in order of age.

I. HOLLADAY, Thomas Corwin. Born in 1849; died 1929. Married March 12, 1878, by J. W. Weatherby to Alice A. Martin (b. 1857; d. 1938).
   1. HOLLADAY, Grace. Married _____ McGUIRE. Both dead. No issue.
   2. HOLLADAY, Carrie Alice. Born in 1882; d. 1969. Married Edward SANDERSON. No children.
   3. HOLLADAY, Clarence Carson. Born 1884, d. 1963. Married Helen Brown (b. 1892, d. 1932). Son, Robert, now a physician in Lima, Ohio.
   4. HOLLADAY, Edith Rose. Born 1886; d. 1970.
   5. HOLLADAY, Benson. Born Sept. 17, 1890. Married Nellie Roads (b. Nov. 18, 1888, d. 1946). Children: Dorothy (b. Nov. 5, 1916); Henry B. (b. May 19, 1926).
   6. HOLLADAY, Ernest. Born Sept. 17, 1894; d. Sept. 26, 1966. Married Dorothy _____. Son, Ernest Jr.
   7. HOLLADAY, Lena Beatrice. Born Sept. 17, 1894 (twin). Unmarried. Lives at old Juball Holladay place near Hillsboro, Ohio. She is a physician and has practiced medicine since 1929.

J. HOLLADAY, Annabelle. Little is known about Annabelle. Since her mother was born in 1804, it is not likely that she was born as late as 1848. She may have come between Catherine and Carey Madison, and was thus born about 1836. She married _____ MARTIN.

II. JOHN WESLEY HOLLADAY
Born June 19, 1805, in Highland County, Ohio.[20] Married Tamar Hiatt (daughter of William B., born in Virginia, and Gemima Lundy Hiatt, born in North Carolina, born December 8, 1807 in Grayson County, Virginia; died November 14, 1886; buried in Iowa Township, Marshall County, Iowa), on March 25, 1824, in Highland County, Ohio. In 1830 they lived in Fairfield Township in northern Highland County. John was apparently a farmer. On May 23, 1835, John Holladay of Ross County (just east of Highland) bought from Thomas Blair some land in Greenfield, a town in northeastern Highland County, and adjacent to Ross County. (*Highland County Deed Book 3.*) Apparently John had just moved across the county line into Ross County. On October 14, 1837, he bought land from Richard Cherry and wife in East Monroe, a small town between Greenfield and Leesburg in northern Highland County (*Deed Book 11*, p. 220). On November 1, 1838, John and wife Tamar sold to George Huddle this same land (*Deed Book 7*, p. 221). In 1840 this family lived in Liberty Township, Highland County, with six living children (*U.S. Census of 1840*). Soon after this, they moved to Grant County, Indiana, about 30 miles east of Kokomo, where the remainder of the children were born (*U.S. Census of 1880*). Later they moved to Mills County, Iowa, across the Mississippi from Omaha, Neb. As family members married they settled in various parts of the midwest, with most of the family staying in Iowa. Here John died August 30, 1871, and is buried in Whitaker Cemetery near Albion, Iowa. Tamar lived in Highland Township, Clay County, Kansas, in June 1880, rearing two grandchildren and living next door to son, George (*U.S. Census of 1880*). John and Tamar had thirteen children.

A. HOLLADAY, Nancy. Born September 6, 1825, in Highland County, Ohio. Married a Mr. HUGHES.

B. HOLLADAY, James E. Born October 1, 1827, in Highland County. Died Dec. 18, 1827.

C. HOLLADAY, Isaac J. Born April 26, 1829, in Highland County.
   1. HOLLADAY, Catherine. Married Walter BRADLEY, in Iowa.
      a. BRADLEY, Cora.
      b. BRADLEY, Sylvia.
      c. BRADLEY, Ralph. Died in Wichita, Kansas. No issue.
      d. BRADLEY, Ray.
      e. BRADLEY, Clayton.

D. HOLLADAY, William Luther. Born Aug. 31, 1832, in Highland County. Died Aug. 6, 1886.

E. HOLLADAY, Margaret Ann. Born Dec. 10, 1834, in Highland County. Died Sept. 22, 1843.

F. HOLLADAY, George Alexander. Born Nov. 14, 1836, in Highland County; died Mar. 27, 1921, in Sidney, Neb., in the home of his grandson, N. W. Burr, buried in Sidney Cemetery. Married about 1862, Julia Ann Bryant (b. 1832 in N.C.; d. Dec. 19, 1905, in Sidney, Neb.). This family lived in Highland Township, Clay County, Kansas in 1880, and later moved to Nebraska. George was a farmer. They had three children.

1. HOLLADAY, William Luther. Born May 5, 1864, in Iowa, died Jan. 26, 1937, in Anita, Iowa. Married Oct. 28, 1889 in Montgomery Co., Iowa, Rose Ann Gustin (cousin to Luther Gustin and Pearl Fitch, and daughter of William A. and Phoebe Hutchings Gustin; b. May 22, 1868, in Iowa; d. Feb. 29, 1929, in Anita, Iowa).
   a. HOLLADAY, Edith Bly. Born Sept. 25, 1890, in Montgomery County, Iowa. Living in Omaha in 1977. Married Loren Conn MOORE about 1914. He died about 1947 in Omaha.
      (1) MOORE, Loren Clyde. Born Dec. 10, 1915. Married about 1942 Laverne Paul (b. Nov. 14, 1919). Lived near Anita, Iowa, in 1957.
         (a) MOORE, Larry Clyde. Born Jan. 28, 1943, at Anita, Iowa. Married about 1963, Antoni PRICE (b. Apr. 20, 1945).
            ((1)) MOORE, Garry Clyde. Born July 24, 1964.
            ((2)) MOORE, William Michael. Born Mar. 30, 1972.
         (b) MOORE, Sharon Kay. Born Feb. 2, 1947. Married about 1965, Duane STEFFENS (b. July 2, 1944). Live in Anita.
            ((1)) STEFFENS, Todd Jay. Born Mar. 2, 1966.
            ((2)) STEFFENS, Stacy Jo. Born Mar. 20, 1968.
            ((3)) STEFFENS, Denny Lee. Born Nov. 11, 1970.
            ((4)) STEFFENS, Tracy Kay. Born Nov. 21, 1974.
      (2) MOORE, Neoma. Born Aug. 20, 1917. Married Herman Henry THEIL (b. Dec. 28, 1915) about 1939.
         (a) THEIL, Lemoyne. Born Apr. 16, 1940. Married about 1967, Donna - . Live in Omaha.
            ((1)) THEIL, Camene. Born May 11, 1968.
            ((2)) THEIL, Ryan. Born Mar. 7, 1972.
         (b) THEIL, Beverly Jean. Born Dec. 17, 1941. Married Dennison DOYLE about 1967.
            ((1)) DOYLE, Theodore. Born May 20, 1968.
            ((2)) DOYLE, Amy Sue. Born Dec. 23, 1970.
            ((3)) DOYLE, Patric Theil. Born Oct. 10, 1972.
            ((4)) DOYLE, Kellie Ann. Born Apr. 22, 1975.
      (3) MOORE, Dorothy June. Born June 14, 1925. Married about 1949, Edward C. LUKE (b. Oct. 19, 1928).
         (a) LUKE, Kathryn Ann. Born Aug. 19, 1947, in Georgia. Married Thomas MORRISON (b. June 10, 1945).
         (b) LUKE, Edward C. Jr. Born Sept. 5, 1950. Married Helen Lynn about 1969.
            ((1)) LUKE, Michelle. Born Oct. 3, 1970.
         (c) LUKE, Edith Jean. Born Mar. 18, 1954, in Georgia.
      (4) MOORE, Donald William. Born July 25, 1928. Married about 1949, Mildred Ruth Rogers (b. June 14, 1925). Lived in Council Bluffs in 1957.
         (a) MOORE, Loren Charles. Born Feb. 20, 1950, in Council Bluffs. Married Marlene Ratachack (b. Aug. 11, 1954). One child.

(b) MOORE, Donald Eugene. Born Sept. 13, 1952. Married Susan Brindenbaugh (b. Mar. 19, 1954).
(c) MOORE, Karen Sue. Born Jan. 11, 1957, in Council Bluffs.
(d) MOORE, David William. Born Sept. 13, 1960, in Council Bluffs.

b. HOLLADAY, George Archer. Born Apr. 16, 1893, in Pottawattamie County, Iowa. Died Jan. 2, 1908.

c. HOLLADAY, Fay Leroy. Born Mar. 12, 1895. Married Feb. 22, 1922, in Hancock, Iowa Celia Elma Young (b. Dec. 17, 1901). Live in Anita, Iowa in 1977.

(1) HOLLADAY, Ruth Elaine. Born Feb. 8, 1925, at McClelland, Iowa. Married Jan. 14, 1943, Gail R. HARRISON (b. Sept. 5, 1916). Lived in Anita in 1957.

(a) HARRISON, Russell Fay. Born Feb. 14, 1944, in Exira, Iowa. On Sept. 4, 1966, married Avis Emmons (b. Sept. 11, 1947).
((1)) HARRISON, Bobbi Jo. Born Aug. 4, 1969 at Ft. Monmouth, N.J.
((2)) HARRISON, Jacki Lynn. Born Nov. 28, 1974, in Des Moines, Iowa.

(b) HARRISON, Kenneth Ray. Born Oct. 25, 1945, in Cass County, Iowa. Married Apr. 26, 1969, Diane Rogers (b. Sept. 17, 1946).
((1)) HARRISON, Shane Mitchell. Born Nov. 12, 1969, in Atlantic, Iowa.
((2)) HARRISON, Kenna Mahree. Born Dec. 14, 1972, in Atlantic, Iowa.

(c) HARRISON, Wyoma Kay. Born Oct. 6, 1948, in Anita. Married Feb. 7, 1971, Ron DENNEY (b. Mar. 22, 1946).
((1)) DENNEY, Krista Renee. Born Dec. 11, 1973, in Atlantic, Iowa.

d. HOLLADAY, Orville Luther. Born June 12, 1899; d. Nov. 1899.

e. HOLLADAY, Edna Mae. Born Jan. 16, 1901, in Griswald, Iowa. Married June 12, 1935, in Atlantic, Iowa, John Frederic SCARLETT (b. Feb. 20, 1879 in Anita; d. Dec. 15, 1962, in Anita; son of B. L. and Annie Ellis Scarlett). Edna lived in Anita in 1977.

(1) SCARLETT, Norma Jean. Born Jan. 3, 1938, in Anita. Married Jan. 18, 1958, Carl WILLIAMS (b. Sept. 17, 1937).
(a) WILLIAMS, Eugene Carl. Born Oct. 31, 1958.
(b) WILLIAMS, Karma Jo. Born Dec. 20, 1959.
(c) WILLIAMS, Gregory John. Born Jan. 4, 1963.

(2) SCARLETT, Harold James. Born Sept. 6, 1939, in Anita. Married Dec. 2, 1966, Patricia Ann Ramsey (b. Nov. 17, 1941).
(a) SCARLETT, Steve James. Born Mar. 4, 1970.
(b) SCARLETT, Stacey Jo. Born May 7, 1971.

(3) SCARLETT, Mildred Ann. Born July 23, 1941, in Anita, Iowa. Married Robert James SPARLING (b. July 2, 1934), on March 26, 196
(a) SPARLING, John Francis. Born April 26, 1963.

(4) SCARLETT, Edward Lee. Born Feb. 21, 1947. Married Ann Marie Keranan (b. Mar. 26, 1946), on Sept. 7, 1969.
(a) SCARLETT, Lisa Marie. Born Feb. 17, 1971 in Anita, Iowa.
(b) SCARLETT, Susan Lynn. Born June 15, 1973 in Anita, Iowa.

f. HOLLADAY, Samuel Guy. Born April 17, 1903, in Greeley Co., Neb. Married Rose Haney (b. Feb. 8, 1914). No issue. Lived in Indiana 1957.

g. HOLLADAY, William Claude. Born June 16, 1911, in Nance, Neb. Married Helen Westbrook (b. Aug., 1914, in Ky.). No issue. Lived in Ohio in 1957.

2. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth Jane. Born April 20, 1875. Died Nov. 6, 1957. Married 1) Ernest L. BURR (b. Apr. 20, 1864; d. April 13, 1944) on Sept. 7, 1892, 2) ——— ——— BUNN.

a. BURR, Nicholas William. Born Dec. 9, 1893. Married Mamie Reinmuth (b. Dec. 9, 1893) on Feb. 23, 1916, in Nebraska.
(1) BURR, Evert.
b. BURR, Emma. Born April 23, 1895. Married Harry L. REINMUTH (d. April, 1962), on Dec. 10, 1913.
(1) REINMUTH, Vernon.
(2) REINMUTH, _____. Married Elsie McNurlee. Lived in Broadwater, Neb.
(a) REINMUTH, Dirk.
c. BURR, Julia Caroline. Born April 22, 1897, died Aug. 19, 1911.
d. BURR, Sarah J. Born Aug. 13, 1899. Married Charles ANDERSON on Oct. 19, 1921. Live in Montana in 1976.
e. BURR, George Allen. Born Dec. 12, 1902. Lives in Sidney, Neb., in 1976. Married Gladys_____ on Oct. 3, 1923.
f. BURR, Ora Marie. Born April 30, 1906. Married Theodore BROOKS on Oct. 14, 1922.
g. BURR, Neva Viola. Born July 13, 1909. Married _ OVERMAN.
h. BURR, Ralph Earl. Born Dec. 10, 1912.

3. HOLLADAY, James Arthur. Born 1878 in Highland Township, Clay County, Kan. (1880 Census); d. Nov. 19, 1919, in Sidney, Neb. No issue.

G. HOLLADAY, Thomas J. Born Aug. 8, 1838, in Highland County, Ohio; d. Aug. 10, 1857.

H. HOLLADAY, Mary E. Born Feb. 8, 1841; d. Dec. 8, 1865. Married Howard PYLE.

I. HOLLADAY, Ruth Gemima. Born in Indiana on Sept. 15, 1844; d. Sept. 4, 1871, with a daughter, in smallpox epidemic; buried near Griswald, Iowa. Married Enoch PYLE of Iowa. Number of children unknown.
1. PYLE, William. Born 1862 in Iowa.
2. PYLE, Viola. Born 1868 in Iowa. The 1880 Census of Clay County, Kan., showed these two children were living with their grandmother, next door to Uncle George A. Holladay.

J. HOLLADAY, John Wesley. Born Jan. 12, 1847 in Grant Co., Ind., d. June 1931 in Marshalltown, Iowa; buried in Albion, Iowa. Married Nov. 29, 1865, Emily Porter Whitaker (daughter of John and Mary Whitaker b. spring 1847 in Mahaska Co., Iowa, d. April 1928 in Marshalltown, Iowa; buried in Albion Cemetery). Emily was interviewed by a local newspaper in the late 1920's about the Mormon trek through Bangor Township about 1850-51. The travelers halted on what is now called Mormon Ridge along Timber Creek, begging for straw from neighbors for bedding. They stayed there through the severe winter and were given assistance from the government in the spring when their plight was discovered. For years after, families in the area could find large, heavy belongings that the travelers had discarded as too heavy to carry further. Mrs. Emily Holladay was pictured in the caption by the *Times-Republican* of Marshalltown, Iowa, including a picture of her old loghouse where she lived most of her life. John Wesley Holladay was a farmer.
1. HOLLADAY, Mary A. Born Oct. 1, 1879, in Marshall Co., Iowa; d. June 6, 1951, in Marshall Co. Married about 1900 Frank BUMBARGER (b. Aug. 14, 1870; d. Dec. 28, 1941, in Marshall Co.).
a. BUMBARGER, Bertha. Born Aug. 23, 1902, in Marshall Co. Married Archie BARTON. Separated for many years. Six children.
b. BUMBARGER, Clara. Born June 11, 1905. Never married. Living in 1977 with sister Bertha in Marshalltown.
c. BUMBARGER, Charles Wesley. Born Jan. 26, 1907, in Marshall Co. Two children. Lives in Portland, Oregon, in 1977.

d. BUMBARGER, Hattie. Born July 31, 1909, in Marshall Co. Married 1) Wendell DUTTON (d. Dec. 18, 1931) on Aug. 13, 1927, in Marshall Co., 2) Milo FISHER (later separated). Six children by two marriages.

2. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth Tamar. Born Nov. 2, 1880, in Marshall Co. (*Birth Record Book 1*, p 78); d. Aug. 9, 1962, in Marshalltown; buried in Albion Cemetery. Married about 1897 Fred DAVIS (b. Nov. 8, 1873, in Marietta, Iowa; d. Feb. 26, 1947, in Marshalltown, buried in Albion Cemetery).
   a. DAVIS, Emily Belle. Born Mar. 3, 1898, in Albion, Iowa, died Jan. 12, 1959; buried in Albion. Married Dec. 22, 1915, in Daniels County, Mont., Maurice R. JURGENSON (b. ca. 1895; d. ca. 1971).
      (1) JURGENSON, Janette. Born in Scobey, Mont. Married Delmar MITCHELL.
         (a) MITCHELL, Rose.
         (b) MITCHELL, Carol.
         (c) MITCHELL, Warren.
      (2) JURGENSON, Gladys. Born in Scobey. Married Raymond D. GOULD. Three children.
      (3) JURGENSON, Vera. Born in Scobey. Married William G. STEWART. No issue.
      (4) JURGENSON, Maydean. Born in Scobey. Married F. MOORE.
      (5) JURGENSON, Irene. Born in Scobey. Married Leo NICESE.
   b. DAVIS, Lily. Born April 5, 1901, in Albion Iowa; died Mar 5, 1973, buried in Tama, Iowa. Married in 1926 in Bangor, Iowa. Verl MOARMANS (b. ca. 1899).
      (1) MOARMANS, Norma Jean. Married ____ BRICKMAN.
      (2) MOARMANS, Wilma Fern. Married ____ JANTZEN.
   c. DAVIS, Glenn Albert. Born May 19, 1905, Albion, Ia.; died Oct. 22, 1967; buried in Albion. Married Feb. 1928, Marie Sowen, in Union, Iowa.
      (1) DAVIS, Paul A.
      (2) DAVIS, Donald R.
   d. DAVIS, Lola Luella. Born Oct. 28, 1906, in Albion; died July 2, 1968; buried in Albion. Married Willett LEPPLEY. Live in Center, Iowa.
      (1) LEPPLEY, Donna Mae. Married ____ BENDA.
      (2) LEPPLEY, Beverly Jean. Married Paul FARBES.
   e. DAVIS, Lewis Russell. Born Dec. 3, 1912, in Scobey, Mont.; died Aug. 9, 1961, in Cedar Rapids, Ia.; buried in Albion. Married Maxine Reed Jan. 2, 1934.
      (1) DAVIS, Dolores. Married ____ BARTON.
      (2) DAVIS, Russell.
      (3) DAVIS, Waldo "Dave" Wesley.
   f. DAVIS, Lester James. Born Sept. 22, 1915, Scobey, Mont.; died Dec. 10, 196 , in Lusk, Wyo.; buried in Lusk.
      (1) DAVIS, Danny James. Lives in Lusk.
      (2) DAVIS, William Edwin. Lives in Lusk.
   g. DAVIS, Lauretta Estella. Born Sept. 22, 1915 (twin), in Scobey. Married Aug. 5, 1936, in Lusk, William J. KELLEY (b. Oct. 31, 1906, Plainview, Neb., son of William Henry and Mable Kelley; d. Aug. 24, 1975 in Wheatland, Wyo.).
      (1) KELLEY, Twila Yvonne. Born Jan. 2, 1938, in Edgemont, Wyo. Married Robert MILLER Mar. 3, 1957.

3. HOLLADAY, Isaac Wesley. Born Oct. 27, 1882, in Marshall Co., d. Feb. 23, 1955, in Hardin Co., Iowa; buried there in Sheppard Cemetery. Married about 1902 Elsie May Wilson in Albion, Iowa (b. Aug. 8, 1888; d. Jan. 1, 1940, in Hardin Co.; buried in Sheppard Cemetery).
   a. HOLLADAY, John Wesley. Born Aug. 5 1903, in Albion; d. in 1969. Married March 1930, Lillian Charlier (b. Oct. 8, 1907; d. Oct. 9, 1976; buried in Marietta Cemetery, Marietta, Iowa).
      (1) HOLLADAY, John Wesley. Born ca. 1931. Married Imela Maytage. Live in Topeka, Kan. in 1977. Two boys, three girls.

(2) HOLLADAY, Allen. Unmarried. Lives in New Orleans, La, 1977.
(3) HOLLADAY, Ann. Married Warren TREDWAY. Live in 1977 in New Orleans. Children: Debra, Rusty, and three others.
(4) HOLLADAY, Lois. Married. Lives in New Orleans. Two children.
(5) HOLLADAY, William Herbert. Married Pat Rugg from Denver, Col. Live in Marshalltown, Iowa.
(a) HOLLADAY, Wilbur. Married. Two children. Live in Albion, Iowa.
(b) HOLLADAY, Marvin. Unmarried. Lives in New Orleans.
(c) HOLLADAY, Robert. Unmarried. Lives at home.
(d) HOLLADAY, Kris. Married Gary JOHNSON. Two children. Live in Marshalltown.
(6) HOLLADAY, Ethel Claypool. Lives in Arizona.
(7) HOLLADAY, Leslie Vern. Married. One boy; one girl. Live in Ohio in 1977.

b. HOLLADAY, Alice Thelma. Born Aug. 21, 1907, in Albion; d. April 30, 1977. Married Clarence McINTIRE July 9, 1929. No issue.

c. HOLLADAY, Herbert LeRoy. Born Sept. 17, 1909, in Albion. Married Dec. 23, 1929, Edna M. Alexander, daughter of George Alexander, of Marshall Co. Employed in construction work. Living in Clemons, Iowa, in 1977.
(1) HOLLADAY, Marilyn Jean. Born Feb. 9, 1931, in Des Moines. Married in Marshalltown on May 25, 1952, William Frederick LEWIS (son of Logan and Sara Shell Lewis; b. Dec. 30, 1926, in Black Joe, Ky.). Living in Fremont, CA.
(a) LEWIS, Terry Rene. Born Dec. 31, 1953, Richmond, CA.
(b) LEWIS, Lisa Rochelle. Born June 21, 1955, Richmond CA.
(c) LEWIS, Tracy Lee. Born Sept. 19, 1961, in Richmond, CA.

d. HOLLADAY, Laura May. Born Mar. 21, 1911, in Albion. Married about 1939 Henry L. HOBSON (b. about 1910). Live in Marshalltown, Iowa.
(1) HOBSON, Janis.
(2) HOBSON, Richard.

e. HOLLADAY, Robert Leroy. Born Nov. 2, 1926, in Albion; d. June 1,1974. Married in Knoxville, Ill., Sept. 1950, Geneva Worthington.
(1) HOLLADAY, Ruth Elsie. Married_____ SAGE. Live in Monmouth, Ill.
(2) HOLLADAY, Robert Edgar.

4. HOLLADAY, Leroy. Born Mar. 4, 1885, in Marshall Co.; d. Sept. 8, 1947; buried in Albion. Married Dec. 12, 1902, in Marshall Co. Nancy Elizabeth "Kate" Stone (daughter of John and Idella Homblin Stone; b. Sept. 29, 1887, in Marshall Co.; d. Feb. 26, 1967, in Albion; buried Albion Cemetery). Lived on Mormon Ridge, Bangor, Iowa.

a. HOLLADAY, David Riley. Born Feb. 8, 1904, in Marshall Co.; d. Dec. 12, 1955; buried in Albion Cemetery. Married Mary Miller. Lived in Albion. He was a farmer.

b. HOLLADAY, Lue Eva Pearl. Born Sept. 13, 1905, in Albion; d. Mar. 14, 1962. Married 1) Ralph T. CLEMONS (b. Oct. 15, 1899) on Dec. 24, 1925; divorced; 2) John LARSON (b. Mar. 15, 1908; d. Jan. 11, 1968).
(1) CLEMONS, Hollis Lorriena. Born Feb. 14, 1927. Married about 1947, in Marshalltown, Wayne E. PRESNELL (b. Oct. 24, 1925).
(a) PRESNELL, David Wayne. Born Feb. 1, 1948. Married 1) about 1965 Kathleen Lindsey. Divorced.
((1)) PRESNELL, Jeffery David. Born Nov. 23, 1966.
Married 2) Tonda Studebaker (b. July 5, 1949) about 1968.
((2)) PRESNELL, Troy Nile. Born Oct. 18, 1969.
((3)) PRESNELL, Dawn Lee Ann. Born Nov. 15, 1972.
((4)) PRESNELL, Mellissa Alto. Born Oct. 2, 1976.
(b) PRESNELL, Ronda Jane. Born April 14, 1951. Married 1) John HEALEY (b. Sept. 9, 1950). Divorced.

((1)) HEALEY, Matthew John. Born Mar. 31, 1971, d. Oct. 24, 1973.
((2)) HEALEY, Amy Elizabeth. Born Nov. 5, 1974.
Married 2) Dean Swyter (b. Jan. 4, 1951) about 1976.
((3)) SWYTER, Kimberly Joy. Born Jan. 26, 1977.

c. HOLLADAY, Sylvia Dollie. Born Aug. 23, 1907, in Albion; d. Mar. 29, 1961; buried in Albion Cemetery. Married April 9, 1925, Allen L. COLEMAN. Four children.

d. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth Ruth. Born May 17, 1909, in Marshall Co. Married Sept. 12, 1927, Foster COLEMAN. Live in Marshall Co. Three children.

e. HOLLADAY, Lottie Lillian. Born Mar. 2, 1911, in Marshall Co. Married Feb. 16, 1928, Jerry GRAY, in Marshalltown. No issue.

f. HOLLADAY, Jessie Fern. Born Nov. 2, 1912, in Marshall Co. Married Nov. 24, 1930, Arthur BROWN, in Marshalltown. Eight children, one dead (in 1977).

g. HOLLADAY, Dottie Irene. Born Feb. 11, 1914, in Marshall Co. Married June 16, 1931, William MATNEY, in Marshalltown. Four children.

h. HOLLADAY, Wilbur Leroy. Born 19 . Five children. Lives in Minn.

i. HOLLADAY, Mattie Porter. Born Mar. 26, 1918, in Marshall Co. Married 1) Mark PERRY; 2) Charles B. HOWARD. No children by either marriage.

j. HOLLADAY, Baby Howard. Born Feb. 14, 1920; d. Feb. 16, 1920, in Marshall Co.

k. HOLLADAY, Margret Alverta. Born Feb. 7, 1921, in Marshall Co. Married Ora D. BUTLER, Oct. 2, 1938. Seven children.

l. HOLLADAY, Ruby Maxine. Born Mar. 22, 1923. Unmarried.

m. HOLLADAY, Loshia Idell. Born July 20, 1925, in Marshall Co. Married Phillip MILLER, May 2, 1941. Two children.

n. HOLLADAY, Virgil John. Born Jan. 26, 1928, in Marshall Co. Married 1) Jane Van Hook; 2) Elizabeth Matney. Four children.

o. HOLLADAY, Byron Austin. Born Oct. 25, 1929, in Marshall Co. Married 1) Betty Cooper, July 17, 1948; 2) unknown. Died Jan. 23, 1976, in Albion. Three children.

p. HOLLADAY, Beulia Ellen. Born Aug. 7, 1931, in Marshall Co. Married Dean R. JAY, April 5, 1949. Two children. Live Joplin, Mo.

K. HOLLADAY, James Riley. Born Mar. 16, 1849, in Indiana, d. in Green, Kan. Married about 1874 Cordelia Clark (b. 1848 in Indiana; father b. in Ohio; mother b. in Vermont). According to granddaughter, Ione Knitter, Riley walked down from Iowa and homesteaded in Clay Co., Kan. She still owns this property. (Homestead Application # 15437, dated Nov. 20, 1884).

1. HOLLADAY, Mary Jane. Born 1875 in Kan. Married James RUSSELL.
   a. RUSSELL, Harley. Unmarried.
   b. RUSSELL, Edna Ray. Married CHRISTENSON.
   c. RUSSELL, Lavilla Rand.
   d. RUSSELL, Lola. Married HANSON.
   e. RUSSELL, James.
   f. RUSSELL, Ray.

2. HOLLADAY, Leora Estelle. Born 1878 in Clay Co., Kan. Married Charles SHADLE.
   a. SHADLE, Vera Iola. Married Peter POULSON.
   b. SHADLE, Clifford Orlando. Married Ada Mae Davis.

3. HOLLADAY, Clayton Melvin. Born 1879 in Goshen Township, Kan. Married Ida Carter.
   a. HOLLADAY, Ralph.
   b. HOLLADAY, Wilmer.
   c. HOLLADAY, Donald Melvin.

4. HOLLADAY, Henrietta Edith. Married 1) Charles McBRIDE; 2) George STITTS.
   a. McBRIDE, Warren.
   b. McBRIDE, Howard.

5. HOLLADAY, Priscella Olive. Died at age 18.
6. HOLLADAY, Lewis Marion. Born Sept. 10, 1890, near Green. Kan. Married Lola F. Walker.
   a. HOLLADAY, Etta Ione. Married George KNITTER.
   b. HOLLADAY, Nola Edith. Married Ernest JOHNSON.
7. HOLLADAY, Baby Robbie. Died in infancy.

L. HOLLADAY, Rachel Ann. Born Mar. 18, 1851, in Indiana; d. about 1879 of smallpox; buried in Griswald, Iowa. Married about 1868 Alexander LACEY (b. Oct. 6, 1849/51; d. Nov. 15, 1923, in Bangor, Iowa; buried in Albion). Sister Emma Gustin reared their two children.

1. LACEY, Charles Ezra. Born Oct. 3, 1870, in LaMoille, Iowa; d. Feb. 25, 1946, in Marshalltown; buried in Albion Cemetery. Married Mar. 12, 1895, Laura Catherine Hanna (daughter of James Monroe and Florence Emily Lambertson Hanna; b. Nov. 21, 1880, in Pella, Iowa; d. July 25, 1950, in Albion).
   a. LACEY, Carl Alvin. Born Nov. 17, 1897, in Albion; d. May 30, 1975, in Marshall Co. Married Dec. 27, 1920, Hazel Ivy Brandon, in Bangor, Iowa.
   b. LACEY, Goldie Evlyen. Born June 8, 1900, Clemons, Ia.; died Oct. 12, 1963, Ottumwa, Ia. Married 1) Raymond WINTERS in 1919, in Marshall County, Iowa; 2) George COURTNEY.
      (1) WINTERS, Charles (by 1st marriage).
      (2) WINTERS, Raymond. Died 1970. These two boys were reared by their grandfather.
   c. LACEY, Cloyd Herbert. Born June 26, 1902, in Albion; buried in Marietta, Iowa. Unmarried.
   d. LACEY, Ethel Alverta. Born Jan. 16, 1907, in Albion. On Mar. 29, 1937, in Bethany, Mo., married Henry Carl BROWN (b. Mar. 2, 1893, in Polk City, Iowa, d. May 21, 1977, Grimes, Iowa).
      (1) BROWN, Floyd Ezra. Born Oct. 14, 1934, in Adel, Iowa.
      (2) BROWN, Ronald Carl. Born Nov. 28, 1936, in Marshalltown. Married Karen June Harmon, July 21, 1963, in Cherokee, Ia.
      (3) BROWN, Henry Carroll. Born Feb. 19, 1938, in Grimes, Ia. Married Patricia Joan Seghi on April 13, 1957, in Madrid, Iowa.
      (4) BROWN, Laura Darlene. Born Sept. 7, 1941, in Grimes. Married Ronald Wayne ROSE on Aug. 27, 1960, in Polk City, Ia.
      (5) BROWN, Roland Wright. Married Carol K. Werner on Sept. 6, 1964, in Perry, Iowa.
2. LACEY, Lewis. Married 1) Mary Hall; 2) Mrs. Hilda Boucher Whitmore. By first marriage:
   a. LACEY, Vera. Born ca. 1890. Married Dr. W. B. Mantle.
      (1) MANTLE, Mary.

   By second marriage:
   b. WHITMORE, Stephen (by her first husband). One daughter.
   c. WHITMORE, Margaret (same). Married COOPER, Four daughters.
   d. LACEY, Willis. Married Mary Clemons, May 30, 1948, in Marshalltown, Iowa. Three children. Live in Huntington Beach, CA, 1977.
   e. LACEY, Rose.
3. LACEY, girl, died of smallpox about 1879.
4. LACEY, girl infant died of smallpox about 1879.

M. HOLLADAY, Emma Jane. Born Dec. 27, 1852, in Grant Co., Ind.; d. July 18, 1937, at home of daughter Mrs. A. D. Biers, Dalton, Neb.; buried in Dalton Cemetery. Married Jan. 20, 1874, in Mills Co., Iowa, Abraham GUSTIN (son of Alpheus J. and Polly Edgington Gustin; b. July 10, 1852, in Brown Co., Ohio; d. Mar. 29, 1926, in Dalton, Neb.). Emma's obituary states that she moved to Clay Co., Kan., as a small child and

from there to Mills Co., Iowa. Her husband was a farmer.

1. GUSTIN, William Frederick. Born May 9, 1875, in Emerson, Ia., d. May 2, 1920. Married Feb. 18, 1900, Ivie Rouse (b. about 1876, in Darlington, Mo., d. 1938).
   a. GUSTIN, Emma Ermal. Born April 15, 1903, in Bancroft, Neb. Died Dec. 3, 1920. Dalton, Neb., of pneumonia.
   b. GUSTIN, Leslie. Born April 20, 1905, Bancroft, Neb.
   c. GUSTIN, Eva Catherine. Born July 13, 1907, Stanley S.D.
   d. GUSTIN, Sidney Aaron. Born July 15, 1909, Stanley, S.D. Married Mildred Stuart (b. Dec. 14, 1916) on Oct. 1, 1933.
      (1) GUSTIN, Everett Sidney. Born Nov. 26, 1934, Broadwater, Neb.
      (2) GUSTIN, Lavera Catherine. Born Mar. 25, 1936. Married Ted VASSOS on May 15, 1952.
         (a) VASSOS, Irene Jean. Born Aug. 1, 1954, Bridgeport, Neb.
         (b) VASSOS, Ilene. Twin to Irene.
         (c) VASSOS, Demetra Ann. Born Dec. 6, 1957. Died July 18, 1958. Bridgeport, Neb.
      (3) GUSTIN, Willie Mae. Born May 1, 1938. Married Terry CALVERT on Sept. 16, 1958.
         (a) CALVERT, Teresa Ann. Born Mar. 28, 1959, Vernal, Utah.
         (b) CALVERT, Bobbie Jean. Born 1960, Rock Spring, Wyo.
         (c) CALVERT, Penny Lou. Born Feb. 28, 1961, Riverton, Wyo.
   e. GUSTIN, William Earl. Born Feb. 23, 1913, Stanley, S.D. Married Lorraine Klassert (Aug. 27, 1914, Wheatland, Wyo.).
   f. GUSTIN, Kenneth Ralph. Born July 23, 1916, in Stanley, S.D.
   g. GUSTIN, baby. Born and died 1918 at age 9 months, Dalton, Neb.
2. GUSTIN, Ina May. Born Oct. 14, 1876, in Emerson, Iowa; d. May 15, 1964, in Sidney, Neb.; buried in Dalton, Neb. Married Feb. 20, 1898, in Darlington, Mo., Andrew D. BIERS (b. Oct. 21, 1869, in Griswald, Ia.; d. Nov. 13, 1938, in Dalton). His second marriage.
   a. BIERS, Ina (by Andrew's first wife, Anna Cary Biers). Grandparents reared Ina. Married _____ GARD of Independence, Mo.
   b. BIERS, Jasper Alvis. Born Mar. 3, 1899, in Griswald. Married Marie Lucille Millard (b. Nov. 24, 1904) on Dec. 24, 1922. In 1964 lived in Somerville, N.J.
      (1) BIERS, Calvin Delbert. Born Nov. 15, 1923. Married Susan _____ (b. Apr. 8, 19) in 1950. No issue.
      (2) BIERS, Adel May. Born Feb. 7, 1925. Married Gilbert Lester LLEWELLYN (b. Oct. 23, 1924) on July 2, 1943.
         (a) LLEWELLYN, Lester, Jr. Born Nov. 11, 1943.
         (b) LLEWELLYN, Rory Gilbert. Born April 1, 1949.
         (c) LLEWELLYN, Adel May. Born Jan. 7, 1954.
      (3) BIERS, Veatrice Viola. Born Mar. 21, 1926. Married Glen DIPERT (b. Jan. 3, 1927) on July 1, 1945.
         (a) DIPERT, Guy Alva. Born Aug. 8, 1947.
         (b) DIPERT, Larry Glen. Born April 11, 1949.
         (c) DIPERT, James Leo. Born April 30, 1953.
         (d) DIPERT, Deborah Loretta. Born Nov 16, 1956.
      (4) BIERS, Olive Irene. Born Aug. 18, 1927. Married Victor GOZE (b. Jan. 7, 1923) on Dec. 20, 1945.
         (a) GOZE, Ronald Gene. Born Sept. 23, 1946.
         (b) GOZE, Gloria Jean. Born June 20, 1948.
      (5) BIERS, Eugene Paul. Born Aug. 29, 1930. Married Phyllis Lee Cook (b. Jan. 21, 1928) on Aug. 13, 1949.
         (a) BIERS, Linda Carol. Born May 22, 1950.
         (b) BIERS, Paul Eugene. Born Aug. 1, 1951.
         (c) BIERS, Michael Jay. Born Oct. 11, 1954.

(d) BIERS, Daniel Calvin. Born Nov. 22, 1956.
(e) BIERS, David Lee. Born Feb. 25, 1958.

(6) BIERS, Orval Leroy. Born Jan. 20, 1933. Married Betty Jane Ayers (b. Feb. 25, 1931) on Nov. 8, 1952.
(a) BIERS, Wayne Allen. Born Sept. 29, 1953.
(b) BIERS, Bonnie Marie. Born Jan. 20, 1956.
(c) BIERS, Barbara. Born Oct. 5, 1957.

(7) BIERS, Donald Dean. Born Dec. 17, 1934.

(8) BIERS, Gerald Ray. Born June 21, 1937.

(9) BIERS, Fern Louise. Born Oct. 18, 1938. Married Lowell GREEN (b. June 23, 1935), on Oct. 31, 1957.

(10) BIERS, Alvina Lucille. Born July 8, 1942. Died Mar. 28, 1943.

c. BIERS, Guy Odie. Born Feb. 17, 1903, in Bancroft, Neb. Married Mildred Fitts. Lived in Cheyenne, Wyo. in 1970.

d. BIERS, Christine. Born June 6, 1906. Married Silas ROSE. Lived in Sidney, Neb. in 1970.

e. BIERS, Ethel Belle. Born Sept. 7, 1910, in Walthill, Neb. Married 1) Doyal SIZEMORE; 2) HALE. Lived in Los Angeles in 1970.

f. BIERS, Delbert Otis. Born Nov. 7, 1912, Dalton, Neb. Died in 1964, in Huntington Park, CA.

3. GUSTIN, Zebadee. Born July 22, 1878, in Emerson, Iowa, d. Nov. 6, 1969. Married April 9, 1899, in Darlington, Mo., Ica Rouse (b. Sept. 23, 1878 in Darlington; d. May 10, 1968).

a. GUSTIN, Zola. Born Dec. 14, 1899, in Darlington. Married George JURGENS.

b. GUSTIN, Hubert Claire. Born Dec. 16, 1901, in Darlington. Married 1) Ramona ; 2) Marie . Adopted son of previous marriage.

c. GUSTIN, Ralph Sidney. Born Oct. 24, 1903, Bancroft, Neb.; d. April 23, 1929. Married Lillian D. Anderson.

d. GUSTIN, Mabel Katherine. Born April 6, 1906, Bancroft, Neb. Married Fred ENGEL.

e. GUSTIN, Vivian. Born Nov. 23, 1908, Walthill, Neb. Died in 1967. Married John OVERMAN.

4. GUSTIN, John Alpheus. Born Aug. 31, 1880, Emerson, Iowa. Died Nov. 13, 1952, in Aitkens, Minn. Married Hettie Brown, on Sept. 12, 1902 (daughter of Thomas Brown; d, July 1974, Aitkens, Minn.).

a. GUSTIN, Thomas Abraham. Born Aug. 21, 1903. Married 1) Marian Harris Swanson; 2) Marjie Seile. No issue.

b. GUSTIN, Gussie Bly. Born Sept. 22, 1904. Married Lawrence Clifton SCHROEDER, April 5, 1925.
(1) SCHROEDER, Lawrence Wayne. Married Shirley Reed. Four children.

c. GUSTIN, John Dale. Born Feb. 23, 1906, in Bancroft, Neb. Married Edna Louise Larson in 1924.
(1) GUSTIN, Donna Fay. Married Bub NICCATTI. Three children by 1962.
(2) GUSTIN, Donald Dale. Born Oct. 27, . Married Theresa Rhodern.
(3) GUSTIN, Darlene Lavonne. Born Dec. 13, 1937. Married Franklin COLEMAN. Three children.
(4) GUSTIN, Texanna May. Born May 29, 1942. Married Phillip KEYSER in 1961.

d. GUSTIN, Stanley Brown. Born April 27, 1911 in Nolin, S.D.; d. July 29, 1915, in Aitken, Minn.

e. GUSTIN, Durward Arthur. Born Nov. 23, 1913, in Malmo, Minn. Married June Osterheim.
(1) GUSTIN, Jackie. Married 1) Samuel . Separated after three children. 2) . One child in 1962.

(2) GUSTIN, Ramona.
(3) GUSTIN, Bradford.
(4) GUSTIN, Wendy.

f. GUSTIN, Illa May. Born May 22, 1919, in Dalton, Neb. Married Vernon LUECK.
(1) LUECK, Clayton.
(2) LUECK, Dolores May. Married Dennis RUSSELL in Jan. 1962.

5. GUSTIN, Abraham. Born Oct. 28, 1882, Emerson, Iowa, d. July 6, 1961. Married at a home wedding in Decatur, Neb., on Jan. 29, 1905, Edith Brink (b. Aug. 20, 1888). Living in Rosalie, Neb., in 1976.

a. GUSTIN, Orval L. Born Aug. 16, 1905, near Decatur, Neb. Married 1) Emma Gallup on Jan 7, 1928, at Dakota City, Neb.; 2) Dorothy Downs on July 21, 1943. Emma died in 1941.
(1) GUSTIN, Clare Nadine. Born Aug. 1, 1928, at Lyons, Neb. Married Cordie BURTON, on Nov. 15, 1947, Oakland, CA.
(a) BURTON, Craig. Born Nov. 15, 1952.
(2) GUSTIN, Lois May. Born May 15, 1929, Lyons, Neb. Died May 23, 1931/32. Buried in Lyons Cemetery.
(3) GUSTIN, Wilbur. Born Dec. 23, 1932. Lived in Los Angeles. Never married.
(4) GUSTIN, Mary Jo. Born July 21, 1935, Lyons, Neb. Married Bradley TAYLOR in San Leandro, CA., Sept. 16, 1956.
(a) TAYLOR, Ernest. Born Mar. 24, 1957.
(5) GUSTIN, Morris L. Born Mar. 17, 1937, Sioux City, Iowa. Married Joy Schoepp on Sept. 2, 1957, Fremont, Neb.

b. GUSTIN, Wilbur C. Born Nov. 11, 1906, Lyons, Neb. Died Nov. 20, 1927. Buried in Lyons, Neb., Cemetery. Unmarried.

c. GUSTIN, Alta Lucille. Born Nov. 30, 1908, Lyons, Neb. Died in 1955. Married Lloyd F. GALLUP, on May 27, 1929, at Dakota City, Neb.
(1) GALLUP, Lois Adele. Born Dec. 6, 1933, Lyons, Neb. Married Denzel L. WETHERLY on Mar. 1, 1950 at Tekamah, Neb.
(a) WETHERLY, Sheryl Lynn. Born Jan. 12, 1952.
(b) WETHERLY, Danny Lee. Born Feb. 3, 1953.
(c) WETHERLY, Cathy Sue. Born Feb. 9, 1955.
(d) WETHERLY, Anita Louise. Born Nov. 18, 1956.
(2) GALLUP, Jo Ellen. Born Nov. 9, 1934, Lyons, Neb. Married about 1952 Van Cleve NEWELL at New Orleans, La.
(a) NEWELL, Vanessa Kay. Born Aug. 13, 1953.
(b) NEWELL, Gail Lucille. Born Jan. 31, 1955.
(c) NEWELL, Adelia Jean. Born Nov. 11, 1956.
(3) GALLUP, Barbara Leone. Born Mar. 28, 1936, at Lyons. Married Robert FARBER at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 8, 19
(a) FABER, Bobbie Adele.
(b) FARBER, Curtis Lloyd. Born Aug. 4, 1954.
(c) FARBER, Paula Renee. Born Mar. 27, 1956.
(4) GALLUP, Mary Ann. Born April 8, 1939, Lyons, Neb. Married Leo OLSEN on Feb. 1, 1955, in Lyons.
(a) OLSEN, Angela Mae. Born Oct. 3, 1955.

d. GUSTIN, Rachel Leone. Born Oct. 4, 1910, in Lyons. On Aug. 26, 1926, in Sedgewick, Col., married 1) Walter J. McAVOY (d. 1956); 2) Frank RHODA (d. 1974) in 1963. She lives in Rosalie, Neb. (1976).
(1) McAVOY, Ann Louise. Born Jan. 19, 1927, Gurley, Neb. Married Duane E. PRESTON in Fremont, Neb., on Dec. 23, 1943.
(a) PRESTON, Michalla Ann. Born Sept. 21, 1945.
(b) PRESTON, Susan Louise. Born July 21, 1948.
(c) PRESTON, Allan Mac. Born July 1, 1949.

(2) McAVOY, Edith Lucille. Born Jan. 25, 1930, in Gurley Neb. Married Ralph Henry KAUL on July 21, 1949, in Fremont, Neb.
(a) KAUL, David Lee. Born Jan. 17, 1951.
(b) KAUL, Mark Steven. Born Mar. 3, 1953.
(c) KAUL, Lora Louise. Born Aug. 4, 1954.

e. GUSTIN, Ulyssis I. Born May 6, 1920, at Gurley Neb. Married Maria Elma Dilley on Nov. 13, 1943, at Corpus Christi, TX.
(1) GUSTIN, Ruby Nadine. Born Oct. 4, 1944, at Corpus Christi.
(2) GUSTIN, Ivan Ulyssis. Born Jan. 23, 1953, at Corpus Christi.

6. GUSTIN, Ida Pearl. Born Feb. 16, 1885, Sac City, Ia.; d. July 18, 1965, Auburn, CA; buried Auburn Cemetery. Married Jan. 18, 1903, at Pender Neb., Jessie Joe FITCH (son of John and Martha Garland Fitch; b. Jan. 1, 1880, Decatur, Kan.; d. Aug. 3, 1963, Auburn, CA.).

a. FITCH, Opal Faye. Born April 16, 1905, Lyons, Neb. On April 17, 1925, in Sterling, Col., married Charles J. LAWHEAD (son of Oram and Dora Garrett Lawhead; b. Aug. 16, 1902, Kearney, Neb.). No issue. Living Auburn, CA. in 1977.

b. FITCH, Oneta Fern. Born Aug. 9, 1906, in Lyons; d. Jan. 27, 1950, Auburn, CA.; buried Auburn Cemetery. Married in Broadwater, Neb., May 25, 1925, Lester Marvin HARRIES (son of George Henry and Annie Moffett Harries; born May 27, 1904, Topeka, Kan.; remarried and living in Auburn).
(1) HARRIES, Donald Eugene. Born Feb. 13, 1926, Phoenix, AZ.; d. May 24, 1928, of pneumonia in Davenport, Iowa; buried Broadwater Cemetery, Neb.
(2) HARRIES, Wilma Maye. Born Mar. 2, 1927, Broadwater, Neb. On April 16, 1952, in Sunnyvale, CA., married Jack Lee ASH (son of Emmett and Ethel Turner Ash; b. July 28, 1921, Kansas City, MO.). Live in San Martin, CA. Wilma is a nurse and Jack an airline employee. Wilma prepared this whole section on John Wesley Holladay.
(a) ASH, Kenneth Marty. Born Oct. 1, 1952, San Francisco. Living in Morgan Hill, CA., in 1977.
(b) ASH, Karen Patricia. Born Dec. 18, 1954, Auburn, CA. On Dec. 18, 1976, in San Martin, CA., married Hussan Mohammed HAGHIGAT (son of Mohammed and Rhorbabet Gherve Pohr Farmoud; b. Oct. 24, 1951, in Gahzeine, Tehran, Iran). Husband returned to Iran alone.
(c) ASH, Kathleen Oneta. Born July 20, 1959, San Jose, CA.
(d) ASH, Krisann Lee. Born Nov. 4, 1963, San Jose.
(3) HARRIES, Clifford Ronald. Born April 24, 1929, Omaha, Neb., d. Sept. 22, 1950, in Korea; buried Sept. 22, 1951, in Auburn Cemetery. PFC in U.S. Army.
(4) HARRIES, Jessie Georgia. Born Jan. 10, 1934, Denver, Col. Married on Mar. 28, 1953, in Loomis, CA., George DRAY (son of Dalton and Beulah Marshall Dray; b. Feb. 16, 1932, Petaluma, CA.). Separated 1976. Jessie is in real estate sales and George is a carpenter (1977).
(a) DRAY, Carla Renee. Born Oct. 21, 1970, San Rafael, CA. Living in Petaluma in 1977.

c. FITCH, Oran Feril. Born April 16, 1908, in Lyons, Neb. Married Erma Mae Nelson (daughter of Walter and Anna Brubaker Nelson; b. June 22, 1914, in Riverdale, Neb.) on June 22, 1936, in Gering, Neb. Oran died August 8, 1975, of cancer. He was a farmer and inventor. Erma lives in Alturas, CA.
(1) FITCH, Lois Elaine. Born Feb. 7, 1937, in Gering, Neb. Married in Oakland, CA., Sept. 7, 1957, Franklin HITCHCOCK (b. Dec. 10, 1937). They live in Fremont, CA., where Lois is a nurse and Frank is a sales manager.
(a) HITCHCOCK, Michael David. Born May 2, 1960, in Oakland, CA.
(b) HITCHCOCK, Linna Sue. Born June 9, 1962, in Oakland, CA.

(2) FITCH, Leonard. Born July 5, 1938, in Gering, Neb. In 1963 he married Mrs. Patsy McPheeters in Alturas, CA. By her first marriage she had Christine Patsy McPheeters (b. Oct. 15, 1959).

(a) FITCH, Candy Lois. Born Oct. 15, 1964, in Alturas, CA.

(3) FITCH, Larry Oran. Born June 12, 1946, in Alturas, CA. Married 1) Theresa ("Terry") Knudsen. Divorced. 2) Lynette Gribble. Larry died in boating accident July 28, 1974, in Alturas, CA.

(a) FITCH, Larry Oran. Born April 18, 1965, by first wife.

(b) FITCH, Dan Lee. Born April 17, 1971, in Alturas, CA., by second wife.

d. FITCH, Ivan Francis. Born June 23, 1909, in Lyons, Neb.; d. Aug. 24, 1910. Buried in Lyons Cemetery.

e. FITCH, John Delno Abraham. Born Sept. 26, 1918, in Broadwater, Neb. Married 1) Laura Levonne (Bonnie) Knutson (b. Ogden, Utah, ca. 1925). Divorced 1946. 2) Bette Blair (b. Feb. 16, 1923, in Sacramento, CA.).

(1) FITCH, John Delno. Born Oct. 4, 1941, in Oakland, CA.; d. July 2, 1946, in Sacramento of brain tumor. Child of first wife. Second wife, Bette Blair, formerly Mrs. Lytle, a secretary, had one child by her previous marriage, and two by her second:

(2) LYTLE, Richard Charles. Born Mar. 10, 1944. Married Linda Belli (b. June 6, 1943) on Sept. 1969, in Connecticut.

(a) LYTLE, Laural. Born April 24, 1971, New London, Conn.

(b) LYTLE, John Lewis. Born Aug. 16, 1973, in New London, Conn.

(3) FITCH, Gary John. Born Nov. 16, 1953, in Sacramento, CA. Married in Sacramento on June 15, 1974, Katherine Anne Webster (b. Nov. 2, 1954).

(4) FITCH, Donald Ray. Born Mar. 11, 1955, in Sacramento. Married Aug. 22, 1976, Diane Brown (b. Aug. 7, 1956, in West Memphis, Ark.) in Las Vegas, Nev.

f. FITCH, Mary Odette. Born Aug. 9, 1920, in Broadwater, Neb.; d. May 13, 1940, Oakland, CA. Buried in Auburn Cemetery. Unmarried.

7. GUSTIN, George Edward. Born Nov. 1, 1888; d. Sept. 1889.

8. GUSTIN, Ruby Leona. Born Aug. 25, 1892, in Griswald, Iowa. Married 1) Earl ROBINSON (son of _ _ and Rebecca Pembrook Robinson; d. 1954) in 1909. Divorced. Earl Robinson and Mallory Morgan (see 10 below) married sisters, and their mothers were sisters.

a. ROBINSON, Evelyn Grace. Born July 3, 1911, in Neb. Married Oct. 24, 1928, Harvey CROM (d. July 1974). Live in Cheyenne, Wyo.

(1) CROM, Phyllis.

(2) CROM, Ollie. Married Rosemary Carnegie.

b. ROBINSON, Eunice Pearl. Born April 9, 1914, in Neb. Married Darrell BOWDEN. Lived in Tekamah and now in Fremont, Neb. One known child.

c. ROBINSON, Arla Inella. Born Nov. 6, 1919, in Neb. Married Robert CRANNELL. Live in Carlsbad, CA.

(1) CRANNELL _ Girl.

(2) CRANNELL Girl.

(3) CRANNELL, Marsha. Married _ DORSEY. Two children.

Ruby Leona married 2) Ernest CARPENTER, who died; 3) Ed ACKERMAN who died Aug. 4, 1942, at North Platte, Neb.; 4) Harry NELSON, who died; 5) Earl BARTLETT, on Sept. 11, 1959, and he died about a year later. 6) Charles BLOUGH about 1970, and he died Aug. 18, 1975, in Carlsbad, CA.

9. GUSTIN, Luther. Born May 24, 1894, in Iowa; d. Jan. 13, 1945, in Long Beach, CA. Married Olive Connelly, who now lives with son, Stanley, in Long Beach.

a. GUSTIN, Clayton Cornelius. Died in trucking accident in 1954. Married Fleta _

b. GUSTIN, Donald. Killed in car accident in Denver, Col., at age 16.

c. GUSTIN, Stanley Jerome. Unmarried. Lives in Long Beach.

10. GUSTIN, Ermal Grace. Born Jan. 23, 1896, in Darlington, Mo. Married Sept. 4, 1912, Mallory Pembrook MORGAN (b. Sept. 4, 1889, son of _ and Hannah Pembrook Morgan; d. Feb. 26, 1976, in Longmont, Col.).
    a. MORGAN, Harold Donald. Born June 29, 1913. Married Lorine Kramer. Have several children.
    b. MORGAN, Kenneth Mallory. Born Mar. 22, 1915. Married Ruth Osburn.
    c. MORGAN, Awilda Marietta. Born Dec. 30, 1918. Married Wayne FREEBURG. Lived in Livermore, CA. In 1976 moved to Oklahoma to be closer to children.
    d. MORGAN, Martha Jane. Born Feb. 6, 1925/6; d. Dec. 28, 1963. Married Robert RATZLAFF.
    e. MORGAN, Larry Dean. Born Jan. 5, 1941, in Longmont, Col. Married 1) Shirley Laycock. Divorced. 2) Sylvia Ault.

III. GEORGE HOLLADAY

George was born in Ohio in 1808. The 1850 Census showed that he was still living in Highland County. He married Rachel about 1828. She was born in Virginia in 1807. The 1830 Census showed a female in the 10-15 age group, but was apparently not a daughter. Also there was a female under age five who must have been a daughter but who had married by 1850.

The 1850 Highland County Census showed George to be 42 and a farmer, born in Ohio. They had the following children:

A. HOLLADAY, Jacob. Born in 1830.

B. HOLLADAY, Susannah. Born in 1833.

C. HOLLADAY, Lewis A. Born in 1836. Married Susan in 1858.
    1. HOLLADAY, Rachel.

D. HOLLADAY, Joel P. Born in 1838.

E. HOLLADAY, John W. Born in 1849.

County records show several transactions by George. On March 13, 1839, Peyton Barton and wife sold to George and Lewis Holladay 105 acres. (*Highland County Deed Book 10*). In July, 1839, George and his wife Rachel sold to Abraham Welty 49 acres (*Deed Book 7*, p. 516). On August 15, 1845, George bought 59 acres from Peter L. Ayres and wife (*Deed Book 13*, p. 287). On May 8, 1845, George bought 4½ acres from Jonathan Hudson and wife (*Deed Book 13*). On March 26, 1849, George bought from his father and mother 105 acres (*Deed Book 15*, p. 517).

Apparently George lived the remaining part of his life in Highland County. They were listed in the 1860 Census there.

IV. STEPHEN HOLLADAY.

Stephen was born in 1813 in Ohio. He married Mary A. (born in 1816), about 1833.

On October 16, 1848, Stephen sold to William H. Dunbar of Adams County, Ohio, one-tenth interest in land in Leesburg in northern Highland County. This indicates that his father Lewis had ten children, two more than accounted for in this book.

The children of Stephen and Mary Holladay were listed as follows in the 1850 Highland County Census:

A. HOLLADAY, Henrietta. Born in 1833.

B. HOLLADAY, Erastus. Born in 1836.

C. HOLLADAY, Albert. Born in 1838.

D. HOLLADAY, Jane. Born in 1840.

E. HOLLADAY, Ruth. Born in 1842.

F. HOLLADAY, Jubal. Born in 1843.

G. HOLLADAY, William. Born in 1845.

H. HOLLADAY, Martha. Born in 1847.

Without doubt Stephen himself was named for his uncle Stephen back in Tennessee, and Henrietta was named for uncle Stephen's wife.

In this Census Stephen was listed as a miller.

V. LEWIS HOLLADAY Jr.

Lewis was born in 1816 in Ohio, and was living there in 1850. He married Nancy _____ (born 1828 in Ohio).

VI. HOLLADAY, daughter.

Born 1815-20. It is not known whether she died young or married with records left too sparse to trace her.

VII. HOLLADAY, daughter.

Born 1820-25. It is not known whether she died young or married and left records too sparse to trace her.

VIII. WILLIAM HOLLADAY.

William was born in 1826. Little is known of him. William married Nancy about 1840. Their children:

A. HOLLADAY, Mary. Born 1842.

B. HOLLADAY, Melvin C. Born 1845.

C. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth C. Born 1848.

Lewis and Ruth Holladay probably had two other daughters: one possibly born between 1803 and 1808, and the other between 1808 and 1816.

N-253. ELIZABETH HOLLADAY

The fourth child, and the only known daughter of Frontier John Holladay. Elizabeth ("Betsy") was born in Bedford County about 1784. She married James JOHNSON, August 30, 1805, with her brother William as surety. Several Johnsons had lived in adjoining Campbell County, and a few in Bedford County. About 1770 John Johnson married Elizabeth Ellyson and settled in Amelia County.[21] It is thought that one of Elizabeth's sons was named for this Ellyson family, and that James was related to this Johnson family. It is known that a James Johnson lived near John Holladay, as revealed in the following Bedford County Court Order in 1809:

> *Robert Nimmo Sr., William Miller, George West, James Johnson Sr., and John Holladay or any three view a road from James Johnson's house to Staunton River at or near James Paynes and report.*[22]

It is almost certain that Elizabeth's husband was a son of James Johnson Sr.

Since Elizabeth was not named in her father's will, but her two sons were, she must have died just prior to 1811. We estimate that she died in 1808, and that she had lived near her parents, i.e., near Chamblissburg. Her place of burial is not known.

I. JAMES ELLISON JOHNSON. Born about 1805.

II. JOHN JOHNSON. Born about 1807.

N-254 STEPHEN HOLLADAY

The next to the youngest son of John and Elizabeth Holladay, Stephen was born in Bedford County, Virginia, on March 17, 1791.[23] He grew up on his father's farm on Beaver Dam Creek, about one and a half miles northwest of Chamblissburg. When his older brother David decided to move to Tennessee in 1810, Stephen went with him. Thus, the 1810 Census of Bedford County shows only one male in the 16-25 age group in John's household, and he must have been Thomas. Stephen is found on the Jackson County, Tennessee, Tax List of 1804-11 as further proof of his new residence in Tennessee.[24]

Following the lead of his brother David, Stephen, on September 20, 1814, enlisted from Jackson County in the War of 1812.[25] He was a Private Mounted Rifleman in the Company of Capt. John Tubbs in the Regiment of Col. Levi Hammons in the Tennessee Militia. His tour of duty began at Fayetteville, and is described in the next chapter on David. He fought in the Battle of New Orleans under the command of Gen. John Coffee in Andrew Jackson's army.

Years later, in the 1850's, several affidavits were made for the heirs of Stephen in order that they might receive bounty land for Stephen's war services. Two of these were made by his sons, Thomas D. and William B. Holladay. The latter's statement follows:

State of Tennessee
Jaekson County

On this eighth day of January A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty two personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace within and for the eounty and State aforesaid, William B. Holladay guardian for Luisa Holladay and Thomas Holladay minor heirs of Stephen Holladay deeeased, age about twenty seven years, a resident of the eounty and State aforesaid, who being duly sworn aeeording to law, deelares that the above mentioned Luisa Holladay minor as aforesaid is aged about twenty years of age, and Thomas Holladay is aged about sixteen years, that they were both born in the said County of Jackson and State of Tennessee, and that they are the lawful children and heirs of the said Stephen Holladay who was a private in the Company commanded by Captain John Tubbs in the seeond Regiment of Tennessee Infantry commanded by Levi Hammons in the War with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812. That the said Stephen Holladay the father of the said Luisa and Thomas was drafted in Smith County and the State of Tennessee on or about the twentieth day of September 1814 for the term of six months, and was honorably diseharged at Wilson Springs on the twentieth day of Mareh A. D. 1815. He further states that the said Stephen Holladay died on or about the 2nd day of January A. D. 1842 in the said Jackson County and State of Tennessee and that he has no widow surviving. He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining thc bounty land that the said heirs are entitled to under the Aet passed 28 September 1850.

William B. Holladay[26]

Apparently Thomas obtained 160 acres of land, as shown in Warrant No. 94905 in the U.S. Archives on the War of 1812.

With the war over, Stephen began to use his rifle for peaceful purposes: for hunting. He soon found that the tanning of hides could be profitable, so he established a tannery in Jackson County. The 1820 Census for that county carried the following statement:

Tan yard—occupied by Stephen Holleda, Jackson County. Raw materials employed: cow, deer, hog hides. Amount annually consumed, 295 hides. Cost of annual consumption, $398.00. Number of persons employed, two men. Expenditures, amount capital invested, $800.00. Paid annually for wages, $390.00. Contingent expense, $230.00. Production, $796.00. Sales, ready.

This business, along with farming, enabled Stephen to accumulate enough finances to assume family responsibility. Nearby lived the lovely daughter of Thomas Draper, Henrietta. Born February 28, 1795, she was now 25 and Stephen was 29. They married January 20, 1820. The Mormon records from Salt Lake City indicate that Stephen had married prior to this, but there is no proof of this. Perhaps this idea came from the affidavit in 1857 of Lawson Draper, that "he was present at the time that Stephen Holladay was married and lived in the immediate neighborhood when he started to defend the country in the War of 1812 . . .". The Mormon records also erroneously report that Stephen was the son of Benjamin. This was merely confusing him with Stephen, son of Benjamin, who left Tennessee about 1830 to live in Jackson County, Illinois. This latter Stephen was born about 1808.

Whether Stephen had left Henrietta behind when he left to fight the Indians and British in 1814, we do not know. If so, this was but one of the misfortunes of war. She was a product of the pioneer Draper family. Born in what is now Union County, South Carolina, Henrietta was a daughter of Major Thomas Draper (b. September 15, 1768; d. August 20, 1840) and Sally Lyles Draper (b. October 17, 1766; d. September 22, 1844). Henrietta was a granddaughter of Thomas and Lucy Coleman Draper of Virginia. Major Draper came to Mansker's Creek near Gallatin, Tennessee, from South Carolina in 1796, and later his three brothers: James, Daniel, and Philip.[27] After three years they moved to Salt Lick Creek near Bagdad in what was then Smith County and became Jackson County in 1801. He had twelve children. Thomas and James Draper helped to build roads, making a $1000 bond to build one from Ft. Blount, a few miles above Carthage on the Cumberland River, to Nashville. Thomas Draper and Thomas Huddleston each gave an acre of land as a site for the Bagdad Church of Christ.

There was ample precedent for the Holladay-Draper marriage, for Henrietta's uncle Philip Draper, brother of Major Thomas, had married Sarah King Holladay, who had first married David Holladay (M-260) in Bedford County, Virginia, on September 24, 1784, as recorded in Chapter 6.

Soon after his marriage Stephen bought from William Lane for $800 a farm of 100 acres on Ward's Creek in Smith County, on July 15, 1823.[28] In preparation for his move to that part of Jackson County that became Putnam County in 1842, Stephen sold this farm on December 12, 1825:

This indenture made this 22nd day of December in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty five between Stephen Holladay of the County of Smith and State of Tennessee . . . and David C. Ward of the County and State aforesaid . . . Witnesseth that the said Stephen Holladay for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars . . . hath . . . sold unto the said David C. Ward a certain tract of land lying and being in said County on the south side of Cumberland River and on Ward's Creek. Beginning at a beech marked M. C. Mobias old corner running west eighty poles to a beech a corner, thence south 160 poles to a beech corner, thence east 80 poles to a corner at an ash and beech, thence north 72 poles to a sugartree and beech where it intersects the other line, thence east on that line 59 poles to a marked ash, thence northwardly on a direct line to the beginning. Containing 100 acres . . . a part of a grant from the State of North Carolina to Genl. Hogan and a part of a grant from the State of Tennessee to Doct. Mobias, and the same tract that the said Holladay bought of William Lane . . . .

Danl. S. Bridges *Stephen Holladay*[29]
Dicken Ward

This farm was located near the Smith-Jackson County line, east of Willette, and in Smith County (now Macon County). It was about five miles north of David Holladay's first farm on Salt Lick Creek, and five miles northeast of David's second farm just below Russell Hill. The deed is of course in error in stating that it was **south** of the Cumberland. Ward's Creek is a branch of Jennings Creek, and is largely in northwest Jackson County.

Apparently Stephen and Henrietta moved south some 30 miles, to what is now Putnam County, in about 1825. Since no deed has been found to his farm there, the location of his homeplace is deduced from later records of his children in Buffalo Valley, and from the affidavit of his brother Thomas in 1858 that he had been "a near neighbor to Stephen". (See under Thomas in the next section.) The 1840 Census for Jackson County shows that there are about 35 names between Stephen and Thomas, but with father-son families near each other. Further, Stephen lived virtually next door to his nephew John, son of David (see Chapter 10). John owned a farm astride Walton Road and another on Rock Spring Branch. So the two of them must have lived very near where present Bates Creek approaches Highway 70 less than a mile west of Gentry, and thus about two miles south of Thomas's place. In fact, Stephen and John may well have moved from Smith County at the same time. The 1850 Census of Jackson County shows Stephen in District 13 and Thomas in District 18, so they did not live as next door neighbors.[30] (See map next page.)

It seems that Stephen continued his farming and tanning activities in the rolling hills of Putnam County.

Stephen died January 2, 1842, and Henrietta died April 10, 1851. They were possibly buried in the cemetery near Gentry where Thomas was also likely buried later. See the map.

Stephen and Henrietta had eight children: Elizabeth Ann, Lucy A., Sarah Carolina, Nancy W., Elouisa L., Amanda, William B., and Thomas Draper Holladay. These are listed below. It should be noted that no records show that Stephen's sons had issue, so his part of the Holladay name was not perpetuated.

I. ELIZABETH ANN HOLLADAY
Born October 28, 1821; died June 6, 1857. Married March 25, 1841, James CARLEN (b. Feb. 3, 1822).

A. CARLEN, Harriet A. Born 1841.

B. CARLEN, Virginia. Born 1843.

C. CARLEN, Brice M. Born 1845. Fought in Civil War. Died in Texas.

D. CARLEN, Martha M. Born 1847.

E. CARLEN, James L. Born 1854.

II. SARAH CAROLINA HOLLADAY
"Sallie" was born October 9, 1820, on Rock Spring Creek, Putnam County, TN; died Jan. 22, 1866; buried at Flat Rock, Wilson County, TN. Married Nov. 6, 1845, at Rock Spring Creek, William Bernard CARLEN (b. May 7, 1825; died Aug. 18, 1901; buried Leftwich Cemetery, near Buffalo Valley, TN).

A. CARLEN, Nancy Henrietta. Born Aug. 30, 1846, at Pekin, Putnam County, TN; died Feb. 6, 1920; buried at homeplace in Rock Spring Valley. Married Feb. 26, 1865, near St. Mary, Smith County, TN, John Smith DENNY (b. Nov. 2, 1828, DeKalb County, TN; d. Nov. 19, 1912; buried at homeplace in Rock Spring Valley).
   1. DENNY, Sarah Frances. Born Nov. 11, 1865, in Rock Spring Valley. Married June 12, 1884, Henry FIELDS.
   2. DENNY, Mary Catherine. Born Jan. 5, 1866, in Rock Spring Valley. Died in infancy; buried on the farm.
   3. DENNY, Amanda Serena Lee. Born April 15, 1869, in Rock Spring Valley. Married April 5, 1885, at Chestnut Mound, TN, Samuel Milton DIETZ (b. Mar. 19, 1849, in Cincinnati, Ohio; died July 1, 1920; buried in Cookeville, TN). They lived in Cookeville, TN, where he was a mechanic. Had seven children.
   4. DENNY, Elizabeth Ann (Betsy). Married Nov. 23, 18__, Pollard R. HOOVER. Lived in vicinity of Gainesboro, TN.

5. DENNY, William Timothy. Born Jan. 7, 1871. Married Oct. 23, 1892, Verna B. Maxwell.
6. DENNY, Tony Eudora. Born Aug. 22, 1873, in Rock Spring Valley. Married Jan. 12, 1890, in Rock Spring Valley, Dempster BALLARD (b. Sept. 26, 1868, in Smith County, TN). He was a farmer, and lived in Buffalo Valley. They had one child, Willie Jewel Ballard. Dempster died soon afterwards, and Tony married Mar. 2, 1903, Joseph B. EVANS (b. April 1, 1864, in Putnam County; d. Feb. 5, 1908; buried on farm in Rock Spring Valley). Tony and Joseph had two children, Johnnie Lee and Carlen West Evans.
7. DENNY, James Edgar. Born about 1875.
8. DENNY, John Rankin. Married Ada Scruggs.
9. DENNY, Hugh Toi. Married Martha Huddleston.

B. CARLEN, Hugh Napoleon. Born Mar. 3, 1848, at Pekin; died July 9, 1854; buried in Holladay Cemetery near Buffalo Valley, Putnam County.

C. CARLEN, Stephen Spencer. Born April 22, 1850, at Pekin; died Nov. 14, 1856; buried in Holladay Cemetery.

D. CARLEN, Serena Martha. Born April 17, 1852, at Pekin. Married Aug. 15, 1880, at Rock Spring Creek, Thomas Fain PICKARD (b. June 10, 1849, near Lancaster, Smith County, TN). He was a farmer near Cookeville.

E. CARLEN, James Anthony. Born May 24, 1854, in Rock Spring Creek; died 1938. Married Jan. 13, 1878, in Rock Spring Creek, Minerva Tennessee Huddleston (b. Jan. 9, 1859, in Rock Spring Creek; d. Oct. 2, 1947).
1. CARLEN, Walter Raleigh. Born Feb. 23, 1879, in Rock Spring Creek; died Dec. 19, 1972, at age 93. Married Sept. 16, 1900, in Putnam County, Frances Moore Richmond (b. Sept. 8, 1882, in Jackson County, TN). He was Clerk and Master and bank V.P.
   a. CARLEN, Virginia Richwood. Born Nov. 3, 1902, in Cookeville. Married June 5, 1927, in Sparta, Philip N. ("Bunk") WEBB (b. Feb. 6, 1902, in Celina, TN). He is a druggist in Cookeville.
      1) WEBB, Philip Carlen. Born Aug. 29, 1928, in Cookeville. Married Marsha Yandle.
         (a) WEBB, Lucy Jane.
         (b) WEBB, Phillip Carlen Jr.
      2) WEBB, Frances Richwood. Born Jan. 1934 in Cookeville. Married Jim FITE. Live in Nashville.
         (a) FITE, Virginia Grace.
         (b) FITE, Leigh Anne.
   b. CARLEN, James Anthony. Born Feb. 21, 1905, in Cookeville. Married Sept. 27, 1932, in Sparta, Roberta Hill (b. July 24, 1912).
      1) CARLEN, James Anthony III. Born July, 1933, in Cookeville. He has coached football at Texas Tech in Lubbock, and in 1978 is coach at South Carolina University, Columbia. Married Sharon Garver.
         (a) CARLEN, Mollianne.
         (b) CARLEN, James Anthony IV.
         (c) CARLEN, Malanie.
      2) CARLEN, Walter Hill. Born May 8, 1940, in Cookeville. Married Sept. 21, 1963, in Chillicothe, Ill., Beverly Kay Gallup.
         (a) CARLEN, Amanda.
         (b) CARLEN, . Born March 1973.
   c. CARLEN, Henry Frank ("Skinny"). Born July 6, 1907, in Cookeville. Married Sept. 1933, in Cookeville, Jessie Lee Cameron. She married 2nd Asa Fox.

manager of the Tennessee Tech bookstore.

1) CARLEN, Henry Frank Jr. Born Jan. 16, 1938. Married Saralynn Greene. Live in Atlanta.
   (a) CARLEN, Elizabeth Richwood.
   (b) CARLEN, Polly Ann.

d. CARLEN, Walter Rhea. Born Mar. 6, 1910, in Cookeville; died April 3, 1927, in Cookeville.

2. CARLEN, Alice Gertrude. Born Dec. 27, 1881, in Rock Spring Valley. Married June 2, 1901, in Putnam County, Verres Edgar Bockman (b. Mar. 7, 1873, on Indian Creek in Putnam County). He was a lawyer in Cookeville.

3. CARLEN, Virginia Addeville. Born June 1, 1884, in Cookeville. Married Sept. 30, 1903, in Putnam County, Frank Eugene COLLIER (b. Dec. 21, 1880, near McMinnville). He was Superintendent of Cookeville Water and Light Plant.
   a. COLLIER, Frank Eugene II. Born Feb. 27, 1905, in Cookeville; died July 28, 1931, in Granville, TN. Married Marguerite Elizabeth Hargis, daughter of Talmadge DeWitt Hargis.
      1) COLLIER, Bettie Jean. Born April, 1932.
      2) COLLIER, Frank DeWitt. Born April, 1933.

4. CARLEN, Alfred Algood. Born Jan. 27, 1887, in Cookeville. Married Oct. 21, 1914, in Maury County, TN, Elizabeth Reams Cox (b. Sept. 27, 1889, in Maury County).
   a. CARLEN, Margaret Alice. Born Nov. 19, 1917, in Cookeville. Married Oct. 21, 1940, David Haywood MADDUX (b. Oct. 9, 1915, in Cookeville).
      (1) MADDUX, Robert Algood. Born Aug. 3, 1942.
      (2) MADDUX, David Carlen. Born Sept. 3, 1945.
      (3) MADDUX, Margaret Alice. Born Sept. 28, 1948.
   b. CARLEN, Elizabeth Reams. Born Nov. 13, 1920, in Cookeville. Married May, 1959, Robert Brank McLEAN (b. Oct. 19, 1912, in Shelbyville, TN).
   c. CARLEN, Catherine Cox. Born Oct. 7, 1925, in Cookeville. Married Dec. 21, 1947, Robert Vincent COX (b. Sept. 11, 1926).
      (1) COX, Gordon Randolph. Born April 18, 1950, in Chapel Hill, N.C.
      (2) COX, Robert Carlen. Born Oct. 2, 1951, in Chapel Hill, N.C.
      (3) COX, Alfred Thomas. Born Feb. 7, 1954, in Chapel Hill.
      (4) COX, Daniel Reams. Born April 14, 1956, in Chapel Hill.
      (5) COX, Andrew Jennings. Born Feb., 1959, in Tulsa, Okla.

5. CARLEN, Jesse Herbert. Born Mar. 8, 1890, in Cookeville. Married Oct. 28, 1913, in Monterrey, TN, Ethel Ray (b. Feb. 17, 1890, in Monterrey).
   a. CARLEN, Sue Ray. Born June 28, 1915, in Monterrey, TN. Married in 1951, Ralph LAWRENCE.
   b. CARLEN, Mary Minerva. Born Mar. 23, 1917, in Cookeville. Married Oct. 28, 1938, Frank Dibrell ALEXANDER (b. June 30, 1915).

6. CARLEN, Charles Herman. Born Aug. 29, 1892, in Cookeville. Married Nov. 28, 1923, in Dry Valley, Putnam County, Mamie Hunter (b. Aug. 3, 1899, in Dry Valley). He was a postal clerk.

7. CARLEN, William Benton. Born Aug. 28, 1895, in Cookeville. Married Dec. 23, 1919, in Cookeville, Frances Lucinda Whitson ("Fanalou") (b. May 1, 1897, in Cookeville). He was a car dealer.
   a. CARLEN, William Benton II. Born Mar. 9,1921,in Cookeville.
   b. CARLEN, Frances Jereldine. Born July 20,1927, in Cookeville.
   c. CARLEN, Walter Whitson. Born May, 1937, in Cookeville.

F. CARLEN, Emily Eudora. Born April 10, 1856, near Livingston, Tn.; died Nov. 24, 1918; buried at Salem Cemetery, Putnam County. Married Aug. 14, 1872, at Pekin, Putnam County, James I. MORROW (b. Nov 16,1848, in N.C.). He farmed near Cookeville.

1. MORROW, Sarah Caroline. Born June 26, 1873, in Buffalo Valley. Married Jan. 1, 1911, near Cookeville, William L. MOORE (b. May 12, 1861, near Cookeville).
   a. MOORE, Lena. Born Oct. 19, 1911, in Cookeville.

2. MORROW, William Thomas. Born Feb. 21, 1875, in Buffalo Valley, died April 29, 1911, buried at Wilmington, Ca. Married 1st, in Buffalo Valley, Nevada Moss (d. May 6 1904; buried near Buffalo Valley).
   a. MORROW, Katie Pauline. Born Sept. 28, 1899, in DeKalb County, Tn.; died June 12, 1910; buried at Salem Cemetery, Putnam County.
   b. MORROW, Thomas Howard. Born April 11, 1901, near Smithville, Tn.; died Oct. 17, 1901, buried at Buffalo Valley.
   c. MORROW, Bruness Arnold. Born Sept. 18, 1903, in Buffalo Valley. William married 2nd Nancy Moss (d. April 29, 1912; buried in Salem Cemetery).
   d. MORROW, Artie. Born Mar. 4, 1906, in Buffalo Valley.
   e. MORROW, James Bradford. Born May 25, 1908, in Buffalo Valley.
   f. MORROW, Hubert Herman. Born May 5, 1910, in Wilmington, Ca.

3. MORROW, Alonzo. Born Nov. 29, 1877, in Buffalo Valley. Married Jan. 10, 1914, in Gentry, Putnam County, Lassie Fletcher (b. Oct. 12, 1882, in Rock Spring Creek).
4. MORROW , Cora Edna. Born April 10, 1881, in Buffalo Valley; died June 23, 1905; buried at Rock Springs.
5. MORROW, James Roscoe. Born July 25, 1883, in Buffalo Valley. Married Oct. 29, 1911, at Ensor, Putnam County, Minnie Judd (d. Aug. 11, 1886, at Ensor).
6. MORROW, Stephen Holladay. Born Oct. 4, 1887, in Buffalo Valley; killed Aug. 4, 1910; buried at Rock Spring. Married at Baxter, Putnam County, Lucy Goolsby.
   a. MORROW, William Arnold. Born Mar. 21, 1907, in Boma, Tn.
   b. MORROW, Artie Myrtle. Born June 19, 1908, in Buffalo Valley.
   c. MORROW, Ernest. Born April 11, 1910, in Baxter, Tn.
7. MORROW, Leola Mae. Born Mar. 21, 1890, in Buffalo Valley. Married Mar. 13, 1926, at Corinth, Miss., Dee B. Odle (b. May 16, 1896, Colbert County, Ala.).

G. CARLEN, Sarah Elizabeth. Born Dec. 11, 1857, at Livingston, Tn.; died Jan. 12, 1924; buried at Cookeville.

III. LUCY A. HOLLADAY
Born March 25, 1823; died Sept. 27, 1858; buried in Horseshoe Bend Cemetery, Smith County, Tn. Married June 30, 1853, in Rock Spring Valley, Putnam County, Tn., John SIMPSON (b.Mar. 2, 1804; died during the Civil War).

IV. WILLIAM B. HOLLADAY
Born December 22, 1824, on Rock Spring Creek, Putnam County; died June 7, 1857. There is no record of his having married. William B. was one of the volunteers in the Mexican War who earned for Tennessee the title "The Volunteer State". While in service there he wrote to his relatives the following very observant letter:

Jalapa, Mexico *April the 20th 1848*

Dear Brothers and Sisters. I except (accept) this opportunity to write you a few lines to let you know that I am tolerable well at present. I have seen tolerable rough times since my Regiment left me but I expect to leave here in a few days for the city of Mexico. I started to the city about the 15 of March but I was not able to stand the march and was sent back. Brice & Thomas Draper have both gon on to the city. There has been a great deal of sickness and Deaths in our Regiment. I'll give the names of all the Deaths that I have herd of for certain.

Don Richardson, E.B. Crowel, John C. Dillard, F.M. Cornet, Robert McGuffee, Minsen Grace, John Skelton, James Straden, James Roleu, Marshall Dunkin, Andrew Hill.

There is the names of Deaths that I can Recollect of at present. There is Just 20 died and been discharged out of our company since we left home. George W. Overstreet and Jonathan Wiseman is both here with me. Jonathan is well at this time. George has never been able for duty since he

came to this place and I don't think he ever will be as long as he stays in this country. There is a great many troops come in here today from the city discharged and on their way home.

Old Santaana (Santa Anna) past (passed) this place the 31 day of March. I did not see the old elephant but could have seen him if had hav wanted to. I was within 200 yards of him. I coul see his carage (carriage) and life guards. He was guarded by the American Troops and Mexican Lanciers.

I understand you and James have each wrote me but I never received any letters from any person only one from Mother and one from Uncle Ned, but I understand there has been 2 or 3 letters gon to the city for me. I want you and James to be certain to write to me as soon as you get thes lines and also your Farther and Uncle L.L.H. Draper.

As times are verry dull I must come to a close by saying to you to give my Best Respects to my friends and Relations.

William B. Holladay[31]

William was about 24 years of age when he wrote this letter.His father Stephen was dead, but his mother was living. His reference to Uncle Ned was Probably Edward Draper. Jalapa is the capital of the State of Vera Cruz about 25 miles from the east coast of Mexico, and is about 150 miles due east of Mexico City. It has an elevation of 5,000 feet. To the west of this city of 70,000 people today rise mountains 13,000 feet high. William was indeed seeing sights.

V. NANCY W. HOLLADAY
Born December 19, 1826, in Putnam County; died Aug. 10, 1846.

VI. AMANDA HOLLADAY
Born December 15, 1828; died July 9, 1854. Married Pat (?) Moss.

VII. ELOUISA I.HOLLADAY
Born December 4, 1831; died September 2, 1852.

VIII. THOMAS DRAPER HOLLADAY
Born February 4, 1835. Married 1st Sarah Baughman; 2nd Julia Stafford.No record of children.

N-255. THOMAS HOLLADAY

The youngest son of John and Elizabeth Holladay, Thomas was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1792. The exact date is not known, but the 1850 census of Putnam County, Tennessee, gives his age at 58. Thomas, undoubtedly named for his illustrious forebears of the same name, grew up on his father's farm on Beaver Dam Creek in Bedford County. The first mention of him in the county record was in his father's will dated December 12, 1811. He qualified as an executor of his father's estate shortly after his father's death in 1812.[32]

There is no indication that Thomas lived any place other than Bedford County for his first forty years. The 1810 census for the county shows that in the John Holladay household was a male in the 16-25 age group. This could have been either Stephen (then 19) or Thomas (then 18). Since Stephen was in Tennessee in 1810, and Thomas is not known to have left Virginia before 1834, we must assume that the male was Thomas.

On January 5, 1815, Thomas married Martha Frances Whitehorn in Bedford County.[33] Nathaniel Nuson was surety and William Harris performed the ceremony. She was born in Virginia about 1795 and died in Jackson County, Tennessee, about 1840.

In 1820 Thomas was appointed road surveyor, following in the footsteps of his father.[34] On

November 26, 1826, he was replaced by the Bedford County Court in surveying and patrolling the roads.[35] Whether this was by choice, or otherwise, we do not know.

Thomas and his brother Stephen inherited from their father the lower farm shown on the map in the preceding chapter, consisting of 140 acres. This property today sits astride Highway 24 just west of Chamblissburg. He apparently bought Stephen's half of it when Stephen came to TennesseeOn October 1, 1823, Thomas and Frances sold 17¾ acres of this land to George Medley for $88.75.[36] It is known that Thomas owned other farms in the vicinity, for he sold three tracts on September 30, 1834. Thus, Thomas no doubt farmed as an occupation along Beaver Dam Creek during this first forty years, living near his brother William. The 1830 census shows that he lived only two houses from William.

Upon the death of his mother, and no doubt at the persuasion of Stephen, Thomas decided to move to Tennessee also. In preparation for this he sold his three farms to his old family friend, John Wright. One farm of 97 acres, adjoining his brother William's, and located on the northeast fork of Beaver Dam Creek, was sold for $210. This farm, and another one of 90 acres, were adjacent to John Wright. Another farm of 30¼ acres on the north fork of Beaver Dam Creek was also sold.[37]

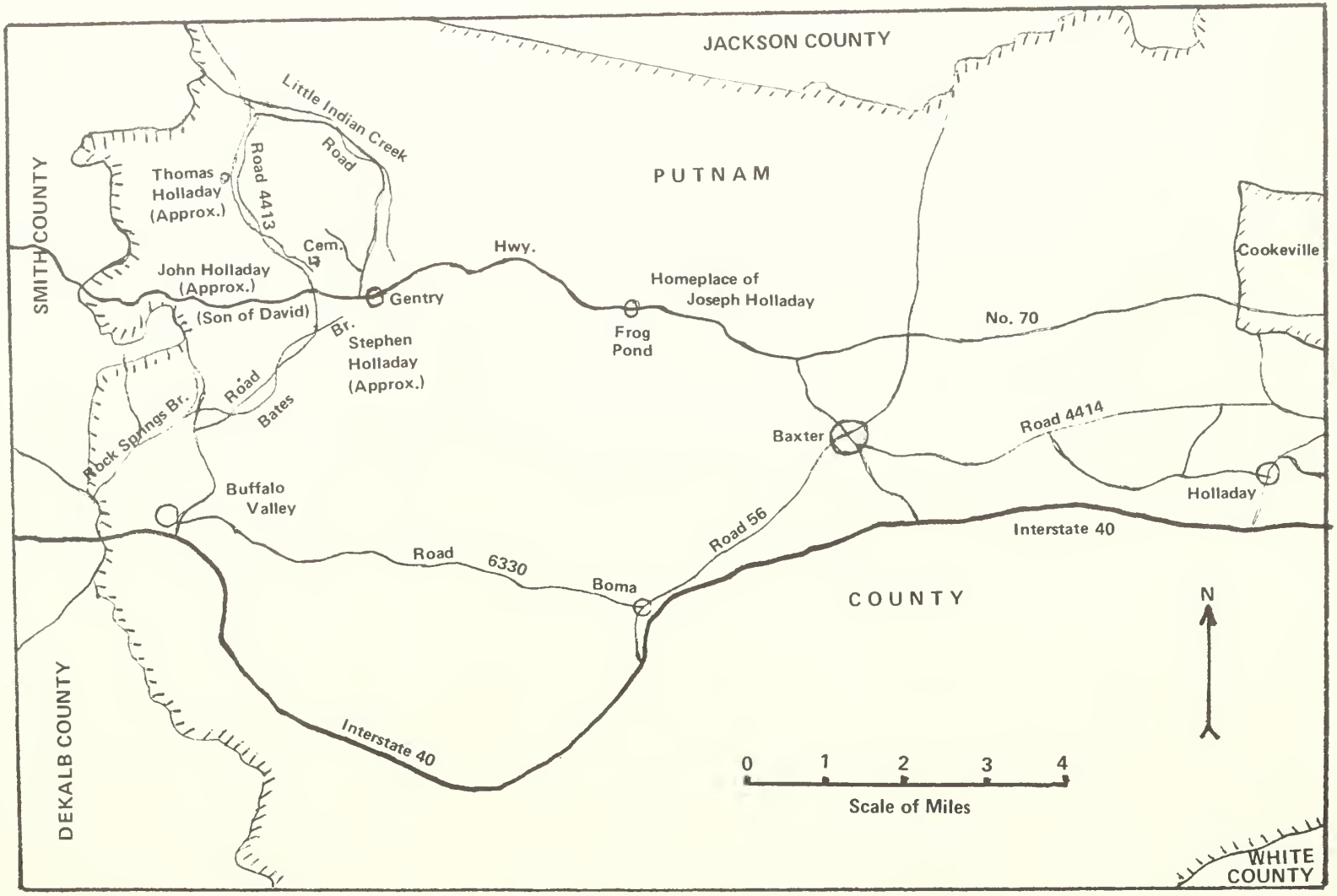
In 1834 Thomas and his family, wife, two young sons, one teenage boy, one young girl, and two teenage girls, moved to Indian Creek, near Gentry, in Jackson County. This portion of the county became Putnam County in 1842. These dates are known from a deposition given by Thomas on January 20, 1858, regarding an application of his two nephews, Thomas D. and William B. Holladay, sons of Stephen, for a land bounty under the Act of Congress in 1855:

> *State of Tennessee*
> *Putnam County*
>
> *This Day personally appeared before me James A. Baker as acting Justice of the Peace within and for said County Thomas Holladay Sr. who states on oath that he is the brother of Stephen Holladay Dec'd that he lived a near neighbor to him from the year 1834 till his death, that Thomas D. Holladay is his son and was born Feb. 1835, that he moved from the State of Virginis in the year 1834 and that he had a son born on the 7th January 1835 which he has recorded in his family Bible which he has examined, and knows that he is correct, knows that Stephen Holladay and his wife are both dead, was at their burial, knows that Thomas D. Holladay was the youngest child of Stephen Holladay dec'd.*
>
> *Thomas Holladay*[38]

That Thomas was esteemed by his fellow Putnam Countians is reflected in the following history of that county:

> *Thomas Holladay came from Bedford County, Virginia, in the year 1830 (sic), and settled north of the Walton Road, on Indian Creek, of Cumberland River. Most of his fine body of land is still owned by his descendants. His children were John, Joseph, Betsy Hubbard, Caroline Pate, Stephen, and William. His second marriage was to Agnes, sister of Joseph Jared, and their children were T.C. Holladay, Rev. J.A. Holladay, and Fannie, wife of Moses Jared. O.K. Holladay, of Cookeville, is a greatgrandson of this pioneer through John and his son William. Thomas Holladay probably introduced tobacco culture in this county. He and his sons loaded many barges with tobacco and floated them down the Cumberland and Mississippi to New Orleans, walking back the greater part of the way.*
>
> *Silas Taylor came from Bedford County, Virginia, about 1830 and settled on the Walton Road not far from the home of his friend Thomas Holladay, who had preceded him here some four or five years . . . The Taylors and Holladays had been neighbors back in Virginia and their demonstrative meeting in the wilds of their new home made a lasting impression upon their children, who never forgot how the men embraced and shed tears of joy.*[39]

Silas Taylor had bought part of the Simmons farm in Bedford County from John, William, and Robert Holladay, sons of David, brother of Thomas, as narrated in Chapter 10. Walton Road was part of the stage coach line between Nashville and Knoxville, and later became part of Highway 70.



EARLY HOLLADAY SITES IN WESTERN PUTNAM COUNTY, TENNESSEE

Thomas's home place on Indian Creek was about two miles north of Highway 70, now on a paved road forking from this highway, and near the old Holladay (Gentry) Cemetery. See the map.

Not long after settling in Putnam County, in what was then Jackson County, Martha the wife of Thomas died. This was about 1840. Thomas then married Agnes, daughter of his neighbors Joseph and Elizabeth Jared, in Putnam County about 1842. Agnes has been born in Tennessee in 1812, being of a pioneer family.[40] She died about 1875.

Thomas lived to a good age, having passed through the rigors of the Civil War. He died in Putnam County, but researches to find the date of his death or the place of his burial have been in vain. No contemporary newspapers have been found to reveal these facts. It is highly likely that Thomas and his two wives were buried in the Holladay Cemetery referred to above. On a visit there in 1972 we found several sandstone markers without inscriptions.[41] One of these probably was set for Thomas during those dark days after the war when austerity forbad the cost of an inscribed monument.

By his first wife Thomas had seven children: Elizabeth, an infant daughter, John, Caroline, Stephen, William, and Joseph. By his second wife he had three: Frances, Thomas Calvin, and James Allison. This large and fine family is outlined below:

I. ELIZABETH (BETSY) HOLLADAY
Born March 1, 1816, in Bedford County, Virginia. Died Jan. 12, 1876, in Smith County, Tenn. She married William Harvey HUBBARD (b. June 20, 1818; d. May 18, 1849), about 1845.

A. HUBBARD, George Washington. Born Feb. 16, 1848; d. April 18, 1917, in Macon County, Tenn. Married Elizabeth Ann Overton Vance (b. Oct. 25, 1859; d. Feb. 4, 1908), on May 5, 1881.

1. HUBBARD, Elizabeth (Betty) Donoho. Born June 8, 1882; died Mar. 6, 1892, of spinal meningitis. Buried in Hubbard Cemetery, Sullivan's Bend, Smith County.
2. HUBBARD, Florence. Born Nov. 10, 1884; died June 2, 1965. Married John Stanton WEST (b. Sept. 16, 1877; d. Nov. 6, 1947; buried at father's home at Defeated in Smith County), on April 4, 1909.
3. HUBBARD, Homer Harvey. Born Nov. 12, 1887; died Dec. 9, 1948; buried in family Cemetery at Difficult, Smith County. Married April 24, 1910, Nellie Ora West (b. Mar. 2, 1885 d. Dec. 26, 1967).
   a. HUBBARD, Ralph Mundy. Born July 10, 1911.
   b. HUBBARD, Pauline Alexander. Born Dec. 18, 1914. Married on Mar. 14, 1942, John Thomas EDWARDS (b. Jan. 12, 1900 in Canada; d. Oct. 28, 1965). Buried in West Cemetery, Smith Co.
      (1) EDWARDS, John William Harvey. Born Jan. 3, 1955.
      (2) EDWARDS, Agnes Oleta. Born Feb. 13, 1959.
4. HUBBARD, John McCelland. Born Mar. 15, 1890; died Feb. 10, 1961. Buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Nashville. Married on Feb. 14, 1914, Georgia Audrey Munn (b. Jan.22, 1892; d. July 15, 1950; buried in Spring Hill Cemetery).
5. HUBBARD, Emmett Everett. Born Aug. 7, 1892; died Mar. 15, 1950. Married on Oct. 7, 1929, Marian Virginia Little (b. 1909; d. Aug. 24, 1932).
6. HUBBARD, William Humbert. Born April 6, 1896; died July 18, 1896. Buried in West family cemetery, Sullivan's Bend.
7. HUBBARD, Joe Sherrill. Born April 6. 1896; twin to William. Unmarried.
8. HUBBARD, Jewel Bessie. Born June 29, 1904. Married Arlie Columbus WEST (b. Dec. 14, 1899), on Dec. 14, 1919. They live in Nashville.

II. HOLLADAY, infant daughter. Born 1815-20.

III. JOHN HOLLADAY.
Born June 12, 1821, in Virginia. Died May 9, 1902. Married Oct. 15, 1846, Emiline Ensor (b. Nov. 24, 1821; d. Sept. 20, 1882). In the 1860 Census John was listed as a farmer and Emiline as a seamstress. They lived next door to his father on Indian Creek.

A. HOLLADAY, Mariah. Born Sept. 9, 1847; died April 1, 1917. Married Taylor BURTON.

B. HOLLADAY, William Alexander. Born Dec. 20, 1850. Died Nov. 20, 1939. Married Jan. 13, 1876, Martha Jane Jared (b. July 10, 1854; d. 1911). William was born, lived and died in Putnam County. He attended its public schools, and as a youth adopted the occupation of agriculturist, which he followed in connection with stock raising throughout his career. He was Methodist. The following letter written by him reflects the time around Pekin (now called Gentry):

Pekin, Tennessee
Feb. 13th, 1890

Mr. George Hubbard
Dear Cousin,

I rec'd your letter and was glad to hear from you all. We are just tolerably well. Daddy is complaining. I am very bad with a sore mouth tonight. I have had it four or five days. I have had the La Grippe since I came back from Nashville. I was at Nashville two weeks ago. **Yes,** *I am a* **wheeler.** *I spent between eighty and ninety dollars and saved nearly twenty dollars by being a wheeler. I got me a new wagon. It is the Union wagon, and some furniture and groceries. I priced things all over the town before I let them know I was a wheeler. Uncle Joe was with me. He was waiting for his raft to come in. Uncle Joe is president of our wheel. We have about sixty or seventy males and a good many female members. It was the first one organized in Putnam County, and I was a charter member. It is up on the ridge. Uncle Joe was here the other day. He took your address and said he was going to write to you. He was glad to hear from you. Callie's folks are well. Ellie is in bad health but he is going about. He was down here yesterday evening. His children are all well. We have a little girl seventeen months old. Her name is Bessie Lee. She is running everywhere and can say most anything. Wheat crops is looking finer than I ever saw this soon in the season. Corn is worth from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per barrel. Hogs are worth three cents. Stock of all kinds are low. We have sold our oxens and all the mules we had to spare. It will take all the stock we have to run the farm. We have to furnish Phillip Raulston a team as he works on the farm. Sam Apple put up a saloon up here at Rus Brown's. Court came on in January and they found seven indictments against him and three against Rus. They caught Apple and Rus skipped out to Texas. I reckon you knew Rus and Martha have been parted six or eight months. Martha lives on my ridge farm near Fannie's. Fannie's folks all have had colds. Oscar is nearly a man. He can plow and drive mules to the wagon. Mat says bring your wife and children and come to see us. I must close. Let us hear from you again.*

W.A. Holladay[42]

William and Martha Jane had two children.

1. HOLLADAY, Oscar King. Born Nov. 6, 1876 on Indian Creek. Died May 10, 1941. Married Sept. 17, 1902, Margaret Denny (b. Nov. 28, 1881; d. Aug. 6, 1949). They were buried in Cookeville, where they lived all their life. "O.K.", as he was called, was a distinguished lawyer, legislator, and jurist, and occupied a place of honor in the councils of Tennessee for many years. He was Judge of the Fifth Judicial Curcuit Court, and was succeeded at his death by his son John D.
   a. HOLLADAY, Mable Jane. Born Dec. 24, 1903, in Cookeville. Married June 27, 1928, Hubert H. CLARK (b. Oct. 8, 1901).
      (1) CLARK, Nancy Jane. Born June 27, 1929. Married June 19, 1951, Robert Q. CHILDRESS (b. Dec. 25, 1926).
         (a) CHILDRESS, Robert Q. Born May 8, 1954.
   b. HOLLADAY, John Denny. Born Jan. 7, 1906; died Aug. 4, 1969. Married June 17, 1931, Mary Lucille Cameron. John D. was a distinguished jurist in the

footsteps of his father. He was State Senator from Putnam and adjoining counties before being elected to the bench in 1941. He attended Cumberland and Vanderbilt Universities, Peabody, Milligan, and Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville. Since 1928 he practiced law in Cookeville, was city attorney, and was winner of several golf championships there. He suffered a fatal heart attack while at the Courthouse. He was Methodist and a Democrat.

c. HOLLADAY, Nan. Born Sept. 4, 1907. Married June 22, 1930, Charles SHARPE (b. Sept. 27, 1901).
   (1) SHARPE, Nancy Holladay. Born Feb. 28, 1936. Married Allen WOODS.
   (2) SHARPE, Martha Jane. Born June 6,1945.

2. HOLLADAY, Bessie Lee. Born Sept. 2, 1889. Died Oct. 10, 1948. Married Felix Lee STANTON (Mar. 26, 1887; d. July 18, 1961).
   a. STANTON, Margarite. Married Leon HARWARD in Glasgow, Ky. They have two children.
   b. STANTON, William Albert. He has served in armed forces in Nebraska. Has three children at least.
   c. STANTON, Clara Jane. Married Robert TAYLOR. Live in Silver Springs, Md. Two Children.
   d. STANTON, Nannette. Married Raymond WARREN. Live in Decatur, Alabama. Two children.

IV. CAROLINE HOLLADAY. Born about 1825 in Virginia. Married. PATE.

V. STEPHEN HOLLADAY. Born about 1827 in Virginia.

VI. WILLIAM HOLLADAY. Born about 1829 in Virginia.

VII. JOSEPH HOLLADAY.
Born Jan. 7, 1835, in Putnam County, Tenn. Died Jan. 15, 1909. Married Mary Elizabeth Elrod (b. Sept. 23, 1838; d. Dec. 20, 1904) on Dec. 20, 1855. They lived at Frog Pond, three miles east of Gentry on Highway 70, and west of Cookeville. He was a blacksmith and farmer. His will follows:

I, Joseph Holladay, of Putnam County, Tennessee, do make and publish this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made:

1. I direct that all my just debts, including funeral expenses and expenses of administration, be paid by my executors.

2. I give, devise, and bequeath to my beloved son, Owens, my farm with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging on which I now live, which is situate in the twelfth civil district of Putnam County, Tennessee, provided he will pay my beloved daughter, Frances Ann Jared, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars in two equal installments of sixty-seven and 50/100 dollars, each due and payable in one and two years from the date of my death, and shall pay my beloved granddaughter, Mary Nichols, the sum of seventy-five dollars in two equal installments of thirty-seven and 50/100 dollars each, due and payable in one and two years from the date of my death.

3. I direct that all other property, both real and personal, that I may have at the time of my death be equally divided among my heirs.

4. I hereby nominate and appoint my sons, Thomas, Walter, and Owens, executors of this my last will and testament without bond.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this the 19th day of January, 1906.

Joseph Holladay[43]

Witnesses: T. C. Holladay
O. K. Holladay

The will was probated March 10, 1909. Joseph and his family were members of Pleasant Grove Methodist Church at Gentry. It was founded in 1815, and was possibly the church of Thomas also.[44]

A. HOLLADAY, Frances Ann. Born Oct. 22, 1857. Married James JARED (b. 1868).
   1. JARED, Luther. Married Pearlie Sherrill.
      a. JARED, Cordell D. Born Oct. 19, 1911. Married Maenell Jared.
         (1) JARED, T. Eugene. Born Feb. 23, 1931. Married Sarah M. Medley, (b. Oct. 17, 1936).
            (a) JARED, Mark Douglas
            (b) JARED, Amy Laura.
         (2) JARED, Roy A. Born Feb. 12,1937. Married Betty Bowman.
      b. JARED, Estelle. Married Ernest WATTS.
   2. JARED, James Arthur. Born July 1,1884. Died Jan. 20, 1965. Married Ora Brown Shanks. They are buried in McEwen, Tenn.
   3. JARED, Samuel Lattie. Born Mar. 27, 1889. Died June 21, 1956. Married Julia Ann Shanks (b. Jan. 18, 1891). Buried in McEwen Cemetery.

B. HOLLADAY, Martha Emiline. Born Dec. 30, 1859. Died Mar. 7, 1881. Married R. Burton CARR.

C. HOLLADAY,James Thomas. Born Aug. 31, 1865. Died Jan. 30, 1943. Married on Sept. 30,1888, Olive Oatman Taylor (b. Jan. 31, 1872; d. July 20, 19--). She was sister to Jane Taylor (see below).
   1. HOLLADAY, William Joseph. Born Oct. 3, 1890. Married on April 9, 1916, Lula Pope (b. Oct. 15, 1888).
      a. HOLLADAY, Charles Thomas. Born Feb. 21,1921. Married Ann Gailnard.
         (1) HOLLADAY, Elizabeth Ann. Born Jan.12, 1915.
         (2) HOLLADAY, Mary Kathleen. Born Sept. 30, 1947.
   2. HOLLADAY, Montie Frances. Born Jan. 30, 1892. Died Mar. 31, 1912. Married Charlie BUSSELL on Sept. 15, 1908.
   3. HOLLADAY, Cecil Vetrus. Born Feb. 9,1899. Died Oct. 26, 1976. Married Beatrice McClellan (b. Jan. 26, 1903), on Feb. 5, 1927.
      a. HOLLADAY, Cecil Vetrus Jr. Born Feb. 14, 1932.
   4. HOLLADAY, Victor Hugo. Born Jan. 7, 1901. Died Aug. 2, 1957. Married Nora Edna Bruce (b. June 3, 1908), on June 30, 1923.
      a. HOLLADAY, James.
      b. HOLLADAY, Sue.
   5. HOLLADAY, Shiela Clifton. Born Nov. 8, 1905. Married ___ on Dec. 24, 1929.
      a. HOLLADAY, Frank.
   6. HOLLADAY, Thelma Elizabeth. Born Feb. 9, 1911. Died Mar. 26, 1912.

D. HOLLADAY, John Walter. Born Feb. 28, 1870. Died Jan. 21, 1951. Married on Jan. 1, 1891, Mary Jane Taylor (b. Mar. 22, 1873; d. Sept. 14, 1958). She was a sister of Olive. John W. farmed for about five years. He Lived at Boma, near Baxter, and moved to White County in 1905, and to Sparta in 1910. He worked mostly with various telephone companies, such as the Gainsboro, McMinville, Southern Continental, and Sparta telephone companies. He was a Methodist.
   1. HOLLADAY, Bertha. Born Oct. 8, 1891. Married Floyd WHITE (d. Mar. 9, 1976). Lived in Shady Grove, near Sparta.
      a. WHITE, James Floyd.
      b. WHITE, Frances. Born Mar. 29, 1924. Married on Jan. 7, 1947, Casto DAY (b. Mar. 16, 1917).
         (1) DAY, Jean. Born Oct. 29, 1952.
         (2) DAY, Frank. Born Sept. 15, 1956.

(3) DAY, Joyce. Born April 6, 1958.
(4) DAY, Jeanette. Born Dec. 13, 1962.

c. WHITE, Walter David. Married Ruth Luna.

2. HOLLADAY, Escar Byrd. Born Feb. 23, 1894. Died May 8, 1936. Married Margaret Josephine Mayberry, on Oct. 2, 1915.
   a. HOLLADAY, Margaret. Born July 23, 1916. Married 1) Jimmie STAGGS on Oct. 11,1938. They had several children. Married 2) Fred JOHNSON.
   b. HOLLADAY, Mary Allen. Born Aug. 20, 1917. Married 1) Dewey GAMBLE on Dec. 29, 1953. Married 2) Clark TUCKER.
   c. HOLLADAY, Virginia Ruth. Born June 12, 1919. Married Albert VENNUM.
   d. HOLLADAY, William Escar. Born Mar. 3, 1929. Died May 1, 1931.
3. HOLLADAY, James Ethel. Born Jan. 13, 1897. Married 1) Gertrude Goodwin (b. Nov. 27, 1895), on Sept. 28, 1917. Married 2) Ruby Vincent. They live in Chattanooga.
   a. HOLLADAY, Winnell Molton. Born July 21, 1920. Married Bea Burt on Feb. 6, 1946.
      (1) HOLLADAY, Ronnie. Born Mar. 6, 1949.
      (2) HOLLADAY, Jane. Born Oct. 8, 1952.
   b. HOLLADAY, James Herbert.[45] Born April 6, 1926. Married on Nov. 9, 1947, Betty Gertrude Worthington (b. Aug. 20, 1926).
      (1) HOLLADAY, James Milton. Born Jan.12, 1950.
      (2) HOLLADAY, John Allen. Born Mar. 26, 1953.
      (3) HOLLADAY, Carol Ann. Born May 5, 1965.
   c. HOLLADAY, Eva Gertrude. Born Dec. 16, 1932. Married on Nov. 17, 1951, Charles David SETLIFFE (b. Aug. 11, 1931).
      (1) SETLIFFE, Charles Vaden. Born Nov. 15, 1952.
      (2) SETLIFFE, Scott. Born Oct. 30, 1954.
      (3) SETLIFFE, Susan Lynn. Born Feb. 20, 1958.
4. HOLLADAY, Bernice Elizabeth. Born Mar. 24, 1900. Married 1) Oscar GOODWIN on Mar. 24, 1917. Married 2) Charles B. LOWERY. Live in Sparta.
   a. GOODWIN, William Oscar. Born May 26, 1924. Married Justice Reed.
      (1) GOODWIN, Kathy Ann. May 27, 1949.
      (2) GOODWIN, Sue Ann. Born Dec. 1, 1955. Married Paul Travis.
         (a) TRAVIS, Cary Marie. Born April 29, 1975.
   b. GOODWIN, Mary Jeanette. Born July 30, 1933. Married Billy Johnson.
      (1) JOHNSON, Mike Gaines. Born Oct. 17, 1953.
5. HOLLADAY, Bertie Alice. Born Mar. 17, 1904, near Baxter, Tenn. Married on Mar. 8, 1925, Wayne SHOCKLEY (b. July 23, 1889; d. Dec. 15, 1958). They lived in Sparta. Wayne worked at Oak Ridge for a time, then for the local power company, and had his own business as an electrical contractor.
   a. SHOCKLEY, Wayne J. Born Dec. 23, 1925. Married Roberta Brown (b. Dec. 26, 1928, in White County, daughter of James H. and Martha Brown). Wayne attended local schools and in 1950 received the EE degree from Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville. He works for NASA (Space Agency) in Huntsville, Ala.
      (1) SHOCKLEY, Gregory Lynn. Born Aug. 23, 1965.
6. HOLLADAY, Erwin Rogers. Born Sept. 2, 1908. Married on Aug. 29, 1931, Addie Lee Kerr. Live in Sparta.
   a. HOLLADAY, Patricia Ann. Born July 29, 1941. Married on July 29, 1960, Harry SCHERROW.
      (1) SCHERROW, Joyce Elaine. Born Mar. 31, 1962.
      (2) SCHERROW, Lisa Diane. Born April 21, 1966.
      (3) SCHERROW, Carla Denise. Born Aug. 5, 1967.
   b. HOLLADAY, John Thomas. Born May 27, 1946. Married 1) Helen Fowler; 2) Janise Comfort.

E. HOLLADAY, Joseph Owings Born July 16, 1876. Married Mary Bryant. They moved to Owensboro, Ky. many years ago, and had several children.

VIII. FRANCES S. HOLLADAY

The first child of Thomas and Agnes Jared Holladay, "Frannie" was born Sept. 20, 1844, in Tennessee, and died Aug. 7, 1922. On Jan. 3, 1867, she married Moses Escue JARED (b. in Putnam County on Oct. 30, 1844; d. May 6, 1884). They lived and died near Gentry and were menbers of the Pleasant Grove Methodist Church.

A. JARED, Magdala. Born Oct. 22, 1867; died Nov. 28, 1887. Married Brad H. MADDUX.

B. JARED, Betty. Born Mar. 31, 1869. Died Aug. 27, 1875.

C. JARED, Loverna Agnes. Born Oct. 23, 1870. Died Mar. 16, 1887.

D. JARED, John Calvin. Born Sept. 2, 1872. Died Jan. 18, 1958. Married Bertha Crocker (b. July 22, 1881; d. Nov. 5, 1975). She was a daughter of William and Ella Crocker. John and Bertha are buried in Spring Hill Cemetery Nashville.

1. JARED, Leroy. Born Jan. 18, 1902; d. Oct. 8, 1906.
2. JARED, Edna Frances. Born Mar. 9, 1904. Married Harry LANGLOIS (b. July 27, 1906) on Sept. 6, 1926. They live in Nashville.
   a. LANGLOIS, Harry Raymond. Born Sept. 14, 1928. Married Carolyn Snell. He is a minister of Judson Baptist Church in Nashville.
      (1) LANGLOIS, Mark.
      (2) LANGLOIS, Joel.
   b. LANGLOIS, Polly. Born Nov. 9, 1929. Married 1) Hubert Knox; 2) Dr. Murray HEIMBERG. She and Murray live in Columbia, Mo., where he teaches in the University Medical School.
      (1) KNOX, Larry.
      (2) KNOX, David.
   c. LANGLOIS, John Norman. Born July 26, 1938. Married Jackie Green. He is a minister of Harpeth Heights Baptist Church on Highway 100 west of Nashville.
      (1) LANGLOIS, John.
      (2) LANGLOIS, Jimmy.
      (3) LANGLOIS, Jaqueline.
   d. LANGLOIS, Mary Helen. Born Mar. 2, 1943. Married 1) Wayne OWENS; 2) Dr. Stewart BERNEY. She and Stewart live in Joelton.
      (1) OWENS, Michelle.
   e. LANGLOIS, Betty Louise. Born Nov. 21, 1949. Married James Michael FENTRESS.
      (1) FENTRESS, Brian.
      (2) FENTRESS, Jared.
3. JARED, Anna Mae. Born June 15, 1906. Died July 8, 1976. On June 15, 1926, married E.D. PHELAN, Jr. They live in Nashville.
   a. PHELAN, John Edward. Married Mary Lou Baugh.
      (1) PHELAN, Jay.
      (2) PHELAN, Matthew.
      (3) PHELAN, Grace Ann.
   b. PHELAN, Marjorie Mae. Married Jack GRIZZARD.
      (1) GRIZZARD, Bonnie.
      (2) GRIZZARD, Kent.
4. JARED, Helen Christina. Born April 5, 1912. Married on July 24, 1937, Ernest Allen THOMPSON (b. May 5, 1912). They live in Fairview, Tenn., just west of Nashville.
   a. THOMPSON, Lillian Ernestine. Born Jan. 19, 1940. Married Paul A. LAW.
      (1) LAW, Pat Alan.
      (2) LAW, Jeffrey Bryan.
   b. THOMPSON, Don Allan. Born Jan. 27, 1944. Married Joy Walker.

5. JARED, Lillian Allene. Born Sept. 30, 1914. On July 20, 1934, married W.H. PYBURN (b. 1913). They live in Mt. Juliet near Nashville.
   a. PYBURN, Linda.
   b. PYBURN, Pam.
   c. PYBURN, Billy.
6. JARED, Lois Clementine. Born Sept. 13, 1921. On Dec. 25, 1950, married F.D. WALDING. They live in Columbus, Ga.
   a. WALDING, Jerry. Killed in Vietnam in 1969.
   b. WALDING, Donna.
   c. WALDING, Patty.
   d. WALDING, Candice.

E. JARED, William Allison. Born Dec. 5, 1875. Died June 21, 1921. Married Eugenia Hughes (b. 1887; d. Feb. 9, 1944).

F. JARED, Thomas Bascom. Born May 10, 1878. Died Sept. 16, 1925.

G. JARED, Samuel Scruggs. Born Mar. 10, 1880. Died Oct. 21, 1935. On Nov. 20, 1904, married Louvena Leftwich (b. April 10, 1886; d. Nov. 8, 1957).
   1. JARED, Bascom Calvert. Born Jan. 31, 1906. Died May 1, 1968. Married 1) Julie Miller on Oct. 6, 1927; divorced; 2) Martha ____ on Nov. 28, 1953.
      a. JARED, James Raymond (son of Julie). Born Aug. 9, 1928. Moved to West Coast to be with his mother. Lives in Portland, Ore.
         (1) JARED, Jamie.
         (2) JARED, Mike.
         (3) JARED, Julie.
   2. JARED, Mildred Vaylene. Born Oct. 6, 1907. Married on July 12, 1948, Stanley HUBBARD (b. Oct. 17, 1906, of Salmon, Idaho). They live in Nashville.
   3. JARED, Frances. Born Dec. 12, 1920. Married on Mar. 8, 1941, Melvin THOMAS (b. Dec. 7, 1916). They live near Gentry.
      a. THOMAS, Joan Elizabeth. Born Dec. 19, 1942. On Sept. 7, 1966, married Noah Wallace HENRY III (b. Dec. 27, 1939, in Memphis).
         (1) HENRY, Michael. Born Feb. 22, 1962, in Augusta, Ga.
         (2) HENRY, Thomas Joseph. Born April 6, 1965, in Stuttgart, Germany.

H. JARED, Frances Gertrude. Born Jan. 18, 1883. Died Mar. 11, 1884.

IX. THOMAS CALVIN HOLLADAY
Born Oct. 10, 1848. Died Mar. 15, 1930. Married Martha Tennessee Nichols (b. June 13, 1854; d. Mar. 3, 1936). He was a farmer.

A. HOLLADAY, Latta Douglas, Sr. Born Oct. 25, 1875. Died July 20, 1948. Married 1) Edna Smith (b. July 30, 1884; d. Mar. 4, 1915); 2) Nell Taylor (b. Jan. 13, 1889). All children by first wife.
   1. HOLLADAY, Latta Douglas, Jr. Born Sept. 22, 1902. Married Delma Crews, daughter of Asa Crews.
      a. HOLLADAY, Louise. Married J. D. PHILLIPS.
      b. HOLLADAY, Edna. Married COLE.
      c. HOLLADAY, Harold Smith. Married Evelyn Gatewood.
   2. HOLLADAY, Jasper Paul. Born July 11, 1904. Died Feb. 2, 1905.
   3. HOLLADAY, Agnes. Born Nov. 18, 1905.
   4. HOLLADAY, Robert Eugene. Born Oct. 17, 1907, in Algood, Tenn. Married ____.
      a. HOLLADAY, Eugene.

5. HOLLADAY, Harold Smith. Born Oct. 6, 1909, in Algood, Tenn. Married
   a. HOLLADAY, Billy.
   b. HOLLADAY, Beverley.
   c. HOLLADAY, Patricia.
   d. HOLLADAY, Harold Smith, Jr.
6. HOLLADAY, Joseph E. Born June 10, 1912.
7. HOLLADAY, Ione. Born Feb. 22, 1914.

B. HOLLADAY, "Jap" Jasper Hubbard. Born Jan. 10, 1877. Died Oct. 25, 1953. Married Annabel Gollithan (b. 1878; d. 1937). They lived and died in Putnam County. He worked for Tennessee Central Railroad.
1. HOLLADAY, Harriet Hubbard. Born June 11, 1902. Lives in Nashville.
2. HOLLADAY, Thomas Dixon. Born Jan. 5, 1905. Lives in Florida. Married 1) Elsie Gross; 2) Harriet Benschoten. Lives in Jacksonville, Fla.
   a. HOLLADAY, Thomas Dixon, Jr. Born in 1927. Lives in Upper St. Clair, Pa.; an insurance career. Married Virginia Smoot.
      (1) HOLLADAY, Marcie Lee. Born Dec. 1, 1955.
      (2) HOLLADAY, Thomas Dixon III. Born April 15, 1957.
   b. HOLLADAY, E. Russell. Lives in Atlanta. He has several children.
   c. HOLLADAY, Annabel. Married Robert CUNNINGHAM. They live in Macon, Ga., and have several children.
3. HOLLADAY, Rufus. Born Sept. 14, 1907. On Aug .29, 1931, married Kathleen Lee (b. May 21, 1908). Live in Nashville.
   a. HOLLADAY, James Rufus. Born Feb. 13, 1934. On Aug. 23, 1958, married Jeanette Tiller (b. July 14, 1935. Live in Florence, Ala.
      (1) HOLLADAY, James L. Born Sept. 29, 1959.
      (2) HOLLADAY, Mary Susan. Born Mar. 5, 1963.
      (3) HOLLADAY, Leslie Ann. Born July 13, 1970.
   b. HOLLADAY, Martha Ann. Born Jan. 31, 1938. On July 11, 1959, married Walter G. KNESTRICK (b. May 26, 1937). They live in Nashville where Walter is a contractor.
      (1) KNESTRICK, Kathleen Ann. Born Mar. 30, 1962.
      (2) KNESTRICK, William Edwin. Born Sept. 30, 1963.
      (3) KNESTRICK, Judy Ann. Born July 21, 1965.
      (4) KNESTRICK, James Andrew. Born Feb. 26, 1967.
      (5) KNESTRICK, Robert Walter. Born Feb. 27, 1968.

C. HOLLADAY, Marietta. Born Nov. 14, 1879. Died Nov. 2, 1918. Married Robert LEE.
1. LEE, Fowler. Born ca. 1900, in Coral Gables, Fla.
2. LEE, Robert Calvin. Died under age 2.

X. JAMES ALLISON HOLLADAY
Born Oct. 28, 1850, in Tennessee. Died Oct. 20, 1934. Buried in cemetery near Gentry. Married 1) Malinda Tennessee Jared (b. Nov. 3, 1857; d. Feb. 16, 1889), in 1876; 2) Martha Ann Jared (b. 1848; d. Aug. 29, 1936), on Oct. 30, 1896. All of James A.'s children were by his first wife. He was a farmer and a Methodist minister.

A. HOLLADAY, Fred Young. Born Mar. 27, 1877. Died July 23, 1903. On Sept. 27, 1899, married Mary Lou Bilbrey (b. May 6, 1879).
1. HOLLADAY, Thurman Noel. Born July 25, 1900. Married Mattie Browning.
   a. HOLLADAY, Edna Mae. Born Aug. 5, 1924. Married Leroy COLE.
      (1) COLE, Leroy, Jr.
   b. HOLLADAY, Fred Neal. Killed in Okinawa in World War II.
2. HOLLADAY, Tennie Berilla. Born Mar. 20, 1903. Married Sam POTEET (b. July 26, 1899), on Jan. 18 1917.

a. POTEET, Robert Houston. Born Feb. 17, 1923. On Feb. 2, 1946, married Ann Finch Giedhill (b. Dec. 21, 1923).
(1) POTEET, Sherri Pamela. Born Sept. 15, 1948.
(2) POTEET, Robert Houston, Jr. Born May 29, 1951.

b. POTEET, Doris Marie. Born Mar. 29, 1925, in Kingston, Tn. Married Eugene ALFORD on Jan. 18, 1942.
(1) ALFORD, Teresa Carol. Born Nov. 11, 1946.
(2) ALFORD, Kent Eugene. Born Jan. 22, 1950.

c. POTEET, Sam Holladay, Jr. Born Aug. 17, 1927. On Oct. 6, 1956, married Ann Crymes (b. Feb. 21, 1934, in Oxford, N.C.).
(1) POTEET, Sam Holladay, Jr. Born Aug. 10, 1957.
(2) POTEET, James Roy. Born Jan. 12, 1961, in Nashville.

d. POTEET, John Horace. Born May 9, 1929. On April 2, 1951, married Bettie Arnold Mann (b. Feb. 8, 1934).
(1) POTEET, John Sanford. Born Nov. 24, 1954, in Chateauroux, Fr.
(2) POTEET, Jack Randall. Born June 6, 1958, in Cookeville.
(3) POTEET, Eugenia Elizabeth. Born Sept. 9, 1960, in Cookeville.

e. POTEET, George Thomas. Born Aug. 31, 1932. On May 12, 1954, married Betty Ruth Gooch (b. April 2, 1932, in Monterrey, Tenn.).
(1) POTEET, Deborah Ann. Born May 5, 1955.
(2) POTEET, Brenda Penelope. Born Sept. 11, 1957.
(3) POTEET, Gregory Phillip. Born Jan. 31, 1959.

3. HOLLADAY, Georgia.
4. HOLLADAY, Doris.
5. HOLLADAY, John.
6. HOLLADAY, Sam.
7. HOLLADAY, Robert.

B. HOLLADAY, Lassie Frances. Born May 6, 1879. Died Aug. 16, 1938.

C. HOLLADAY, Maranda Agnes. Born Aug. 8, 1881. Died Aug. 25, 1962. On Oct. 6, 1901, married Algood MOORE (b. Nov. 22, 1870; d. May 16, 1964)..
1. MOORE, Infant son,Stillborn Aug. 29, 1902.
2. MOORE, Jim Watts. Born Aug. 24, 1903. Died Sept. 17, 1955. Married Susie Bilbrey (d. June 7, 1961).
3. MOORE, Lucille. Born Sept. 21, 1905. Married Carmel BROWN, on April 26, 1926.
4. MOORE, John Allison. Born Sept. 19, 1907. On Sept. 9, 1933, married Virginia Amonett.
a. MOORE, Debbie. (Adopted).
5. MOORE, Sam Young. Born April 9, 1910. On Dec. 6, 1946, married Lorene Dillehay. Live in Coleville.
6. MOORE, Thelma Lee. Born June 1, 1912. Married Glenn FITE.
7. MOORE, Alice. Born Jan. 25, 1915. Died Feb. 10, 1916.
8. MOORE, Ellen. Born Jan. 25, 1915.
9. MOORE, Callie Anice. Born Dec. 28, 1919. Married Gerald MILLER.
10. MOORE, Mary Waldron. Born Jan. 9, 1921.
11. MOORE, Kenneth Algood. Born June 18, 1924. Married Doris Frazier.

D. HOLLADAY, Mary Myrtle. Born May 3, 1883. Married Robert HUGHES.

E. HOLLADAY, William Wade. Born April 14, 1885. Died April 29, 1959.

F. HOLLADAY, Thomas Alexander. Born Sept. 25, 1887. Died April 22, 1959. Buried in Cookeville Cemetery. Married Flossie Burton.

1. HOLLADAY, infant daughter. Born and died Sept. 18, 1929.
2. HOLLADAY, Tom G. Born Nov. 27, 1935. Died Oct. 15, 1956. Private in Tennessee Field Artillery, Battery C, 456 ABA. Buried in Cookeville.

One further word deserves to be said about the descendants of Thomas Holladay. As can be seen in his posterity listed above, many of them migrated to Cookeville, seat of Putnam County. This migration centered largely about O.K. Holladay and his descendants. The result of this is that today there is a small suburb on the southwest side of Cookeville called Holladay. It is one of the two villages in Tennessee by that name, and is located just north of I-40 as one approaches Cookeville. See the map.

FOOTNOTES

1 Bedford County, Virginia, *Court Order Book No. 12*, p. 42.

2. W. W. Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1936, Vol. 6, p. 933.

3. Bedford County, Virginia, *Court Order Book No. 15*, p. 280.

4. Op. cit., Book 16, p. 241.

5. Op. cit., Book 17, p. 601; and Book 18, p. 64.

6. Op. cit., Book 18, p. 338.

7. Hinshaw, loc. cit.

8. It is quite possible that Sarah Johnson was related to the husband of William's sister, Elizabeth.

9. Bedford County, Virginia, *Court Order Book 27*, p. 178.

10. Op. cit., Book 30, p. 540.

11. Op. cit., Book 33, p. 71.

12. *Bedford County Register of Deaths*, year 1858.

13. *Bedford County Will Book R*, p. 16.

14. Letter from Mrs. Roma (Noah) Holladay, April 6, 1971. Roma, of Hillsboro, Ohio, has kindly provided most of the information on the descendants of Lewis of Ohio.

15. Hinshaw, loc. cit.

16. Bedford County, Virginia, *Court Order Book 12, 1799-1803*, p. 42.

17. Op. cit., p. 90.

18. Op. cit., p. 126.

19. Op. cit., p. 286.

20. Wilma Ash of San Martin, CA, assembled the information on John W. Holladay, son of Lewis. She was assisted by Emma Reinmuth, Oran Fitch, Fay and Elma Holladay, Edna Scarlett, Ione Knitter, Alverta Brown, and Herbert Holladay, all cousins.

21. R. H. Early, *Campbell Chronicles and Family Sketches*, J. R. Bell Co., Lynchburg, Va., 1927, p. 437.

22. *Bedford County Order Book 15*, p. 118.

23. Most of the data in this section came from Ethel Anderson, Willie Huddleston, Christine Jones, Eleanor Mitchell, and Mildred Summers, *Draper Families in America*, Parthenon Press, Nashville, TN, 1964, pp. 72-209.

24. This Tax List is in the Tennessee Archives, in the Manuscript Division.

25. U. S. Archives, Washington, D.C., War of 1812, Stephen Holladay.

26. Ibid.

27. Dr. J. W. Bowen, *History of Smith County, Tennessee.* Typed, undated. Tennessee Archives, Chapter 8, p. 24.

28. *Smith County Deed Book H, 1817-24*, p. 341-342.

29. *Smith County Deed Book I*, p. 408.

30. Putnam County was formed in 1842 from Jackson, White, Dekalb, and Overton Counties. The 1850 Census for it does not exist, but is found in its four parent counties. Stephen is found on page 306 of the 1840 Jackson County Census, along with his nephew John. Thomas is on page 305. Stephen also appears on page 298 of the 1840 Smith County Census. Stephen's wife Henrietta is on page 499 (#206) of the 1850 Census of Jackson County, and Thomas is on page 560 (#623). Thomas' son John is #624.

31. The original letter is in the Tennessee Archives, in the Manuscript Division of the Mexican War.

32. *Bedford County Court Order Book 16*, p. 128.

33. Hinshaw, op. cit., p. 933.

34. *Bedford County Court Order Book 18*, p. 5.

35. Ibid., *Book 21*, p. 47.

36. *Bedford County Deed Book 18*, p. 156.

37. Ibid., *Book 24*, p. 280.

38. U. S. Archives, War of 1812, Stephen Holladay.

39. Walter S. McClain, *A History of Putnam County, Tennessee*, Herald Publishing Co., Cookeville, Tenn., 1925, p. 13, 15, 16. On page 20 of this book is a statement: "Robert Holladay settled on the Walton Road about 1830 at Pekin (Gentry), Post Office later known as Pond Spring." We think that this Robert was likely the son of David and Martha Holladay. See Chapter 10.

40. Eleanor McAllister Hall, *The Book of Jared*, published by the author, 1963, Cookeville, Tenn., p. 548.

41. On Nov. 18, 1972, the author along with his brothers Allen and Wendell, and Agnes Hubbard, visited the Putnam County Courthouse and other points in the county. The Courthouse burned in 1900, so records are sparse. We visited the Holladay Cemetery at Gentry, which is a hundred paces south of James Haggard's new house, and just east of the paved road which forks off Highway 70 about a mile to the south. The cemetery was surrounded by a wire fence and grown up in weeds, but is being cleared off. Several attractive stone markers with inscriptions were seen, but none to Thomas. There were about four sandstone markers without inscriptions. No doubt one of these was erected to Thomas. Inquiry was made in Cookeville for contemporary newspapers, and searches made in the Tennessee Archives for them, but none was found to give an account of Thomas' funeral about 1875.

    On Dec. 23, 1972, the author and son Robert, and brothers Allen and Jack revisited Putnam county. We stopped again at the Holladay Cemetery, and also Rock Springs Methodist Church Cemetery south of Highway 70 on the way to Buffalo Valley. This small cemetery is well kept. No uninscribed markers were seen and it appears that the cemetery is too young to be the resting place for either Stephen or Thomas Holladay.

42. This letter is through the courtesy of Mrs. Pauline Edwards of Nashville.

43. *Putnam County Wills for 1906*, p. 210. In the courthouse at Cookeville.

44. *The Shady Grove Methodist Church Register* is in the hands of Mrs. C. B. Ensor of Cookeville.

45. Herbert kindly helped to assemble much of the material on Thomas Holladay and his descendants.

Chapter 9

DAVID

If your descent is from heroic sires,
Show in your life a remnant of their fires.
Nicolas Despreaux

To each man is given a life which seems to have an appointed role and destiny. Some men are called to a long, uneventful pilgrimage, and then a quiet departure. Others experience a short but spectacular life which, like a meteor that flashes across the sky, dies, yet in its death leaves a lingering trail of brilliance.

Fate seems to have cast the life of David Holladay (N-251) in the latter role. His life exemplified that role in which a man had no choice in his place of birth, who became enmeshed in a chain of dramatic and momentous events over which he had little control, who was given a brief but difficult role, and in his part contributed to his country far beyond his own understanding. David proved that a man may have little choice in his lot and in his fate, but that nevertheless he may play his part like a man. In his role David may well be called the hero among those Holladays who dared to leave the Blue Ridge country, seek their fortune in the West, and thus help build a nation.

David was the second son of John and Elizabeth Holladay (M-270). Born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1775 or 1776, he was descended from a long line of a family that had been in Virginia for one and a half centuries.[1] We know little about this youth, but can deduce many significant events. Like David of old, his youthful years were spent in a quiet and pastoral setting on his father's gently rolling farm on the east fork of Beaverdam Creek about twenty miles east of Roanoke. (See map Chapter 7.) He had brothers William, Lewis, Stephen, and Thomas, and sister Elizabeth.

The first recorded action of David was his marriage to Martha Simmons in Bedford County on June 26, 1797.[2] She was a daughter of George Simmons who lived some three miles east of David on Enoch's Creek and who died in 1798. David was twenty-two. Apparently the couple lived in the neighborhood, and probably on his father's farm. No record has been found of his purchase of a farm. However, the 1800 Tax List for Bedford County shows that David was head of a household and had two horses. To this couple were born John in 1800; William in 1801; and Robert in 1803 (O-250 to O-252). Martha died about 1808. After this we do not know how David managed to care for the children, but he may have moved into the home of his parents.

As for David's religious affiliations, it is noteworthy that the marriages of David to Martha; of Lewis, William, and Thomas; of David's son John to Betheny Harrison; and of David to Ann Lee, were all recorded in the minutes of the Quaker Church in that vicinity.[3] However, we do not necessarily conclude that they were of the Quaker faith. They were probably Baptists since the Beaverdam Baptist, a short distance south of David's and John's homes, had been founded in 1803.

In the course of events David decided that it was time for him to remarry. He needed a wife and the three boys needed a mother. About twenty miles east of the Holladay farm, near the confluence of Goose Creek and Staunton River, and just across the Campbell County line near what is now the little town of Leesville, lived John Lee. He was a respected citizen in those parts, and a man with fifteen children![4] The thirteenth child was a lovely daughter, Ann Lee, who was twenty years of age, quite eligible, and not too far away to be courted. Born on the south side of Cook Road in Cumberland County on February 26, 1790, she had moved to the Goose Creek area with her family while at the age of two, and had lived there ever since.[5]

The Lees were of a very notable Virginia family. Apparently they were of the Methodist faith, and we might surmise that David met her at some church function. At any rate, the couple married May 22, 1810, probably at her home, with Rev. Abner Early officiating, and with Ann's brother Stephen serving as surety.[6]

This marriage was destined to have a profound influence on the Holladay family in Tennessee as it brought together the Holladays of Bedford and the Lees of Campbell Counties. It joined directly for the first time the Holladays of Bedford with the Criders of Pittsylvania County through

Permelia Lee (Ann's sister) who had married Henry Crider in 1805. The descendants of these three families from the three adjoining counties are almost countless, and they consider these three counties among the most hallowed in their Virginia ancestry.

For several months the newlyweds lived in the vicinity, most likely where David had previously lived near his father's place. Possibly John, William, and Robert lived with them part time, and with their Simmons grandparents part time. David had time to raise a crop that summer, and probably did.

During the summer, perhaps even before their marriage, David and Ann decided to move to the new western frontier – Tennessee. Several reasons prompted this. One was that David's uncle, David Holladay (M-260), had moved to Sumner County (later Jackson County), Tennessee, fifteen years before. Although he had died there in 1799, his children, including Benjamin and his family, Joel, John, Allen, Frances Hubbard, and Agnes Huddleston still lived there.[7] Their reports were so favorable as to make the children of John Holladay in Bedford County wish to seek their fortune in Tennessee. Undoubtedly David was also influenced by stories of the Tennessee country told by his father who had at least twice explored that region. To help clinch David's decision was the offer by his younger brother Stephen to go with them and probably make Tennessee his home. This new State, now only 14 years of age, allured him too.

David's older brother, William (N-250), may have gone to Jackson County, Tennessee, about 1800, and on June 15, 1801, may have bought a 320 acre farm on Salt Lick Creek. If so he sold this farm to Willeroy Pate on June 6, 1802, apparently learning of his father's failing health and returning to Bedford County.[8] Meanwhile, about 1804, David's brother, Lewis, had moved to Highland County, in south central Ohio, and he too reported good soil, abundant game, and cheap land, making the eroding hills of Bedford County look less attractive. In addition, old family friends and relatives were going, or already had gone, to Tennessee: the Pates, the Lees, the Simmons, the Witchers, the Huddlestons, the Youngs, and the Drapers. These people would make the transition to the West less difficult.

Of course there were problems to consider in this decision. There was John Holladay, David's father; he was not well. There was also Ann's father, John Lee, now well up in years, and would soon be ailing of old age. Then there were the young boys, John, William, and Robert – what to do with them? Should they remain with their Simmons or Holladay grandparents, or go to Tennessee with David and Ann?

With all these considerations David and Ann made the momentous decision to move to the Salt Lick Creek community of Jackson County, Tennessee. David was now 35 and Ann 20, so they were mature enough to weigh the matter carefully. We can imagine the couple spending much of the summer time acquiring a covered wagon with horses or mules, a cow or two, chickens, furniture, farm tools and other homestead equipment, some of it the gifts of friends. We can imagine the excitement of the three young boys. Perhaps Uncle William had left some items back in Tennessee for their use. In addition the slave Charlotte, a gift from Ann's father, would be very helpful on the trip as well as in the future.

We do not know the exact date of the Holladays leaving Virginia. It was probably late September or early October as the last court record on David was dated September 24, 1810 (except for his naming in his father's will in 1811).[9] This entry concerned his and William's being paid for patrolling local Bedford County roads. Ann had been expecting since the middle of September, and we wonder if she knew it, and if not, what effect this knowledge might have had on her plans.

At last came the moment for farewells both at John Lee's at Leesville and at the John Holladay house – tears of parting, well-wishing friends giving final words of advice, and then the wagon train disappearing around the bend of the road in a cloud of October dust. After a century and a third of their families living in Virginia, David and Ann were leaving it to launch into the greatest adventure of their lives, unaware of the role they were playing in the drama of America expanding to the West. The party doubtless went west from Peatown (Chamblissburg), headed west to Roanoke, and south to Abingdon and other points.

The distance from Bedford County, Virginia, to Jackson County, Tennessee, is about 500 miles. Traveling an average of 20 miles per day in a covered wagon, it took over three weeks during good weather to make this trip.[10] The preferred time for making these trips was in early fall since

this would not interfere with spring planting, and the low rainfall in the autumn made the streams more navigable and the roads less muddy. Besides, the weather of warm days and cool nights was certainly more comfortable for travel than in either summer or winter. It was the custom for several wagons to form a train during these migrations. This made defense against Indians and robbers much more practical, and the families could help each other. At night the caravan would use the campsites left by previous migrants. These sites were normally near a spring or stream to provide a good water supply. Inns or "taverns" could also be used at some points along the way.

We can imagine David and his bride, with Stephen and the three boys, riding along the westward trail, perhaps she on a horse on the warmer days, discussing their future on the new frontier. What would their new life be like? Would the Indians try to attack again? What kind of house would they plan to build? How were Uncle David's children doing since he had died a few years before? Would Henry and Permelia Crider decide to follow them to Tennessee soon? Would the Jenkins, Pates, and Drapers make good neighbors? Maybe they should look up the Milton Youngs when they arrived, over in Smith County.

Having approached the Tennessee border near Bristol, the pioneers had the choice of several routes to take west. One choice was through the Cumberland Gap on through southern Kentucky to near Glasgow, then to cut south into Smith or Jackson County. Or they could catch a flatboat on an upper part of the Cumberland River and float down to Ft. Blount, disembark, and travel about four miles up Salt Lick Creek. We doubt that they chose the latter route, partially because of the problem of transporting cattle on boats. The third route, and the one they most likely took, led from Cumberland Gap east of Stone's Mountain, through present Jacksboro to Kingston, across the mountain at the upper end of Sequatchie Valley to Crab Orchard, on through Kimmers, Grahams, Johnston's Stand, Quarles, and down Flynn's Creek to Ft. Blount. The latter part of this route followed the "Ft. Blount Road."

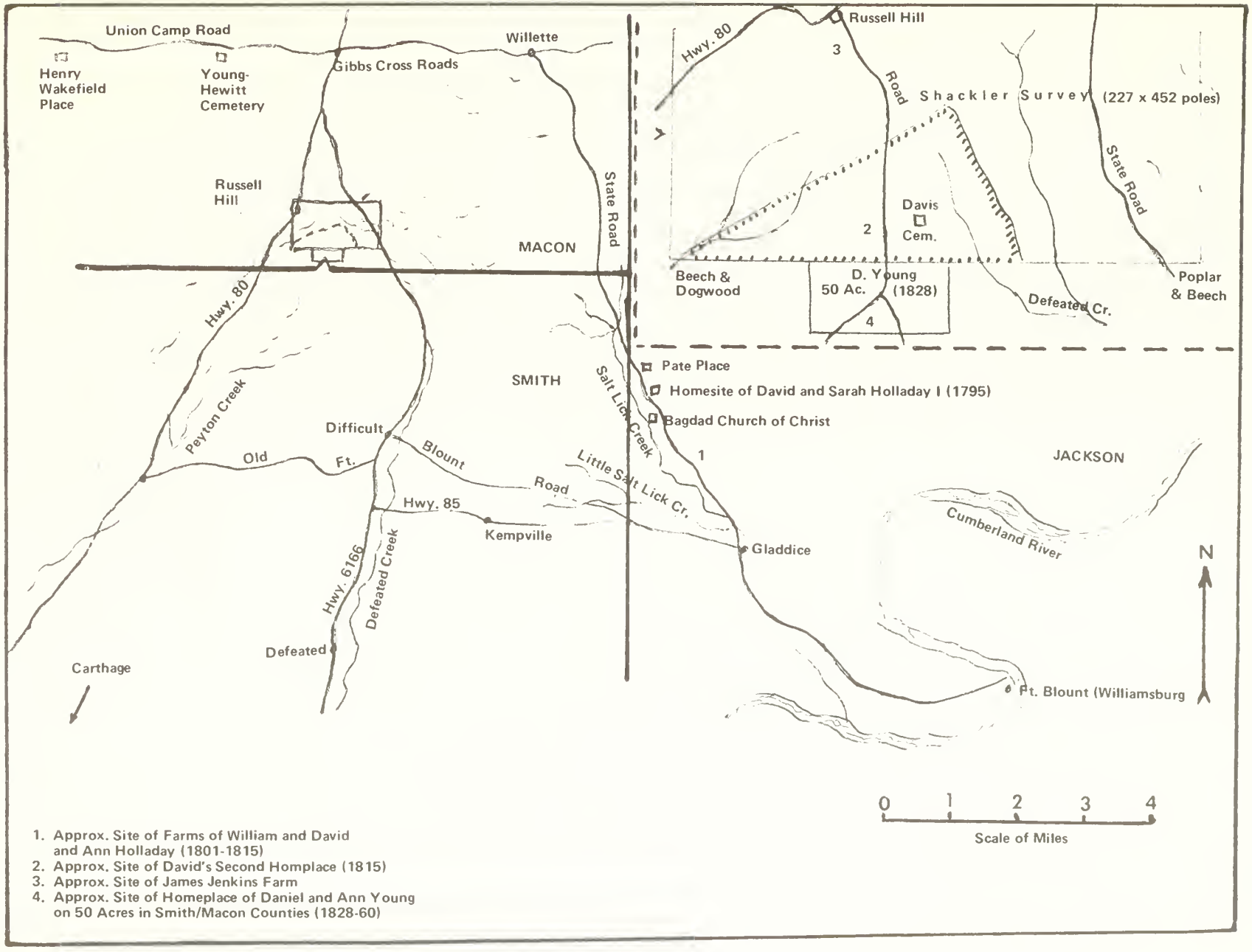
The section of Jackson County in which David chose to settle was a fertile valley of Salt Lick Creek near Bagdad, about one mile east of the Smith County line, and about four miles above the mouth of Salt Lick Creek on the Cumberland.[12] (See map next page.) The Holladays found the country inviting in several respects. It was a rolling and scenic countryside, rather similar to that in western Bedford County. There was a wide variety of trees – oak, poplar, gum, cedar – and in great abundance. The fall colors must have added romance to the arrival of the newlyweds. A log cabin could be constructed from trees cut within a few hundred yards of it. The land thus cleared would be used for crops.

Game was abundant – squirrel, rabbit, turkey, and even bear. Fishing was fruitful. The soil was fertile, though in some places containing rocks. In the valleys it was especially rich and easy to till, but even the hillsides and hilltops had good soil. It was a brown, loamy type that suggested fertility, certainly better than that found back in Bedford County. On "the ridge" to the north toward Lafayette the soil was also good, but on "Pea Ridge" to the south the land was steep and hard to cultivate. As the Salt Lick Creek Valley broadened to the southeast, approaching the Cumberland, the land became more level and attractive. It was reported that the land in the quite narrow valleys along Defeated Creek and Peyton Creek to the west was also fertile. Wheat, corn, flax, hay, cotton, and vegetables could be raised in abundance, but at the expense of much hard hand labor.

It is likely that the Holladays did most of their purchasing of staples – salt, clothing, food, and the like – at Williamsburgh (earlier called Ft. Blount). Here were stores, a jail, a courthouse, and some residences.[13] Gainesboro was to the east some twenty miles, Carthage to the southwest, and Lafayette to the northwest about the same distance. For bigger shopping the newlyweds could leave their log cabin, ride into one of these towns during the better part of a day, spend the night there, and return the next day. Roads were generally passable, even in the winter months, because of an underlying layer of limestone. There were numerous springs along the way, even as today, where they could water their horses and themselves.

So David and Ann settled down in the peaceful valley of Jackson County to farm and raise their family on the new western frontier. There it was that their first child was born on June 18, 1811, and named George Washington Holladay (O-253).

In true pioneer fashion David tilled the soil, split the rails, and provided for his family in peace. He sorrowed when news came of his father's death in December, 1812, back in Virginia. It is doubtful if he made the trip back home during the winter months.



HOLLADAY FAMILY SITES IN SMITH, MACON, AND JACKSON COUNTIES, TENNESSEE 1795-1860

By 1813 Tennessee was being populated fast by the influx of pioneers from the East. Many of the immigrants preferred the comforts of living in Nashville, now a town of some two thousand souls. Since the big Indian Battle at Buchanan's Station on Mill Creek in September, 1792, Davidson County and the Middle Tennessee country could offer comparative security to the settlers.

However, Indian raids were still common in the nearby "Mississippi" Territory to the south and west, especially in what is now Alabama. Creeks from that region had been known to join other Indians on raids previously made in Middle Tennessee (then called "West" Tennessee), uprisings anywhere in the surrounding territories. So it was that in 1813 the people were alarmed by Creek uprisings instigated by the British as a part of the War of 1812.

Upon hearing of the massacre by the Creeks on Ft. Mims, Alabama, on August 30, 1813, and other Indian atrocities in those parts to the south, the Tennessee Legislature on September 25 passed an act empowering Gov. William Blount to call up 3500 men, 2500 from what is now West and Middle Tennessee under General Andrew Jackson, and 1000 from East Tennessee under Gen. Cocke, in addition to the 1500 men already serving in the U. S. Army.[14] The Legislature voted $300,000 to guarantee pay and subsistence for these new recruits if the Federal Government refused to assist.

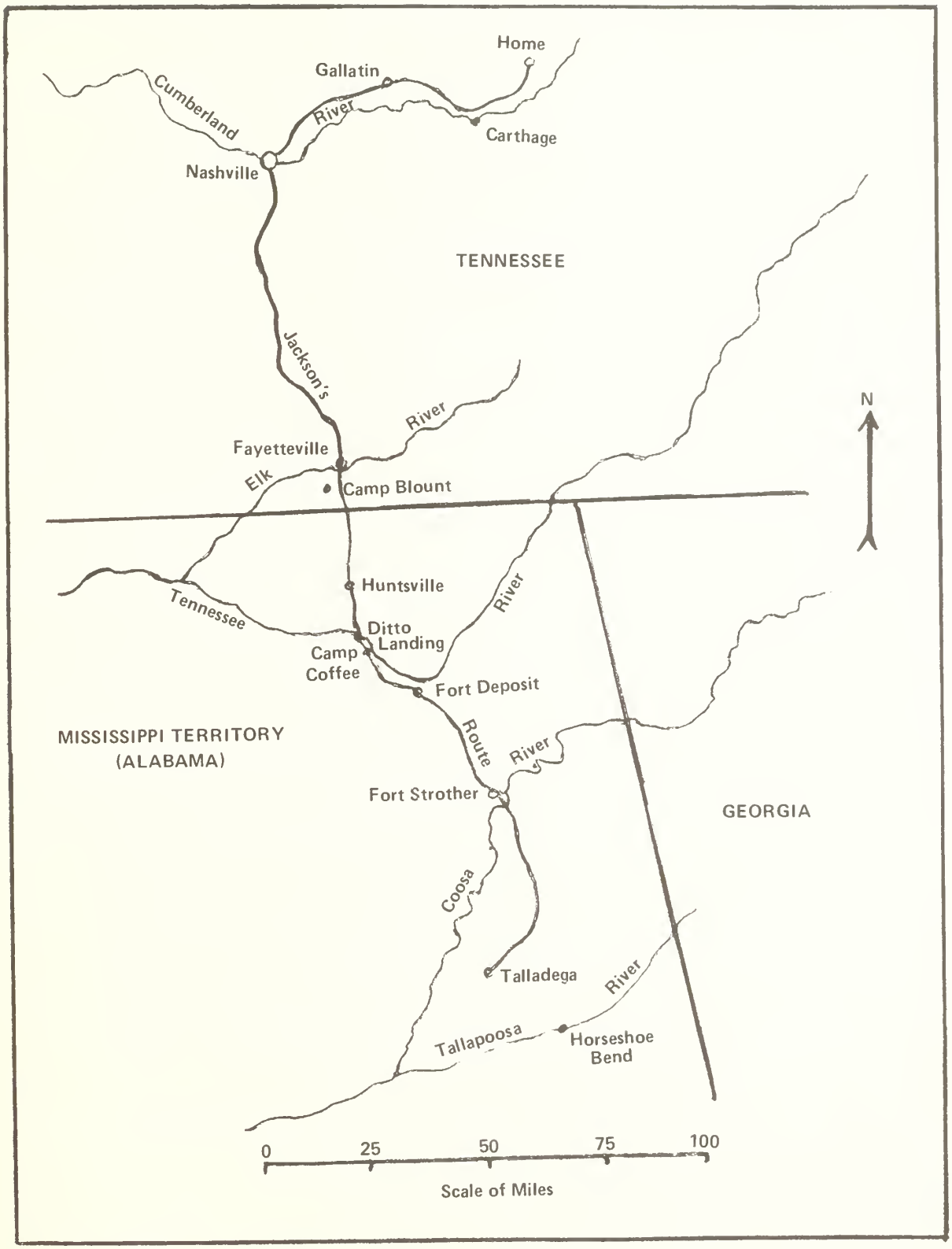
When David heard this call for troops, although being thirty-eight years of age, he decided to enlist in the militia of Jackson County. Several factors affected this decision. First, the family could be secured for three months. Although little George was only slightly over two years of age, and Ann was expecting to add to their family in mid-January, the older boys, John, William, and Robert, could be of great help. John was now twelve, and the other boys old enough to attend to farm chores. Brother Stephen, friends, relatives, and cousin Allen and his family were living nearby.[15] In addition there were at least two slaves, the old faithful Charlotte and Jacob. They could finish gathering the crops, cut the winter wood, and attend to the place.[16] Furthermore, the war would be short, like so many "brush-fire" Indian wars, and David would be home by Christmas -- perhaps. But the best argument for David joining the ranks was simply that Tennesseans were weary of Indian uprisings, and the massacre at Ft. Mims heightened their feelings of need to protect their own hearthstones.

In view of these circumstances David enlisted as a 1st Sergeant in Capt. James Holleman's Company of Infantry in Col. J. K. Wynne's Regiment of Tennessee Militia.[17] He regretted leaving home, just as General Jackson disliked leaving the Hermitage. In all probability he met Capt. Holleman and other enlistees at Carthage or Nashville. Making the trip most probably on horseback, he reported for duty on October 4, 1813, at Camp Blount, just south of Fayetteville.[18] There was high hope that the Indians would be accommodating and make the war a short one. After all, they had crops and families to raise also!

On September 26 Jackson had dispatched Col. Coffee with 500 men to Huntsville, where he arrived on October 4. The other forces rendezvoused at Camp Blount on October 4. Traveling as fast as his duel wounds would permit, Jackson himself reached Camp Blount on October 7 and found that less than half the 2000 men ordered out had actually arrived.[19] Even among the men present there was something of a picnic atmosphere. Their guns were varied, their dress was homespun, and altogether it was a motley crew. The men did not take the service too seriously as they had enlisted for only three months, and they knew that others would take their places as they returned home. To inject military order into the troops, including David Holladay and Davy Crockett, Jackson began immediately to organize them and to drill them intensively in the bright October weather.[20]

On Monday morning, October 11, a rider dashed into camp reporting that the Indians were about to attack Huntsville, a town in Madison County (now Alabama) some 32 miles to the south. By one O'clock the army was packed and ready to make a forced march. The distance of 32 miles was covered by 7:20 p.m., an unprecedented march.[21] The mettle of the men was being tested. When word came that the danger had been exaggerated, Jackson had his army to encamp on the outskirts of town, about half a mile northeast of the present courthouse.[22] (See map next page.)

For their evening meal after this vigorous march the weary, hungry soldiers received a dole of so many grains of parched corn thoughtfully provided by Gen. Benjamin Patterson, a native of Bedford County, Virginia. He had become one of Jackson's close friends in Nashville, and had accompanied him on horseback as a staff member to Huntsville.[23] Evidently David's military career was getting off to a rough start.



TOUR OF DUTY OF DAVID HOLLADAY IN CREEK WAR IN ALABAMA IN 1813-14

The next day Jackson took his army on a more leisurely march ten miles southward, and crossed the Tennessee River at Ditto's Landing. Here he joined Coffee's troops at Camp Coffee, three miles above the landing and opposite the island. For a week the army encamped on the bluffs and underwent further hard military drilling. Then on October 19 they broke camp and for three days cut their way through nearly impassable terrain up the river another 22 miles near the southern extremity of the river at the mouth of Thompson's Creek, four miles west of the present town of Guntersville. Here Jackson erected Ft. Deposit during the following three days. This fort was intended to be a supply depot from which to support his army on its southward campaign. Although distressed by the lack of these supplies promised him, Jackson left Ft. Deposit on October 25 and marched for nine days southward toward Ten Islands on the Coosa River.

Here, on the west side of the Coosa River, near the present city of Gadsden, Jackson decided to build an improvised fort called Ft. Strother. This would help care for the numerous sick and wounded soldiers, as well as to provide a base for further training. He organized his army into three brigades; the first (1400 men) under Gen. William Hall with its two regiments of volunteer infantry under Col. Bradley and Col. Pillow; the second (600 men) commanded by Gen. Isaac Roberts with its two regiments of militiamen under Col. Wynne and Col. McCrory; and the third (1000 men) commanded by Gen. John Coffee with a regiment of volunteer cavalry under Col. Alcorn, and a regiment of mounted riflemen under Col. Newton and Col. Allen.[24] As already mentioned, David was in Wynn's regiment as a militiaman.

Thirteen miles eastward from Ft. Strother was an Indian town called Talluschatches, where several hundred Indian soldiers had gathered, posing a threat to Jackson's march southward. Even though Jackson's army was subsisting largely on game from the forest, some supplies captured from the Indians, and to a large degree on raw nerve, Jackson ordered Gen. Coffee on November 2 to attack these Indians. He did so with his usual alacrity and defeated them soundly. In all probability David did not participate in this action.

However, on the site of the present town of Talladega, some 30 miles below Ft. Strother, David's group did see action, probably his first. Jackson set forth on November 8 with 800 horsemen and 1200 foot soldiers, in all likelihood including David. They crossed to the east side of the river by having each horseman carry an infantryman with him. It was four o'clock the next morning before this crossing was completed and the march begun. An all-day, tiring march took the army within six miles of Talladega. Upon being informed during the night that the Creeks held hostages friendly to Jackson, and were about to kill them, Jackson had his army out early the next morning, November 9, and attacked the Indians at sunrise with 1000 men. The infantry was in three lines, the militia (with David) on the left, the volunteers on the right, and the cavalry on the extreme wings to form a crescent battle line. The victory for Jackson was complete. He routed the Indians, freed the prisoners, captured some provisions, and returned to Ft. Strother with his weary, hungry, but victorious troops. How the weary Sgt. Holladay must have longed for home at this time! But how gratifying was the victory!

In his report to Gov. Blount on November 15 on the Battle of Talladega, Jackson stated:

> *At 8 a. m. advance started . . . and turned the enemy upon the right wing of Gen. Robert's Brigade . . . . Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the advance, led on by Col. Carroll for spirited manner in which they commenced and sustained the attack . . .*[25]

Still failing to receive supplies, the men at Ft. Strother broke out into a form of mutiny, the volunteers first, then the militia. This caused Jackson as much concern as did the Indians. Individual soldiers dare not desert and return home lest they incur indignation from the home folks. At first Jackson used the militia to prevent the volunteers from going home. He promised provisions within two days of receipt of assurance from Ft. Deposit that supplies had arrived. When these provisions did not arrive the militia also decided to go home. This time Jackson threw himself and his volunteers across their path and at gunpoint forced them to return to Ft. Strother with humiliation. David must have felt as did the others, that either Tennessee or the Federal Government should support their forces in the field or let them go home. Furthermore, the troops did not believe that Jackson had legal grounds to insist that the Federal Government could arbitrarily extend their services beyond the period for which they had enlisted by agreement with Tennessee.

On the initial attempt at mutiny Jackson Reported to Gov. Blount from Fort Strother on November 14, 1813, as follows:

> *Gen. Robert's Brigade first reported the resolution to stay by their baggage their wounded and their Gen'l. until it could be accurately ascertained whether supplies would arrive . . . . . Gen. Coffee's Brigade also reported . . . the Cavalry would remain. Both of these Brigades have my warmest approbation and highest praise . . . and merit the applause and gratitude of their country . . .*[26]

Eventually, after several days of disputing, Jackson decided that the soldiers had lost their morale and were more or less useless anyway, and were probably correct on legal grounds. He agreed to let them begin their return home on December 31, with the stinging rebuke that he wished they had a "smok-tail in their teeth, with a petticoat as a coat of mail to hand down to their offspring!"[27]

In a letter to Blount on January 2 Jackson stated that he had "shewn the letter to Col. Wynne and Major Turner who have made its contents known to the Brigade of Militia . . . They are determined to abandon the campaign on the 4th . . . [28]

That David needed to go home to attend to domestic problems is easily understood. He probably felt that these matters were more urgent than fighting the Indians, although Old Hickory might have felt otherwise. At any rate, it was thus that, faithful to the last, David and his platoon ended their military campaign against the Indians.[29]

We can imagine the anxiety mutually felt by Ann and David during these lonely months – she for her Sergeant off in the wilderness fighting the savages, he for his expecting wife in the lovely valley of Jackson County. Since Jackson and Rachel had been exchanging correspondence, we may assume that Ann and David had done likewise.[30] Postal service of a type was available. David's muster roll from the U. S. Archives shows his service actually expired January 21, 1814, giving him a service period of three months plus 18 days of travel. From this roll it appears that he was actually discharged from the Army somewhere in Alabama, but was mustered out in Nashville. The distance of some 260 miles mentioned suggested that he was discharged at either Ft. Deposit or Ft. Strother.

Upon his arrival at home, estimated to be January 23, David was greeted with the news that he was the father of a new daughter, Amanda (O-254), born January 12. The stork had been faster than the Army, for Amanda arrived while David was on the road homeward.

David's pay for the campaign was $11.00 per month, and he was granted 13 cents per day travel allowance. His total pay for the campaign was $41.59. Even for this pittance (in comparison with present day salaries) David had to resort to legal action to collect, bearing out the financial difficulties which Jackson had with Gov. Blount and the Federal Secretary of War:

> *Know all men by these presents that whereas I David Holladay of Jackson County and State of Tennessee did serve the United States a tour of duty as 1st Sergt. in Capt. James Hollomon's Company in the late expedition against the Creek Indians under the command of Genl. Andrew Jackson — Now be it known that I David Holladay have this day made, constituted, and appointed David Hogg of Smith County and State aforesaid my true and lawful attorney for me and in my name to receive from and receipt to the proper officer for all money that may be due me for said services and I do authorize my referenced attorney to do anything and everything that might be demanded of me to do were I personally present and whatever my said attorney may think fit toward receiving pay for referenced services and I do hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said attorney may or shall do touching or concerning the promises in writing whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal Williamsburgh, Tennessee 29th August 1814.*
>
> *David Holladay*
>
> *State of Tennessee*
> *Jackson County*
> *The foregoing power of attorney was acknowledged before me this 29th day of August 1814.*
>
> *Willeroy Pate J.P.*[31]

We hope, and assume, that David did collect his just dues!

Meanwhile, some 110 men remained with Jackson until a new Army could be raised for the Horseshoe Bend Campaign. This Army was recruited under the effective persuasion of Generals Carroll and Roberts, both highly respected men in Tennessee. While David could not join these forces because of his domestic situation, the muster rolls show that Allen Holladay of Smith County did enlist at Fayetteville on January 28 in answer to Gov. Blount's call for another 2500 men.[32] Allen, now 28, was the first cousin of David, being the son of David Holladay, the younger David's uncle. He served under Col. Robert Steele and Gen. Roberts. This new Army totalling 5000 men and, including Sam Houston, assembled at Ft. Strother. For eleven days it marched southward 55 miles toward Tohopeka (Horseshoe Bend) on the Tallapoosa River, fighting a number of battles with the Indians along the way through the rugged country. The battle at Horseshoe Bend itself was fought on March 27, 1814, in a ferocious struggle in which Houston was wounded several times.[33] The disastrous defeat of the Creeks brought peace to the deep South, and eventually led to Alabama's statehood in 1819.

Allen started his march homeward on April 21, and was discharged early in May, 1814, at Fayetteville.

It is safe to assume that these Holladay boys were happy to settle down in their respective communities and spend the summer raising a crop. However, if they thought that their victories over the Indians would bring peace permanently to the area, then they miscalculated. Their lives were to be interrupted again, this time by the British.

Jackson's triumphant return to Nashville and the Hermitage in May was to be short-lived. On August 10, 1814, he had to go back to Ft. Jackson to sign the peace treaty with the Indians. He then proceeded to Mobile, arriving with 2378 troops on August 15. He fought a battle there September 12-15, and continued to build defenses for the town until December 1. With rumors of British forces lurking nearby, and with the need to man the newly built forts in the Indian territory, Jackson once more sent his trusted Generals, Carroll and Coffee, back to Tennessee, this time to raise a "third army." The Secretary of War called for 2500 Tennessee militia to assemble at Fayetteville on September 20, 1814. On this same date the muster rolls of Stephen Holladay, younger brother of David, show that he volunteered as a Private Mounted Rifleman in Capt. John Tubbs' Company in Col. Levy Hammond's Regiment. Stephen was a young man of 23 years, still single.[34] Generally the prospects of a winter campaign in sunny Florida appealed to these men, and few anticipated what lay ahead or the impact of the campaign on the future of the nation.

On October 5 Gen. Coffee's Army left Fayetteville and marched southward through conquered Creek territory with 2000 horsemen from "West" Tennessee, and with 800 troops from other parts.[35] They went 450 miles through the wilderness under fairly unfavorable weather conditions, and encamped at Pierce's Stockade (or Mills) on the Alabama River on October 25. Here they were joined by others of Jackson's men to make a total of some 4000 men. Of these, 1000 remained at the stockade while the remaining troops attacked Pensacola, held by Spain, on November 6-7, and captured it. While assessing this international incident, Jackson received word that the British were preparing to make a surprise attack on New Orleans.

He left Mobile on November 21 and arrived in New Orleans on December 2. Gen. Coffee's army followed him somewhat to the north of the swamps, and encamped at Baton Rouge. When Jackson saw the urgency of the situation at New Orleans he dispatched a message to Coffee, "Your accustomed activity is looked for." The faithful Coffee selected 1200 of his best men and marched the 150 miles to New Orleans in less than three days! They arrived on December 20 despite the fact that it had rained for 20 days, traveling was difficult, and 300 men were on sick call. Stephen either made this forced march or came a few days later with the remaining troops.

Meanwhile, Gen. Carroll was busy raising another army of 2500 "backwoodsmen" from Tennessee and Kentucky. Their plan was to make the trip down the Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers rather than to march. To do this Carroll inserted in the *Nashville Whig* on October 25, 1814, an ad which read:

FLAT BOTTOM BOATS

The Assistant Deputy Quarter Master at Nashville wants fifty FLAT BOATS to be delivered at or below Nashville, by the 13th of November next.

These boats were to be fitted with oars and sails as well. At the same time procurement began for provisions (tents, food, clothing, tools, etc.) to last sixty days.[36]

On November 1 the *Clarion and Tennessee Gazette* in Nashville published the organization of the army of General Carroll. The 2nd Brigade was commanded by Brig. General Byrd Smith. Col. James Raulston commanded the 3rd Regiment in this Brigade. Capt. Matthew Cowan had a company in this Regiment, and Lt. David Holladay served under him. On the same page of this paper is a stirring call to arms by Gen. Carroll:

> *Brave Tennesseans! The voice of your country again calls you to arms . . . . Louisiana is threatened with invasion. Will you tamely surrender the lower country into the hands of an enemy? Should any foreign power obtain a permanent possession of the City of New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi we may bid farewell to all our prosperity and anticipated greatness . . . Do not wait to be dragged to the defense of all that is sacred and dear to man . . . What voice is so loud as the call of your country? What is so sacred as the soil that gave you birth . . .? You are particularly requested to come well armed and equipped for a six months tour of duty. Bring your knapsacks, clothing, and blankets; tents will be supplied . . .*

This stirring appeal for 3000 men by the 26 year old Carroll brought a good response from the Tennesseans. One of those responding was David Holladay in Jackson County. With his younger brother Stephen already marching south, with Col. Raulston as a fellow Jackson Countian, with General Sam G. Smith from Jackson County as aide-de-camp to General Jackson himself, what more would impel him to go?[37] There were cousins Benjamin Holladay, Levi Lee, James Young, Cornelius Carver, and other neighbor boys who were going. So they left by boat from the Carthage area about November 10 and "landed in Nashville" on schedule, Sunday, November 13, 1814.[38] David enlisted as 3rd Lieutenant in Capt. Matthew Cowan's Company, 3rd Regiment under command of Col. James Raulston.[39] David was stationed at Camp Hynes in or near the city. About a week was spent in organizing the regiments and putting provisions on board. The days were hectic and action was fast, unimpeded by bureaucracy. Most of the boats were assembled at the wharf in Nashville at the foot of present Broad Street. Others were at Clarksville down the Cumberland River some 40 miles.

The first regiment to leave departed on Friday, November 18, marching to Clarksville and boarding the boats there. The next regiment, including Levi Lee and David Holladay, left Nashville on November 21, and the third left November 23.[40] Gen. Carroll and some of his staff left November 27, bringing up the rear.[41]

The local press gave a good account of all these activities. The *Clarion* on November 22 noted:

> *The militia ordered to rendezvous at Nashville on the 13th inst. have been mostly received by the muster master. The first and second regiments have departed from the encampment near this town for the lower country, the remainder are expected to start tomorrow. The requisition, generally speaking, is composed of as fine looking men as any we ever saw and a considerable part of them are well armed, with muskets, or rifles, etc.*[42]

Prior to these departures the Army was formed and the following address from Gov. Willie Blount delivered to them:

> *Fellow Citizens,*
> *This address will be handed to you by Col. Hynes, adjutant general of the militia of Tennessee. The degree of satisfaction felt by the executive of the state at the promptitude on the part of the militia commands an expression to them to be given of his grateful sense of their patriotism and zeal . . . Go forth, meet, vanquish the enemy to your peace, and at the end of your term of service return crowned with laurels . . . . Your General, seconded by the brave, will lead you to the post of honor, and will maintain it to the last. Wherever the war may require the march of this army it will have my most ardent and anxious wishes to Heaven for its protection, its success, and for the honorable and safe return in due time of all attached to it.*[43]

When the time for departure arrived, the Army "cut cable and swung into the Cumberland, leaving on the bank a vast crowd of women and children waving their handkerchiefs wet with tears."[44] Little did David or these other brave men dream that they would win so signal a victory, assure the acquisition of the vast western country, place the budding young nation in a new light of respect with other nations, and eventually land Old Hickory in the White House.

This epic voyage down the three rivers to New Orleans is a saga itself. What a picture to behold! There, 2500 men – were they soldiers or sailors? – in homespun clothes working in shifts aboard a flotilla of 50 flatboats, slowly drifted and paddled down the Cumberland, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers for four long weeks – sleeping, eating, drilling, rowing, and carving a monument for the nation's history to note.

To David Holladay this was perhaps his life's greatest adventure. Like Capt. Cowan and Col. Raulston and the other men from the contoured hills of Middle Tennessee, Lt. Holladay drank in the scenery even as the landscape began to flatten. Like all the men, he trusted his leaders and had faith in the mission. But little did he or the other men realize that rarely if ever in the annals of American history did so much depend so greatly on so few.

Levi Lee, likely a cousin of Ann Lee and thus related to David by marriage, vividly described (in his diary) the details of this memorable voyage. After leaving Nashville on Tuesday, November 21, the boatsmen were lucky to have the benefits of an unexpectedly heavy rain which made passage of the rocky shoals at the mouth of the Harpeth River less treacherous. David could breathe one sigh of relief that his company had successfully passed this first hurdle.

The convoy reached Clarksville in about two days and left there on November 24. On Saturday the 26th the boats entered the Ohio River. At a point downstream Carroll's forces encountered a boat from Pittsburg loaded with guns and ammunition. They persuaded the boat to join them on the mission to New Orleans! On November 27 the boats entered the Mississippi and on December 1 passed New Madrid, Missouri, above Tiptonville. During the next two weeks they passed Memphis, Vicksburg (called Walnut Hills), and landed at Palmery below Vicksburg on Tuesday, December 13. At sunrise the next morning they floated by Grand Gulf (Mississippi) and landed at Natchez the next day. Here Gen. Carroll wrote Jackson:

Natchez, December 14, 1814.

Sir, We arrived here last night at 10 O'clock after a prosperous Voyage of 18 days from Nashville.

I had expected to receive orders from you at this place pointing out our destination. But being disappointed I have dispatched Colonel Hines to your Head Quarters in order to learn your pleasure on that subject. The Troops having been much fatigued by incessant duty require some relaxation and an opportunity of Washing their clothes. Besides we have some sick, who will require every possible care and attention and in conformity with that design I shall establish a hospital and leave them here. A Keel Boat is in company with us or a little distance in our rear frieghted with about 14.00 stand of Arms and ammunition for the use of the Army; and a great number of my Men, being badly armed, and many others not armed at all, I wish to ascertain if you will not permit me to furnish them from this boat. After remaining here one day or two at farthest I shall fall down to Batton Rouge where I understand Genl. Coffee is stationed with his Brigade of mounted men, and where I will await the return of Colo. Hines and your orders.[45]

With 50 men aboard each boat it was understandable that it was a relief to the men to go ashore and walk around.

On Thursday morning, December 15, the convoy departed Natchez and at noon passed White Bluffs. David and his men could look on the eastern shore of the river and on the bluffs see the columned Gayoso Mansion where Old Hickory had married Rachel 23 years before. These sights afforded some relief from the endless miles of flat country that was slowly slipping by the boats. David must have been awed by the vastness of it all, even as he was busy drilling his men and drifting southward.

During the afternoon the wind blew too roughly for the flatboats so they put ashore until Friday morning, not knowing the crisis which New Orleans and Gen. Jackson were enduring. On the next day, Friday, the troops glided by Ft. Adams. The elements had not been too kind, for that night they "buried two men and while we was doing of it another man died." The boats "floated till half past one then fired off five minute guns that was a signal when a boat was in distress."

On Friday the 16th of December the army landed opposite Bayou Dunsker (?) and at ten o'clock the next day passed Point Cope.(?) About dark they received general orders "to make no delay till we get to New Orleans." This urgent message had been delivered by steamboat from New Orleans where Gen. Jackson was frantically waiting for the Tennesseans under Coffee and Carroll lest the British attack before they arrived.[46] This message was contained in a letter to Carroll from Jackson dated New Orleans, December 16:

> ..... *Your presence and your brave companions in arms are much wanted here .... Proceed immediately with your division to this place. Notify me before you reach the city. Ground of encampment is chosen for your division, four miles above the City ....* [47]

That night Gen. Carroll ordered his boats to float for four more hours, but one boat ran aground. They floated on to Baton Rouge and landed in the camp just evacuated by Coffee on his forced march south. On Sunday the 18th the men rowed all day, and once again the wind forced the boats ashore.

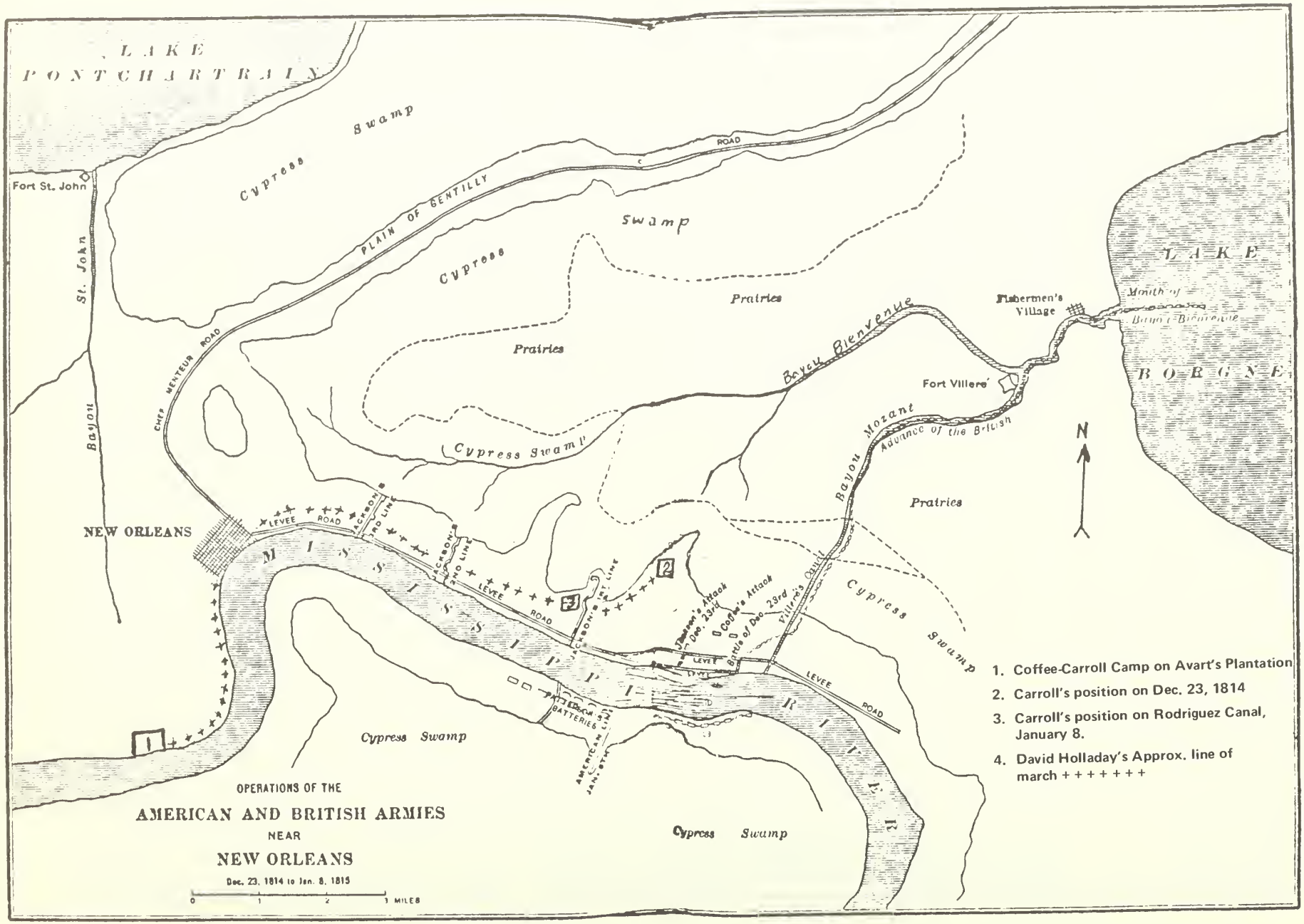
The next day the flotilla proceeded on course, but Gen. Carroll's boat ran into a sand bar. Again the winds arose, but the men continued their journey, floating all night, working in shifts. Finally, the next day, Tuesday, December 20, the weary troops landed at Avart's plantation on the Mississippi River about four miles above New Orleans, the Delta Queen, the Crescent City, now a town of 20,000 people.[48]

What a voyage! But already the troops were asking the question if they could keep the British out of the city. They did not have to wait long to start action. On Thursday the 22nd Lt. David Holladay marched his men off the boat a short distance to the camp already occupied by Gen. Coffee's army and had them pitch their tents. We can be sure that David immediately sought his brother Stephen and that they exchanged information on their latest adventures.

The next day a general parade was held – a show of strength for any British spies. Learning that the British had already crossed Lake Borgne below the city and were at the Villere plantation headed in his direction, Gen. Jackson immediately ordered Coffee's men and about 1000 of Carroll's men to march the 14 miles toward the Villere plantation. They left in such haste about midafternoon that they did not take their knapsacks or blankets. The weather was raw and cold. We can imagine the impression they made on the people of New Orleans as these volunteers from Tennessee, wearing coonskin caps, hunting shirts, and armed with long-barrel squirrel rifles, marched through the town. How would these frontiersmen fare against experienced professional soldiers under Gen. Pakenham, brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington, who had defeated Napoleon in Spain and who would defeat him the next June at Waterloo?

Marching along the river levee the troops stopped at one point (probably at the site of present day Jackson Barracks four miles below the city) and drew guns and ammunition.[49] Carroll's men were divided into two types of companies: one with muskets, the other with rifles. These men were ordered to march easterly from that point to a location near the Bayou Bridge at the fork of the road leading to the Chef Menteur on Gentilly Road about two miles north of the de la Ronde plantation on the upper branch of the Bayou Bienvenue. They arrived about dark and were to serve as a rallying point if disaster befell Coffee's men. Meanwhile, Coffee's 1600 men had crept up to the large oaks leading from the river to the de la Ronde house. Here Coffee simply said to his men, including Stephen Holladay: "Men, you have said that you can fight; now is the time to prove it! Don't waste powder. Be sure of your mark before firing."[50] On a signal from Jackson's gunboat, the men attacked the 3000 British at 7:30 p.m. some three hundred yards to the east. For two hours on this moonlit night of December 23 ensued a fierce hand-to-hand struggle. The results were inconclusive but the Tennesseans proved that they were at least equal to the touted Redcoats. (See map next page.)

Meantime, Carroll's men stood under arms all night, prepared for a British attack the next morning. The night became dark, foggy and extremely cold. How cold David must have gotten! But the next morning the British, surprised at the quality of the fighting backwoodsmen, did not attack, a strategic error on their part which gave Jackson time to build his defenses. Early the next morning Carroll's troops were withdrawn two miles to join Coffee. Here Jackson, all during that day and several to follow, had 5000 men with axes, shovels, and bare hands erect breastworks along the Rodriguez Canal which extended three fourths of a mile from the river on the right to a cypress



DAVID HOLLADAY IN THE NEW ORLEANS CAMPAIGN

swamp on the left, on Chalmette plantation. On Christmas Day the men prepared for battle, expecting the British to attack. They drew nothing to eat until evening. The British did harass their foe with rockets and cannonading, especially heavy on December 28 and January 1. It is likely that Stephen and David had never been so tired. They had to work all day, and could hardly sleep at night because of the bombardments. When sleep could come the men were obliged to build brushpiles above the water in order to find a dry spot. Conditions were terrible, but these brave men did not complain.

By January 8 Jackson had completed three lines, two back of the main line along the canal. This line was largely earthwork down to the woods near the swamp, being 10-15 feet wide, and having a ditch 4-8 feet deep. Near the swamp the line was made of fallen trees with portholes through which to shoot.[51]

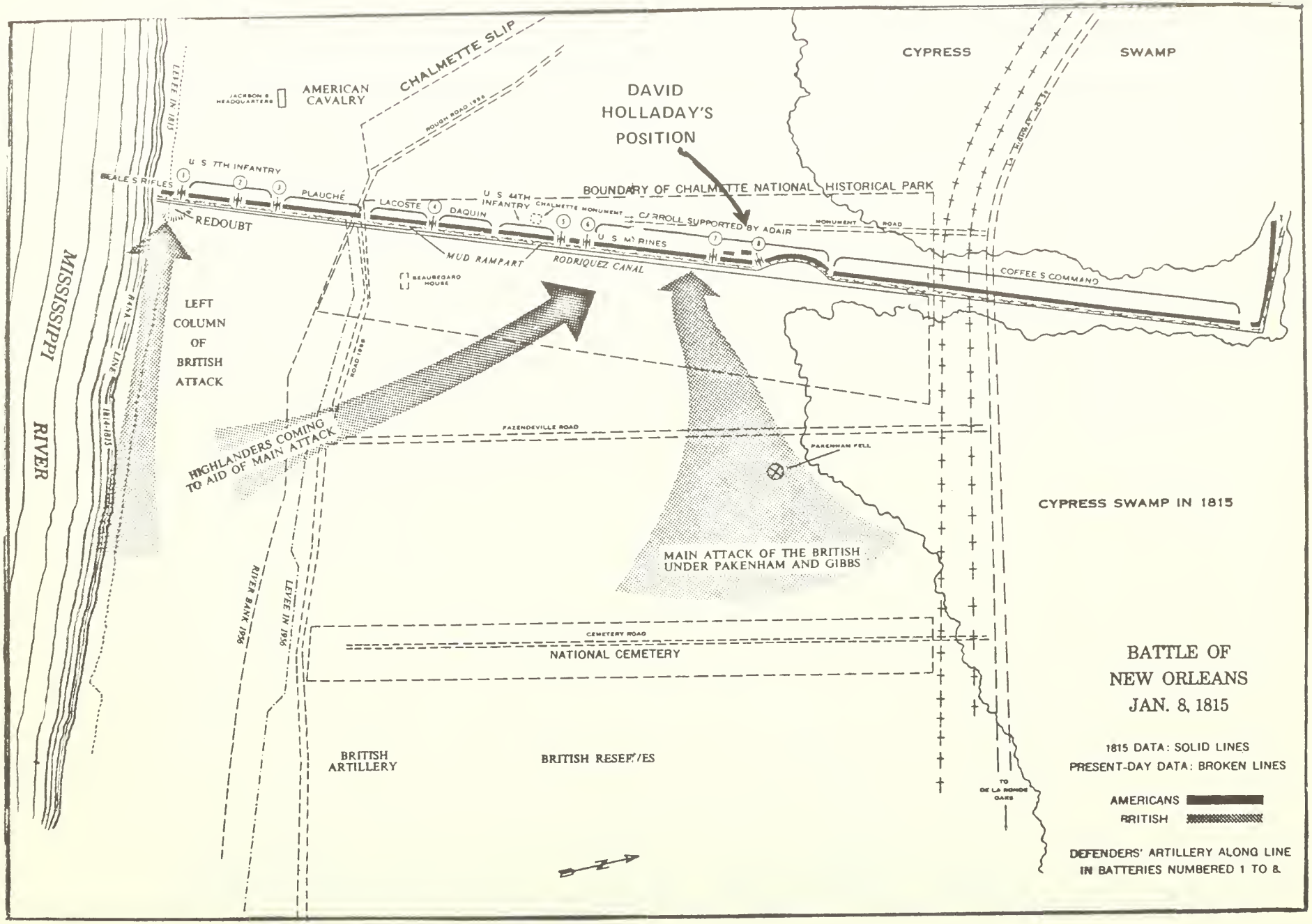
On January 4 some 2300 Kentuckians arrived to strengthen the forces. By now Jackson had about 4000 fighting men against 5400 British.[52] But when the word went out that the British were disdainfully referring to them as "Dirty shirts," meaning their colorless hunting shirts, and also that the British had come over to "correct the error Cornwallis had made" back in 1781, then Jackson knew that the ire of his men would rise to the point that fatigue meant nothing and that victory was assured!

Only one deserter left Jackson's army. He informed the British of the positions of the Americans; reported that Jackson expected a flanking attack; that therefore Jackson had massed his best men on the flanks; and had concentrated his raw Tennessee militia with ragged coats and outdated muskets in the center, some even without arms. Never did a deserter render a nobler service to the cause he had forsaken. He had told the British the truth, but not the whole truth. Indeed Jackson did deploy Coffee's 2700 men along the first 600 yards to the extreme left next to the swamp. (See the map next page.) Next he put Carroll's 1562 men in the center for the next 350 yards, supported by Adair's Kentuckians. For the final 550 yards to the river he placed various other groups. But the quality of these men was not yet revealed! There were David Holladays all over the place, and Jackson knew that he could rely upon them.[53]

The night of January 7 was cold and frosty. The troops expected a fight the next day. They slept and kept vigil in shifts. As Jackson arose at one a.m. and walked along the line quietly chatting with the men, cheering them on to victory, drinking coffee with them, he could see the look of determination and valor on their faces. There was a light banter here and there, but a subdued, indescribable aura prevalent before a battle. A ghostly fog added to this feeling; the heavy frost on the sugar cane field in front of the rampart seemed to reflect this mysterious aura.

The plans and results of the battle are too well known to require detailing here. At daybreak on Sunday morning, January 8, 1815, Pakenham attacked in force. Just as the dense fog arose a British column some 70 men wide appeared a few hundred yards in front of the rampart. The moment of truth had now come and once again Holladay mettle was to be tested. Jackson's men, "silent as death at their posts," were ordered to withhold their fire until they "could see the belt buckles" of the British.[54] They would fire in "ones" and "twos," one line firing while the other was loading. Pakenham directed his men straight into the front of Carroll's troops, including batteries 5, 6, 7, and 8. At the proper moment these batteries opened fire with devastating effect, cutting a swath through the British ranks. Upon command, each "backwoodsman" took careful aim with his squirrel rifle or musket, and then a solid spurt of fire belched from behind the breastworks. Bombs, rockets, cannon, rifles, muskets – all blended into a ghastly din. David had traveled far for this, and his company was upholding the best traditions of the hills of Middle Tennessee.

Within 25 minutes the deadly fire of Old Hickory's men killed 1500 British, including Generals Pakenham and Gibbs. Three British assaults on different parts of the line found no weak spots. The British had no choice but to leave the field or be annihilated. One regiment of kilted Scotch Highlanders attempted to charge on the right, but they too failed. When the retreat began the American boys were about to jump over the ramparts and capture the British, but Jackson restrained them with strong language.



DAVID HOLLADAY'S POSITION IN THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS JANUARY 8, 1815

Jackson lost seven killed and six wounded, a victory difficult to match in military annals.[55] It is of interest to note that the British hanged the deserter who had misled them!

The next few days were spent in exchanging prisoners, burying the dead, caring for the wounded, and deciding what to do next. Jackson had no assurance that the British would not regroup and attack. Hence he had to keep his men in the trenches until January 22, when the British departed. He then withdrew the troops from Chalmette back to Avart's plantation (now called Camp Henderson, after the Colonel who was killed on December 28). We can imagine how glad David and Stephen were to get out of the mud! As Levi Lee put it, "it made our harts glad to think that we was out of the mud once more when we was not to git up 3 and 4 times a night and we had to stand half the night duty which was enuf to make us glad to git released from that place."

Some of these troops participated in the celebration in New Orleans on January 21 when Jackson attended services in the cathedral now on Jackson Square. We leave to the reader's imagination the warmth of this reception in a city known for great hospitality.

Jackson's praise for Carroll's men was unstinting. His adjutant general, Robert Butler, reported:

> *Major General Carroll, commanding the detachment of West Tennessee militia, has shown the greatest zeal for the service, a strict attention to duty . . . His troops have since the lines were formed, occupied and defended the weakest part of them (the lines), and borne, without murmur an encampment on a marshy and unhealthy soil.*[56]

In a letter to Gov. Blount on January 27, Jackson wrote:

> *When you see the bravery of your countrymen, you must feel proud that you govern such people. They are worthy to be free. Gen. Coffee's brigade, for the whole time, literally lay in a swamp, knee deep in mud and water; and the whole of General Carroll's line but little better. Still they sustained their privations without murmur . . .*[57]

For several weeks, during cold, rainy weather, the soldiers were busy drilling, minding camp, caring for the numerous sick, and keeping an eye on the British. It was stated that as many as 1000 men were ill from the fatigue and exposure endured, and that among the soldiers "disease began to take a toll far heavier than the battle." Even Gen. Byrd Smith was one of the victims. This report tends to confirm the family legend that David's early death four years later resulted from pneumonia caused by the rigors of the campaign. We therefore have good reason to believe that David was among the sick, especially during the latter part of the campaign. Being forty, he would be especially susceptible.

During all this time it is safe to say that Ann and David wrote regularly. It took about ten days for a letter to go from Nashville to New Orleans, and there were two services each week.[58] Probably Ann's first official notice that David was about to return came in the Whig on March 8. On February 13, 1815, President Monroe sent a letter to Gov. Willie Blount stating that "that portion of the militia of your state now in service at New Orleans . . . . will be discharged by General Jackson as soon as circumstances . . . make it compatible with the public interest."[59] This news must have made Ann happy, but she probably knew of David's illness.

When it was finally determined that the British had departed, as confirmed by a message on Monday, March 14 that a peace treaty had been signed earlier, Jackson decided that it was safe to let his militia go home. His farewell to the troops was touching:

> *It is required of major generals Carroll and Thomas, and brigadier general Coffee, to march their commands without unnecessary delay to their respective states and have them mustered for payment and discharge . . . Every arrangement will be made through the department of war to have the troops of Tennessee and Kentucky paid off the soonest possible after their return. The Q.M. General is hereby ordered to furnish transportation for all invalids . . Those who cannot be moved without imminent danger to their lives must be well accommodated and supplied with hospital stores, and a sufficient number of surgeons retained to attend them. The contractor will furnish provisions for the troops herein named, on their return march . . . . In parting with these brave men . . . the commanding general can neither suppress his feelings, nor give utterance to them as he ought. Continue, fellow soldiers, on your passage to your several destinations, to*

preserve that patience, that subordination, that dignified and manly deportment, which have so ennobled your characters . . . . Farewell, dear soldiers. The expression of your general's thanks is feeble; but the gratitude of a country of freemen is yours – yours the applause of an admiring world.[60]

Next came the long trek back home over the Natchez Trace. Stephen bade his brother goodby and left for Tennessee. It appears from these records that Stephen and others of Coffee's men left New Orleans prior to March 14, possibly because they had signed up three months earlier than Carroll's men, or perhaps because of the rigors they had endured. Since he had signed up September 20, he was discharged March 20, 1815.[61] These soldiers were generally dismissed at Dobbings near the Tennessee River so that they could take the shortest route home. Stephen was dismissed at Wilson Springs, presumably a place near Dobbings, and proceeded home from there. We may be sure that his first act on reaching Jackson County was to visit Ann and her children and tell them all about David and the campaign.

Levi Lee left New Orleans March 14, was dismissed at Dobbings on April 15, and reached home in Jackson County on April 19, going via Nashville.

Again, the Nashville press did a thorough coverage of the return of these heroes.

On April 11, the Whig carried this item:

The troops under General Carroll are expected to arrive at the Choctaw agency between the 1st and 5th of this month (April). . . General Coffee's brigade has probably already reached the Tennessee River ere this . . . . General Carroll's men had no provisions except what was in their knapsacks it being impractical to get wagons in . . . Carroll's target was Brown's swamp . . . Col. Hynes writes that Gen. Carroll's men will be discharged at the Tennessee River . . and that those who have friends in that corps should go and meet them as soon as possible with horses and provisions. It would be a pity that those who have defended their country should suffer longer . . .[62]

On April 18 the Whig noted:

The Tennessee troops have generally reached this state. Gen. Coffee got home last week and General Carroll on Monday . . . We are informed that between two and three hundred of Gen. Carroll's detachment have died since the battle of the 8th January, and upwards of a hundred of Gen. Coffee's corps.[63]

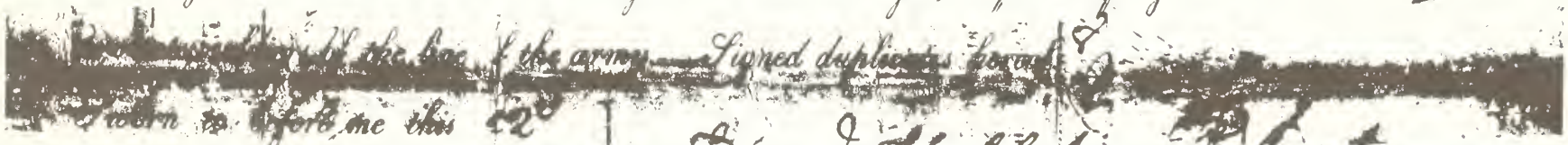
Apparently David was in one of the last groups to leave, which was about April 20. From this long extension of his departure he must have contracted some rather serious illness, perhaps pneumonia. He, too, returned home over the historic Natchez Trace, and it is possible that his condition caused the Army to provide wagon or horseback transportation for him.[64] All of this, as well as his early death, bears out the family legend that he suffered illness during the campaign. He was discharged at Nashville on May 13, 1815, just two days before Jackson himself made his triumphant arrival to the city.[65] David probably reached home on May 15, weary but glad. (See photo next page of his discharge papers.)

So David and Stephen, to their families at least the real heroes of New Orleans, settled back to civilian life once again. They were to see the growing political power of their old leaders, Carroll and Jackson. Stephen would see Carroll elected to the Governorship to a record six terms (1821-27 and 1829-35), and Jackson to the Presidency (1828-36).

David and Stephen, having gotten a glimpse of our big country, turned their enterprising natures to bigger things than their past.

As for David, he returned to farming and probably raised a crop that summer. With five children at home, and with at least two slaves, he realized that he needed more land. He had apparently been renting or sharecropping, possibly in conjunction with his relatives. Having saved some money from the military service he decided to buy a farm. He found to his liking a 116 acre farm about eight miles to the northwest, "on the ridge waters of Defeated Creek," as described here in full:

I swear, that the within account is accurate and just; and that I have not at any time signed accounts, (in duplicates or otherwise) or receipt rolls for the compensation claimed; nor in any manner transfered or alienated my claim by power of attorney, receipt, account, or otherwise; and that I have not drawn rations in kind from the United States, or received money in lieu thereof, for or during any part of the time as within charged; and that I actually employed and kept in service the number of servants charged for, not of the army; and that I did not, during the term so charged, keep or employ as waiters or [illegible] of the line of the army — Signed duplicates hereof.



Sworn to before me this 22d day of May 1816

David Holladay 3d Lieut
Cowan's Company

C Stump Justice
of the Peace for Davidson
County State Tennessee

DISCHARGE PAPERS FOR DAVID HOLLADAY, WAR OF 1812
(U.S. Archives)

This indenture made this twenty-fifth day of November one thousand eight hundred and fifteen between Henry Wakefield Senr., State of Tennessee and County of Smith of the one part and David Holladay in the State above mentioned and County of Jackson of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Henry Wakefield Senr. for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred dollars of good and lawful money of the State of Tennessee to him in hand well and truly paid by the said David Holladay the receipt whereof is hereby fully acknowledged have granted, bargained, and sold and by these presents grant, bargain, sell and convey infeoff and confirm in fee simple unto the said David Holladay a certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the State and County aforesaid and on the ridge waters of Defeated Creek. Beginning at a stake four poles east of a beech and dogwood the original corner, thence east with the old line to David Parkhurst corner, thence a new line through the field near north to a corner bush on Parkhurst line, thence with that line to the beginning, containing one hundred and sixteen acres be the same more or less, to have and to hold the said land and premises and every part and parcel thereof to the said David Holladay, his heirs and assigns forever, and also all the right title interest claim property and demand whatsoever which he the said Henry Wakefield Senr. had of and to the said land and premises or any part or parcel thereof, and of the said Henry Wakefield Senr. do covenant and agree for himself his heirs executors administrators or assigns to warrant and secure and defend the said land and premises mines and minerals and every part and parcel thereof from the claims or demands of any person or persons whatsoever forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day and date first within mentioned. Signed sealed and delivered in the presence of

Rody Jenkins
Elijah Parkhurst
David Parkhurst

Henry Wakefield

J. Pickett
Register

August Term 1816. Registered 6th March 1817.[66]

Since David bought this farm in November he probably moved to it soon thereafter, after harvesting his crop on Salt Lick Creek. It was located just inside present Macon County, as shown on the map early in this chapter. Note that "premises" are included in the deed. As described in the footnote, James Jenkins had a house on the farm, and doubtless the Holladay family occupied it. Nearby was a spring. These were likely just west of the present road running through the place. It is possible that the house was located just across the road from the Davis Cemetery. On a visit there in 1975 we interviewed Mrs. Geneva (Nevie) Jenkins Thomas, a descendant of both the Jenkins and Parkhurst families. Still with a clear memory at 92, she lives about half a mile up the road toward Russell Hill from the cemetery. She stated that in 1950 an old log house of two stories was torn down across the road from the cemetery, where Gene Hesson now lives. He bought the place from Thomas Hailey who had bought it from the heirs of the Davis family who had once lived there. It is possible that this house was the one bought by David, lived in, and modified by him. It was here that the remaining three children of David and Ann were born: Stephen Carroll (O-255) on June 4, 1816; Lewis (O-256) on December 13, 1817; and Elizabeth L. (O-257) on December 1, 1818.[67] Stephen Carroll was later to marry Emaline Crider, daughter of Henry Crider; Lewis died young and no record has been found of him; and Elizabeth would marry John Holland and move to Simpson County, Kentucky.

Charlotte and Jacob moved to this new location and apparently added to their family as the Smith County census of 1820 shows Ann to have a total of six slaves. Thus with his new farm David by 1816 could carry on a sizeable farming operation, and probably did so.

David had the possibility of a land grant also to increase his farming activities. Although Gen. Coffee in his final address to his troops said that the "richest reward of a soldier was the approbatory smile of his countrymen," the Government usually offered land bounties to its soldiers. On September 17, 1816, the Whig carried this ad:

ATTENTION!
MILITARY BOUNTY LAND

The soldiers of the late army, that have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, are informed that an office is now open where discharges will be received and land warrants procured from the war department. It will be necessary in every case to produce the original discharge . . . . in Nashville, Tennessee.

We have seen no record that David applied for land, although Ann did so in 1858, as will be narrated later.

We do not know the church affiliation of the Holladay family during this period. The Dixon Creek Church of Christ in its Minutes of 1812-18 makes no mention of the Holladays, but does refer (p. 62 and 100) to the Salt Lick Church, probably the Bagdad Church of Christ. Daniel Huddleston and Philip Draper, family friends, gave the land on which this church was built. The minutes 1844-1936 do not name the Holladays, but do mention the Drapers, Witchers, Wakefields, and Youngs, though not Daniel Young. The Dixon Creek Baptist Church mentions in its Minutes of 1799-1853 several Youngs (p. 58), but neither Daniel nor any Holladays. After moving to their home on the Ridge, David's family likely worshipped either in Pleasant Shade or near Russell Hill.

Meanwhile, Ann had doubtless been corresponding with her sister, Permelia Crider, in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. With the War of 1812 over, Henry and Permelia Crider moved to Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1816. We do not know the exact location of their farm. The 1820 Census of Tennessee shows them to be living in Sumner County. If this is so then they probably lived in the eastern part of the county in what is now Trousdale County, to be near the Holladays. Crider's brother-in-law, Daniel Young, testified in 1853 that the Criders lived in Smith County.[68] We are inclined to believe this testimony, and that they lived in what is now Macon County near Willette to be near the Holladays.

As soon as David had acquired the farm, and recovered from the campaigns, he took interest in local civic affairs. This has long been a Holladay trait. On May 4, 1816, he was ordered to serve in the County Court and Circuit Court as a juror in Carthage.[69] It is of interest to note that Daniel Young, who would marry Ann after David's death, served on these same juries. On August 14, 1816, David was appointed juror for the next term of court.[70] On this same date Henry Wakefield deeded the 116 acre farm to him. It was not practical to make the forty mile round trip to Carthage every day so David filled two missions on the same trip and on the same day, and probably spent nights there while rendering jury service. On November 11 he was again sworn in as a juror, and again on November 14.[71]

On November 13, 1816, reference is made in the court minutes to "Captain Holladay's Company."[72] This was undoubtedly David, and related to groups established to collect taxes within a county. A similar reference was made on February 11, 1817.[73] On November 11, 1817; February 8, 1818; February 14, 1818; November 16, 1818; and finally on May 17, 1819 are court orders regarding appointments of Philip Draper, James Ballew, and others to Capt. Holladay's tax company.[74] The November 16, 1818, order simply states that "Capt. Holliday (sic) appointed to take list of taxable property in 1819," which is an indication that no serious illness was anticipated.

In January, 1819, word came that Ann's father, John Lee, had died in Virginia. But Ann's losses had only begun.

Suddenly there are no more references in court records to David. It was to be only three months until his death on Monday, August 16, 1819. There has consequently been a great deal of conjecture as to the nature of his final illness. Unfortunately little is definitely known about this period. It is known that when John Lee in Virginia died early in 1819 David gave his brother Stephen power of attorney to go to Virginia and claim Ann's portion of the estate.[75] The fact that David did not go gives some indication that his health was beginning to be a problem.

As already indicated, family legend, so generally true, has held that his exposure and illness at New Orleans brought on an early death. There is good reason to believe this. All facts, therefore, point to some period of incapacitation. He was only 44 at the time of his death, probably a little early for heart dropsy, a rather common Holladay affliction. Typhoid fever would not have caused him to linger long. We do not believe that he suffered an accident, for in Ann's Land Bounty Claim,

affiants James and Susanna Jenkins, his neighbors, testified that they were "residents of the County of Smith . . . . were frequently at the house of David Holladay in his last sickness and that we were present when he died . . ."[76] From this wording, and other evidence, we are inclined to think that he contracted a respiratory ailment, possibly tuberculosis, or perhaps diabetes, common Holladay disease, and slowly faded away.

David is thought to be buried in Davis Cemetery which is located now on the site of his farm. Though searches have been made, the details of the funeral are not known.[77] We would expect that John, now 19, and his two younger brothers, William and Robert; George W., now eight; Amanda, now 5; Stephen Carroll, now 3; Ann, now 29; Stephen; Henry and Permelia Crider; the older Crider children; neighbors such as James Jenkins and Roderick Jenkins; friends such as David Parkhurst, Elisha Brockett, and Philip Draper, were all at the funeral. Thus ended the busy career of one of our most heroic and noble ancestors.

No record of David's will has been found. Either he did not make one or it was somehow lost. Since the Smith County courthouse has never burned we conclude that he did not make one.

Thus at the age of 29 Ann was left a widow with at least seven children on her hands: three by David's first marriage and at least four of her own (George, Amanda, Stephen C. and Elizabeth). She was still assisted by the slaves and, of course by neighbors. Her sister, Permelia, and her husband Henry Crider were a source of comfort. Ann had to decide whether to return to Virginia or to remain in Tennessee. Since her father, John Lee, had died in January, 1819, and that family was changing back in Leesville, she decided that there would be few advantages in returning to her old home.

The Smith County Court appointed Ann administratrix of the estate in November:

On motion Ann Holladay is appointed administratrix to the estate of David Holladay dec'd and together with Henry Wakefield her security entered into and acknowledged their bond in the sum of two thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs, Letters of Administration is granted her on said decedent's estate, who rendered into court on account of this property of said decedent's estate, which on motion is ordered to be recorded.[78]

November 15, 1819."

Ann Holladay administratrix of the estate of David Holladay dec'd rendered into court on account of the property of said deceased which on motion is ordered to be recorded

Recorded 30 November 1819

Test – J. Pickett Clerk
Smith County Court[79]

The following inventory of David's property was found:

Inventory of property of estate of David Holladay deceased found on hand at his death 16th day of August 1819. One hundred and sixteen acres of Land one cubbard Three Tables 1 check real 2 beads and furniture 6 chairs 2 band boxes 3 beadsteads 1 stormed curtains 1 small trunk 1 slate 2 slays 2 reape hooks 2 looking glasses 1 Rifle gun 1 mans saddle 1 woman's ditto 3 lbs feathers 1 spining wheel 1 flx wheel 3 brass knobs 1 pair sheap shears 1 candlestick iron 1 stone Jug 1 Butter poot 6 pewter plaits 7 pewter Basons 1 washing tube 3 pails 2 pots and hooks 2 kettles 2 ovens and lead 1 skillet 1 gun Barrel 7 candlemols 2 hare sifters 1 flat iron 1 pistol & sword 1 pair hinges 8 Books 2 Bareshear ploughs 1 colter ditto 2 pair geers 3 hoes 3 choping axes 3 Head horses 9 head of cattle 4 ditto sheep 20 ditto hogs 1 Fro 1 Iron wedge 1 drawing knife 3 lb. iron 1 pair sissers 1 double Brel 750 stever (staves) 4 pitchers 1 doz plaits 1 coffee mill pot 9 saucers & 5 cups 3 tumblers 1 teapot 1 water 3 bottles 1 Bread Basket 1 pepper box 1 salt cellar 3 dishes1 sugardish 3 Bake pans 2 tin quarts 1 canteen 6 teaspoons 1 pair cotton cords 4 knives and folks 2 table cloths 1 Table Tylet

State of Tennessee
Smith County

November Term 1819"[80]

On February 14, 1820, the court appointed a commission to provide for Ann's family

Ordered that Henry Wakefield, Milton Young, and David Parkhurst be appointed commissioners to set apart one year's maintenance to Anna Holladay out of the provisions of Benjamin (sic, David) Holladay dec'd and make report to the next court.[81]

On the same date was recorded the following:

The Commissioners appointed to set apart one year's maintenance to Ann Holladay out of the provisions of David Holladay dec'd rendered into court which is ordered to be recorded.[82]

On this same date the following account of property was given by Ann:

An Inventory of the property of DAVID HOLLADAY decd. One cupboard 7.00; One folling table 3.00; One dressing table 0.80; One plain poplar table 0.25; One check reel 0.50; two beads & furniture 56.54 1/2; six chairs 0.50; two band boxes 0.12 1/2; 3 Bead steads 1.50; 1 stand of curtains 5.00; 1 small trunk 1.12 1/2; 1 slate 0.37 1/2; 2 slays 0.42 1/2; 2 reap hooks 1;25; 1 large looking glass 0.18-3/4; 1 small glass 0.12 1/2; 1 Rifle gun 12.12 1/2; 1 mans saddle 1.12 1/2; 1 womans saddle 0.25; 3 lb. feathers 3.75; 1 cotton wheel 0.50; 1 flax wheel 0.50; 3 brass knobs 0.6 1/4; 1 pr. sheep shears 0.25; 1 Iron candle stick 0.6 1/4; 1 stone jug 1.32; 1 Butter pot 0.50; 6 pewter plates 2.25; 7 do – Basons 2.87 1/2; 1 washing tub 0.50; 3 pails 0.62 1/2; 3 pails 0.62 1/2; 2 pots & hooks 1.50; 2 kittles 2.00; 2 ovens; one lid 0.75; 1 skillet 0.12 1/2; 1 gun Barrel 0.18-3/4; 1 candle mould 0.12 1/2; 2 hair sifters 0.25; 1 flat Iron 0.25; 1 pistol 1.00; 1 sword 0.38 1/2; 1 pr. hinges 0.25; 8 Books 0.18-3/4; 2 plows 3.00; 1 coulter 0.50; 2 pair gears 3.6 1/4; 3 hoes 1.6 1/4; 3 chopping axes 1.6 1/4; 3 head of horses 55.25; 9 head of cattle 23.62 1/2; 4 sheep 1.00; 20 hogs 5.12 1/2; 1 froe 1.00; 1 Iron wedge 1.12 1/2; 1 drawing knife 0.56 1/4; 3 Iron 0.25; 1 pair scissors 0.25; 1 double barrel 0.25; 750 staves 2.75; 4 pitchers 0.87 1/2; 1 doz. plates 0.50; 1 coffee mill 1.25; 9 saucers, 5 cups 0.50; 1 coffee pot 0.6 1/4; 3 tumblers 0.25; 1 Tea pot 0.50; 1 waiter 0.25; 3 bottles 0.25; 1 Bread Basket 0.25; 1 pepper box 0.6 1/4; 1 salt seller 0.6 1/4; 2 dishes 0.18-3/4; 1 sugar dish 0.25; 3 Bake pans 0.6 1/4; 2 tin quarts 0.12 1/2; 1 canteen 0.6 1/4; 6 tea spoons 0.25; 1 pr. cotton cards 0.6 1/4; 4 knives & forks 0.25; 1 cow hide 2.12 1/2; 1 pot rack 1.00; 2 table clothes 0.25; 24 w cotton 2.40; 1 side of leather 1.50; a balance of the property sold of the estate before mentioned on the 22nd of April 1820. 1 cow & calf & Bul 3.50; 1 Do – Do 3.37 1/2; 1 heifer 1.37 1/2.

State of Tennessee, Smith County Court; May Term 1820. Then the foregoing inventory and acct. of sales was rendered into Court by the adr. to said estate and ordered to be recorded.

Attest. J. Pickett clk. *Smith County Court*[83]

Recorded 13th June 1820.

It is to be noted that this inventory does not mention the farm, although the inventory taken the preceding November does so. It is also to be noted that the above inventory lists a rifle, sword and canteen. These were probably used in the New Orleans campaign. It is hoped that if the reader knows the whereabouts of these items he will inform other members of the family so that this may be included in any addendum to this book in the future.

The May term of the Smith County Court provided the following maintenance for Ann's family:

Ann Holladay's year's maintenance. State of Tennessee, Smith County. In pursuance of an order to us directed by the worshipful court of Smith County, to set apart one years maintenance to Ann Holladay acct. of the provisions of David Holladay dec'd do give her the meat of eleven hoggs and all the crop of corn and wheat, & also 2 bushels of salt witness our hands etc.

Henry Wakefield
Milton Young *Comrs.*
David Parkhurst

May Term 1820 Recorded 12 June 1820[84]

Meanwhile, a new romance began to bud between Ann and a neighbor, Daniel Young. Daniel, born December 23, 1792, was now under 28 and thus nearly three years Ann's junior. But he was nevertheless quite eligible, and the son of a well-to-do pioneer family from Virginia. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the courtship was short, and that the couple was married on November 23, 1820.[85]

On August 13, 1821, the court records read:

> *The administratrix of the estate of David Holladay came into court and gave Milton Young and Elisha Brocket additional security for his correct adr. who entered into bond in the sum of four thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs.*[86]

Records show that Henry Wakefield and Milton Young became involved in litigation with each other.[87] Since Ann was now the daughter-in-law of Milton the court felt compelled to remove Wakefield from the commission. All of this brought on this move to increase security.

Upon Daniel's marriage to Ann he apparently moved into her home and lived there for nearly ten years. However, there is evidence that David's boys, John, William, and Robert soon departed and lived with the Holladay relatives rather than with their step-parents.

In the course of time Daniel bought at least two farms.[88] On September 12, 1825, he bought for $1000 *"a farm of 189 acres in Smith County on the headwaters of Defeated Creek beginning at two lynn saplings on the old south boundary line of Philip Shackler survey thence east 224 poles to a stake, thence north to a branch, thence up the branch with the meanderings to a hollow, thence up the hollow a new line to Elisha Brockett's fence, thence south 3 degrees east 110 poles to a west six poles to a stake, thence south 10 degrees west 20 poles to the beginning . . . "* Milton Young and Elisha Brockett were witnesses. This was the south portion of the Parkhurst tract of 59 and 160 acres, the north part of which had been sold to Brockett. It was just east of David's farm.

On August 15, 1828, Daniel had a survey made of a 50 acre farm on the headwaters of Defeated Creek, beginning at a beech marked DY (Daniel Young), in his south boundary, thence south 62 poles to a chestnut oak, thence east 126 1/2 poles to a hickory, thence north 63 1/4 poles to a stake, thence west with his south boundary 126 poles to beginning . . . This farm extended southward to include the triangular area of Smith County that now juts into Macon County at the forks of the road, as shown on the map. We think that it was at the apex of this triangle that Daniel built a house (where Henry Sloan lives in 1975), and that they moved into it about 1828. He thus technically lived in Smith County after 1842, when Macon was formed, which explains why all records on him and Ann appear in Smith County.

During these years several children were born to Daniel and Ann. (See Chapter 11, footnote 1.)

In the course of events Daniel died, on December 1, 1857, at the age of 65 and was buried in the Young or Hewitt Cemetery on the Ridge in Macon County (See the map) Ann was once more a widow, although most if not all her children had married and left by this time.

In 1858 Ann decided to take advantage of a recent law passed by Congress, and thus applied for a land bounty.[89] We have found no record either in the U. S. Archives or the Land Grant Division of the Tennessee Archives that Ann succeeded in obtaining this land grant.

As narrated in Chapter 11, Ann continued to live in Smith County and probably never visited her oldest son, George W., in Carroll County. During the 1850's she was asked to testify in writing in the suit of William A. Crider and others vs. Felix Rutherford and others in Carroll County. Both she and her sister Matilda gave testimony which provides interesting insights into events of that period.[90]

Apparently Ann continued to live at her homeplace after the death of Daniel, keeping in touch with her children and with friends and neighbors. She died February 17, 1860, just nine days short of her 70th birthday.[91] Her son Leonidas Young had died on February 5, and was buried next to his father, Daniel. Ann was buried next to Leonidas in the Hewitt-Young Cemetery (see the map).

At the time of her death three of her Holladay children survived: George Washington, now in Carroll County, and 48 years of age; Stephen Carroll, also in Carroll County, now 43; and Elizabeth, now 41, married to John Holland in Simpson County, Kentucky.

ANN LEE HOLLADAY YOUNG
(Taken about 1855. Through courtesy of Mrs. Winnie Bell Young of Franklin, Ky.)

To the Commissioner of Pensions
Washington City

Sir I request that my claim to Bounty Land under the acts of Congress of 3d March 1855 be examined and if I am entitled to Land that the warrant or certificate therefor be sent to William B. Young at Nashville Tenn who I hereby Constitute my Attorney in fact for that purpose and for my benefit

acknowledged before me the day of August 21 A D 1858

Ann Young

LAND CLAIM BY ANN LEE HOLLADAY YOUNG, WITH SIGNATURE

Ann Lee Holladay was the great, great grandmother of the author on his father's side, and his great, great aunt on his mother's side. We feel that it would be an ungrateful posterity that would not pause to pay tribute to this brave pioneer woman. Born during Washington's administration, her span of life covered an eventful period in our nation's history – from independence to the Civil War. She saw Tennessee spring from a backwoods society infested with Indians to a State flourishing and prominent in national leadership. During her lifetime Nashville grew from a town of 1000 people to a city of 30,000. The noble edifice of the present Capitol Building had been erected for thirteen years when she died. Fortunately her death preceded Tennessee's secession by about a year, and she was thus spared the ordeal of another war. She outlived Jackson by fifteen years.

In a more personal way Ann was willing to leave a comfortable home in Virginia to migrate to the wilds of Tennessee with her new husband. Here she proved herself to be unspoiled by the indulgences of a wealthy father, but to be a hardy frontierswoman typical of her day. She did not flinch in the face of adversity, but raised a large and respected family even while sacrificing her husband for her country's defense. As a mother of nine children and a wife to two husbands she must have indeed been a woman of great stamina, courage, resources, and determination to have endured so well so long such strenuous circumstances.

Today she sleeps in the Hewitt-Young cemetery in a copse of trees on the Ridge at the north end of California Hollow. Honeysuckle entwines the markers and a large tulip poplar is a few feet from her grave, shaking sunlight from its trembling leaves as in a benediction.

To Ann and to her courageous husband, David Holladay, we offer our proudest salute.

JOHN LEE HOUSE, LEESVILLE, VIRGINIA.

FOOTNOTES

1. Despite diligent searches in the records of Bedford County, Va., and Smith County, TN, the exact birthdate of David has not been found. It is unfortunate that of all five sons of John only David's birthday is unknown. However, since he married in 1797 he would likely have been born about 1775, and thus was 22 when he married. Since Lewis was born in March 1777, David would not likely have been born before 1778 had he followed Lewis, and he would have been 19 at time of marriage, which is not too likely. There is no doubt that David was born in Bedford County since William is known to have been.

2. W. W. Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, "Marriage Bonds of Bedford County, Virginia," Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1936, Vol. 6, p. 933. George Simmons, Martha's surety, was her father. There has been some conjecture as to whether this "first" David who married Martha Simmons was also the David who later married Ann Lee; or whether he was a "second" David Holladay found in Jackson County, Illinois, in the 1820-40 period; or whether there was a "third" David, the son of someone else.

   The question of the identity of Martha's husband is significant since an answer would help establish more clearly the age of David who married Ann Lee, and also help determine the relationship of David and Martha's three boys – John, William, and Robert – to David and Ann's children. Furthermore, the answer gives an opportunity to summarize the Simmons family, an important collateral.

   To answer the above conjectures in reverse order, we have found no record of a "third" David in Bedford County or Tennessee, so eliminate that possibility. As for the "second" David Holladay, he was possibly the son of David Holladay of Bedford County (M-260) who moved to Tennessee in 1795 and who was the brother of John (M-270) (see footnote 71, Chapter 6). This second David was possibly some cousin of Ann Lee's David as discussed in Chapter 6. He moved to Jackson County, Illinois, about 1815. The Jackson County, Illinois, 1820 Census shows that David had four boys under 10; two 10-16; one 18-26; one girl under 10; one girl 16-26, presumably his wife; one woman above 45, presumably his mother-in-law. He was in the 26-45 bracket. We think he was born about 1780, and was thus 40. He would have been a bit young to have married in 1797. But to eliminate him completely is the fact that he was living in the 1840 census, and thus could not be the "dec'd" David referred to below. It is of interest to note that in the same 1820 census was an Elizabeth Holliday who was listed with three boys under 10; two 10-16; one 18-26; and she was listed as 26-45. She was possibly the sister-in-law of that David in Jackson County, and apparently her husband had recently died.

   In addition to the process of elimination, it remains to "prove" that the "first" David married both Martha (in 1797) and Ann Lee (in 1810). We think that he did. Various events support this belief. One is age. It is not likely that David would have waited until he was thirty-five to marry Ann Lee, without having married before that time. Had he married someone other than Martha then records would likely have shown this. And they do not. In addition, the 1800 Tax List of Bedford County shows David as head of a household and owning two horses. He would have been at least in his early twenties to have met these requirements, and thus born before 1780. Further, Bedford County records refer to John, William, and Robert, the three boys of David and Martha, as living in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1824. We have found no other parents in Tennessee with whom to associate them than David and Ann Lee Holladay. Ann's name was not involved in court records in Bedford County simply because she was not their mother, and there is no record that she ever adopted them.

   These three boys come into the picture because of their inheritance of a farm on Enoch's Creek in Bedford County in 1815. This farm was owned by George Simmons, Martha's father. He died in 1798. The court had to settle his estate. For details on the Simmons family see: Mrs. T. C. Simmons, "Seven Generations of Simmons in Franklin County, Tennessee," *Franklin County Historical Review*, Winchester, Tennessee, Vol. IV, No. 1, Dec. 1972, pp. 44-49; a summary of the family placed by the author in the Holladay Collection in the Tennessee Archives; *Bedford County Deed Books 1-15; Campbell County Will Book 1.*

   On December 28, 1810, Frederick Mayberry and Wife Elizabeth of Williamson County, Tennessee, appointed her mother, Elizabeth Simmons of Bedford County, as their lawful attorney to take care of their interest in Bedford County lands. (*Deed Book 13*, p. 596.) Soon thereafter, apparently in 1814, almost all of that family moved to Franklin County, Tennessee, for on July 3, 1815, Elizabeth, Alexander, Charles, Reuben, William, George, John Simmons, Sally Browning, Frederick and Elizabeth Mayberry, all of Franklin County gave Peter Simmons power of attorney to lease or sell their estate in Bedford County. (*Bedford County Deed Book 14*, p. 386.) On August 29, 1815, in a friendly court case in Bedford County, of *Simmons vs. Holliday*, "This cause came to be heard by consent upon the answer of the defendants .... upon consideration whereof the court doth order and decree that the land in the bill mentioned whereof George Simmons dec'd seized be divided into eleven parts that each of the plaintiffs be assigned 1/11th to the infant dependent children of Martha Holliday and 1/11th to the other infant dependent children of Agatha Preston .... and it is ordered that Isaac St. Clair, Charles Patterson, Thomas _____ , Jeremiah Hyden, and Jack Leftwich ... be appointed commissioners to execute this." (*Bedford County Court Order Book 17*, p. 65.) John, William, and Robert Holladay got 24 acres on Enoch's Creek as a result of this allocation.

   The *Bedford County Court Records Book 17*, p. 133, on March 28, 1816, reads:

   > *"Ordered that Samuel Jones be appointed guardian to John Holloday, William Holladay, Robert Holladay infant children of Martha Holladay late Martha Simmons dec., Lonzo Preston, Amelia Preston, Bonker Preston and Melinda Preston infants of Agatha Preston late Agatha Simmons, dec ...."*

   As shown below, John, William, and Robert rented the land for a time.

   Samuel Jones was lax in reporting his guardianship to the court, so on December 22, 1823, the court appointed William McGeorge, Thomas Wright, and John Wright, along with Jones, to report on the account "of the estate of the infant heirs of David Holladay dec'd." (*Bedford County Court Order Book 19*, p. 86.) John Holladay filed suit against Jones to get a report. (*Court Order Book 19*, p. 149, recorded May 27, 1824.) So on January 1, 1824, was the report:

Samuel Jones guardian for the infant heirs of David Holladay dec'd in acct. with the said heirs:

1816 To rent for their	*$ 31.00*	
1817 lot of land	*30.50*	
1818	*17.00*	*By Samuel Jones*
1819	*13.50*	*executing his*
1820	*17.50*	*note to John*
1821	*17.50*	*Holladay one of*
1822	*17.50*	*the said heirs*
1823	*17.50*	*for this sum.*
Total	*$162.00*	

Pursuant to our order of Bedford County Court to us directed we have settled the above acct. By consent of the parties for the interest to butt against the commissions, tickets, etc.

John Wright, Tommy Wright, Wm. McGeorge

(*Bedford County Will Book 6*, P. 37; also noted in *Court Order Book 19*, p. 95.)

On June 14, 1824, was this notation in the *Bedford County Court Order Bood 18*, p. 379:

John Holladay of Jackson County, Tennessee, attorney in fact for William Holladay and guardian of Robert Holladay sold to Silas Taylor of Bedford County, Virginia, 24 acres on Enochs Creek for $150.00 part of the land of George Simmons dec'd allotted to John William and Robert in the right of their mother.

On July 23, 1825, the Bedford County court made a final order to the commissioners to make a report for the "children of Martha Holladay late Martha Simmons dec'd and the children of Agatha Preston late Agatha Simmons and report to court." (*Court Order Book 20*, p. 88.)

On September 5, 1825, the court awarded the children of Agatha Preston $202.25 for rent on their lot in the 1816-24 period. (*Will Book 6*, p. 296.)

From the above details we conclude that George Simmons died in 1798 without a will and that his daughter Martha died about 1808. The court appointed Elizabeth Simmons, either his wife or sister-in-law, as administratrix. She left for Tennessee in 1814, necessitating a division of the estate, including the land on Enochs Creek. The court appointed Samuel Jones as guardian for the three Holladay boys. From 1816 to 1824 the boys rented the land and sold it in 1824. There seems to be overwhelming evidence that the father of the three boys was David in Jackson/Smith County, Tennessee, hence that the David who married Martha Simmons also married Ann Lee.

It should also be pointed out that the names of John, William and Robert would of themselves suggest a relationship to David. Although parents do sometimes name their children capriciously, we think that John was named for David's father; William for David's oldest brother; and Robert for David's uncle Robert in Henry County, Virginia.

3. Hinshaw, loc. cit.

4. Because the Lee family is one of the proudest and most distinguished of the Holladay collaterals, we are tempted to enter here a lengthy background of it. This feeling is reinforced by the fact that John Lee (son of Charles) was the triple great-great-great-grandfather of the author, as he was the father of Ann Lee Holladay (N-251) and Permelia Lee Crider. However, since so many books have been written on the Lee family it is deemed necessary here to present only a summary. This is prompted in part by the fact that John's lineage has been traced by Mrs. Clara Funai, of Lynchburg, Va., a descendant of John Lee. In 1977 her book, *A Weaving*, was published by J. P. Bell Company, of Lynchburg.

The Lee family has been prominent in the British Empire and in the United States for several centuries, its members having played important roles in war and in peace. As family pride is a commendable trait and should be cultivated, the Lee history and tradition give just cause for reflection in its honored past.

In 1190 Lionel Lee raised a company of cavaliers for Richard the Lion Hearted in the Third Crusade. In return Lionel was granted an estate, "Ditchley" in Oxfordshire in England. The Holladays of Annandale and in England, as reported by Burke in his *History of the Commoners*, fought the Saracens along with the Lees on that historic mission.

The Lee family, at least one branch of it, is traced rather well to southeastern Shropshire (Salops), England, at "Coton Hall," about 1470. The author has seen the Lee arms in Windsor Castle Muscum below London. The motto is "Non Incautus Futuri" (Not Heedless of the Future"). The Lees are widespread throughout England. Sir Richard Lee was Lord Mayor of London, knighted in 1471, and died in 1472, leaving wife Lettice. Edward Lee was Lord Mayor about 1540, both coming well before Sir Leonard Holladay.

Among the books written on the Lees are: J. Montgomery Seaver, *The Lee Genealogy*, American Historical Genealogical Society 2000 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., 1929; Philip Van Doren Stern, *Robert E. Lee Man and Soldier*, Bonanza Book Co., 1963; Edmund Jennings Lee, *Lee of Virginia*, 1895; Burton J. Hendricks, *The Lees of Virginia*, 1935. *Swem's Index* offers many references to the Lees. Recommended is "Richard Lee, the Emigrant," *Virginia Magazine of History*, Vol. 62 (1954), and "The Will of Col. Richard Lee," Vol. 74 (1966). A good summary is given in *The Lees of Virginia*, published by the Society of the Lees of Virginia, 1967.

This latter book presents six branches of Richard's line. He was a grandson of John Lee of Coton Hall. He went to London to learn business from his first cousin John Lee. After his arrival in Virginia in 1639 to be a clerk in the court at Jamestown, he soon found it more profitable to represent John in fur trade with the Indians. Richard married Ann Constable at Jamestown about 1640. On Sept. 25, 1646, in York County, Richard was surety for Henry Lee in a bond to indemnify the widow of Col. Robert Felgate. The surety was witnessed by William Lee, physician and merchant of York County. In the mid-1660's in early Virginia were Richard, Robert, William, John, Matthew, and George Lee. ("Lee Family of York County," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Ser. 1, Vol. 24, (1915-17), pp. 46-51).

Meantime, in 1649 Richard was appointed Colonial Secretary of State by Gov. William Berkeley. He acquired a number of plantations in Virginia and Maryland. He died at "Dividing Creek" Mar. 1, 1664. His family is rather well traced in the above books. We

have no proof of our John Lee's descendancy from this branch of the family.

Before tracing the ancestors of Ann Lee, we offer here a summary of Lees found in early Virginia who are not known to be in John Lees direct line. However, for those who may wish to trace his line before his grandfather William Lee, or related Lees, these facts may be of interest.

Lees have been numerous in Virginia since the 1630's. In 1636 George Lee was transported to Virginia by John Wilkins (*Va. Mag. Hist.*, Vol. 6, pp. 190 and 259). In 1686, in Jamestown, Lee, Wilkins, Thomas Holladay and others signed a White-Meriwether-May agreement. In 1638 John Lee was transported by John Angood to Accomac County (Fleet, *Va. Colonial Abstracts—Accomac Co.*, Vol. 32, p. 63). In that year Thomas Lee willed his property in Accomac to Jane Windlye and then died (Ibid., pp. 54-55 and 58).

In 1642 Capt. William Leigh, possibly a progenitor of John Lee's line, was granted 1000 acres on the north side of the York River on Poropotanke Creek for transporting himself, wife Mary, daughter Mary, and 14 others (*Va. Land Patents*, Vol. 1, p. 802). He was a Justice in York Co. On May 1, 1684, William Leigh, possibly the same one, was a member of the Court and was granted land in New Kent Co. (Ibid., Vol. 7, p. 390). He received other grants there (which was later King and Queen Co.) in 1685, 1691, and 1699. (Ibid., Vol. 9, p. 214). In 1700 and 1702 he was Colonel in the Militia of King and Queen, and was also Burgess. He died in 1704 (*Cyclopedia of Virginia* Vol. 1, p. 277).

In the 1646-48 period numerous other Lees are mentioned in York County records (Fleet, op. cit, *York Co.*, Vol. 25). In 1652 John Lee's will was witnessed in Lancaster County (Fleet, op. cit., *Lancaster Co., Vol. 22, Court Orders 1652-55*). In 1656 William, Peter, and Richard Lee were imported by Capt. Henry Perry (Fleet, op. cit., *Charles City County Court Orders 1655-58*, pp. 24, 46-47). In 1660 George Lee owned land on Carter's Creek in Gloucester County (*Wm. & Mary Qt.*, Ser. 1, Vol. 17, p. 229). In 1660 he acquired land in York, had a brother William, friend of Christopher Harris, and returned to England. (Ibid., Ser. 2, Vol. 4, p. 36; Vol. 8, p. 195). In York County in 1661 John Symon, nephew of George Lee of England, testified in court on the death of a Thomas Lee. (Ibid., Ser. 1, Vol. 11, pp. 33-34). In 1661 a case arose between Dr. George Lee and John Stephens in Charles City County (*Charles City Court Orders 1661-64*, p. 15). Stephens had to pay Lee 449 lbs. of tobacco (Ibid., p. 24). In 1663 Ralph Poole had to pay him 200 lbs. tobacco (Ibid., p. 59). At the same time Poole and Katherine Bell complained to Dr. Lee about his blood letting procedures (Ibid., p. 63).

In 1699 Ann Lee was imported by John Carlton (Fleet, op. cit., *York Co.*, Vol. 26.). In March, 1700, a John Lee lived in Richmond County (Fleet, op. cit., *Richmond Co.*, p. 75). In 1700 Thomas and Charity Lee in England had three sons in Virginia: George, James, and John (*Va. Mag. Hist.*, Vol. 6, p. 259).

It appears that William Leigh above, in York Co., had a brother, Col. John who died in 1703 in King and Queen Co. In that year Benjamin Harrison of "Wakefield" wrote Philip Ludwell in London: "Col. John Leigh fell from his horse lately and crushed his skull and is dead. 'Tis sad he was drunk at Parson Bookers on the Sabbath day and going home happened to the accident." (Fleet, op. cit., *King and Queen Co.*, *Vol.* 7, pp. 10 and 56). It is strange that we have seen no reference to this sad demise in any Lee history! The Quit Rent Rolls of King and Queen Co. in 1704 show William Lee with 400 acres and John with 6200. (*Va. Mag. Hist.*, Vol. 32, p. 151). Either William or John must have had a son named John, who had land in King and Queen Co. in 1705 (Ibid., Vol. 9, p. 707). In 1707 he was Col. in the Militia. John apparently had a brother William who had land there in 1717 (Ibid., Vol. 10, p. 214). In 1725 Capt. John Lee was given four land grants in Hanover Co. In 1726 he was Sheriff and Justice in King and Queen. He died in Spotsylvania Co. in 1731 (*Court Order Bk. 2*, p. 71). Since our John Lee married a Guthrie, it is to be noted that this family also lived in King and Queen.

John Lee must have had a son John in addition to William for on Sept. 1, 1724 "John Lee, about 25, deposed in Spotsylvania Court regarding an Indian cursing Gov. Drysdale." John Arnold also deposed, being about age 22. (*Spotsylvania Court Order Book 1724-30*, p. 4). As shown later, Patty Lee, Capt. John's daughter, married John Arnold in Campbell County in 1788.

William and John had a brother James whose guardian was John Key (friend of Daniel Holladay, son of the Ranger) on Oct. 7, 1731, having made bond with Zachary Taylor. On May 3, 1748, he was "overseer of a road from Mattaponv Church to Col. John Waller's." (Ibid., p. 461). In 1743 William Lee was a constable in Spotsylvania County (*Spotsylvania Court Orders 1738-48*, p. 250). On May 7, 1748 William was allowed four days' attendance as a court witness (Ibid., p. 493). From all this it appears that the ancestors of the Lees of Campbell may have known the Holladays of Bedford back in Spotsylvania well before David and Ann married in 1810.

On March 18, 1748/9 Robert Evans of Prince George County sold to William Lee of King and Queen 400 acres on both sides of Buffalo Bed Creek in Amelia County (*Amelia Deed Book 3*, p. 17). On June 18, 1770, William Lee of Amelia County, Parish of Nottoway, made his will, naming wife Rachel, daughters Elizabeth (Clark), Mary (Walden), Ann (Bennett), Sarah (Penn), Milly (Dudley), and Lucy Lea; sons William, Joseph, John, and Ambrose (dec'd). William died in Sept. 1770. (*Amelia Will Book 2X*, pp. 328-331).

To return to the above John, on Oct. 11, 1765, he sold to his son, John 150 acres in Goochland County, on Hercules Creek next to Col. Bowler Cooke and John Hopkins. Thus John would have been born by 1744. (*Goochland Deed Book 9*, p. 6). On August 15, 1770, John made his will, naming granddaughter Lucy Eubank for ten pounds; to son John Lee the land where John lived (150 acres); sons Benjamin and Stephen; to Deborough Hodges (likely a daughter); and to wife Lucy. The three sons were all executors and therefore at least 21, and born before 1749. (*Goochland Will Book 10*, p. 110).

Now for the line of John Lee and his daughter Ann, wife of David Holladay. Mrs. Eunai has traced Ann Lee's ancestry as follows. Her first known ancestor is WILLIAM LEE, born in Northumberland County in 1678, and died in Richmond County in 1717. He married Dorothy, daughter of Elizabeth Taylor, in Richmond County in 1703. Dorothy was then 21 years of age. In *Richmond County Will Book 5*, p. 531, Elizabeth's will named Dorothy Croucher (she having

married Thomas Croucher after William's death) and several Lee grandchildren. Her will was dated May 11, 1747. Dorothy died in Amelia County. Her will was probated there Sept. 26, 1754. (*Amelia County Will Book 1*, p. 108).

William died intestate, as shown by Dorothy's statement that "Dorothy Lee, relict of William Lee deceased came into court ..." (*Richmond County Order Book 7, 1716-17*, dated Dec. 4, 1717). One of the appraisers of his estate was Charles Lee, likely his brother. (Ibid., pp. 227-228). William's various land transactions are found in *Richmond County Deed Books 17, 20, 21, 22.*

Known children of William and Dorothy are listed in the *Register of North Farnham Parish 1683-1814 and Lunenburg Parish 1783-1800, Richmond County*, pp. 131-135:

1. William Lee. Born May 14, 1704; died 1764. Married Dec. 16, 1728, Anne ——.
2. CHARLES LEE. Born Sept. 18, 1706; died Mar. 25, 1799, in Cumberland County. Married in 1732 in Goochland County Anne Dabbs (b. about 1712 in Charlotte County; d. 1795).
3. Richard Lee. Born April 9, 1711.
4. John Lee. Born Oct. 11, 1713. Married Elizabeth Page.
5. Joseph Lee. Born 1715 in York County.

The first four sons were born in Richmond County.

Note that Charles, our progenitor, was 93 years of age at death.

In *Goochland County Deed Book 3, 1737-42*, p. 494, is a deed dated Nov. 17, 1741, between Joseph Dabbs of Goochland and Charles and Anne Lee. This is apparently about the time that the couple moved to Goochland to live. This was about 8 miles from Farmville, now in Prince Edward County. Various land transactions are found in the county records. Joseph Dabbs was Ann's brother. During the Revolution Charles lived near Brown's Church in Cumberland County. His lawn was used as a muster ground for soldiers. Charles was a silver-smith, and was busy during the war repairing arms for the colonies. He was also a farmer. His will, dated Nov. 9, 1793, and probated Mar. 25, 1799, is found in *Cumberland County Will Book 3*, p. 134:

In the name of God amen, this the ninth day of November one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, I Charles Lee of Cumberland County and parish of Littleton, being in perfect mind and sound memory, do make this my last will and testament in manner & form following; that is to say first and principally I commend my sole to God that gave it and my body to be buried by the descretion of my Executors hereafter named, and as touching such worldly Estate as it hath pleased God to bestow upon me. My will and desire is that the same be divided as hereafter directed. Item. I lend unto my beloved wife Ann Lee all of my possessions that I am now possest with during her life and at her death my will and desire is that my son Charles shall have all my land that lies over the Ridge path Ajoining him upon paying the face value for the same. My will and desire is that all the remaining part of my lands be sold and the money arising from the sale thereof together all the rest of my Estate real and personal be divided as after directed. Item. I give and bequeath unto my son William Lee one of the lots above mentioned. I give to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath unto my son John Lee one of the lotts above mentioned. I give to him & his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Richard Lee one of the lotts above mentioned. I give to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give unto my son Charles Lee one of the lotts above mentioned. I give it to him and his heirs forever. Item. I give and bequeath unto William Cox and Keziah his wife one hundred pounds out of the remaining lott if there be so much and then the Balance of the said lott if there be any to be equally divided between Keziah Cox and all the rest of the children of the deceased Joseph Lee. I give it to them and their heirs forever. And I declare this to be my last Will & testament hereby disannuling all other Wills by me made and I do hereby appoint my wife Ann Lee, William Lee and Charles Lee, and Robert Smith my Executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day and year above written in presence of

Robert Smith
James Barber
William Cox

his
Charles(x)Lee Seal.
mark

The children of Charles and Anne Dabbs Lee were:

1. William Lee. Born in 1734; died in Sept. 1803; buried at his old homeplace three miles from New London on Rt. 709 in Campbell County. Married about 1768 Ave Noel (b. 1745; d. 1820; from Bristol, England). William was in Cobbs Co. of Va. Militia during the Revolution. They had children Tabitha, Alexander, John, Garnett, Rebecca, Ave, William, Richard, and Ann (Nancy) Lee.
2. JOHN LEE. See below.
3. Richard Lee. Born about 1740; died in late summer 1814. Married Tabitha Andrews. They had no issue. She died in July 1828 at the age of 71.
4. Charles Lee. Born about 1742; died Dec. 29, 1820, in Winchester, Franklin County, TN, and is buried there. Married Susanna Pearce. They had 11 children: Richard Henry, Mildred, Edmond, Catherine, Mary Ann, Charles P., Baldwin Madison, John Hopkins, Elizabeth, Sarah G., and Arthur Alexander Lee.
5. Joseph Lee. Born about 1744; died in 1790. Married Anne——. Children were: Saymore, Anne, Sarah, Joseph Dabbs, Mary, Charles B., and William Noel Lee.

JOHN LEE, son of Charles and Ann, was born about 1736 in or near Cumberland County. He married 1st in 1769 Susanna Guthrie (sometimes spelled 'Guttry'; b. about 1752; d. at age 26 in 1778). She was a daughter of Sarah Guthrie who named Susanna in her will on Septe. 30, 1771 (*Cumberland County Will Book 2*, p. 59). Sarah was a daughter of Daniel Coleman who was associated with the Holladays in King William and Cumberland Counties. John and Susanna had seven children:

1. Burwell Lee. Born 1771. Married Sept. 6, 1788, in Cumberland County, Ann Arnold.
2. Stephen Lee. Born 1772; died Feb. 8, 1855, of dropsy. Did not marry.

3. Beverley Lee. Born 1774. Married Oct. 15, 1799, his first cousin, Rebecca Lee.

4. Patty Lee. Born 1775. Married Dec. 19, 1788, John Arnold.

5. Sarah Guthrie Lee. Born 1776. Married Mar. 7, 1795, her first cousin Alexander Lee, in Campbell County.

6. Susannah Lee. Born 1777. Married June 4, 1804, Robert Clark, in Campbell County.

7. Mary (Polly) Lee. Born 1778. Apparently married 1799 her first cousin Garnett Lee. Died Jan. 21, 1836, of bilious fever.

During this period records show that John was busy in several ways. On Jan. 28, 1760, he bought 239 acres from John Mays (*Cumberland County Deed Book 2*, p. 530). In 1766 the county issued John a license to run an "ordinary" along with Maurice Langhorne. (*Court Order Book 1764-67*, p. 361). This was known as "Long Ordinary," which was a tavern. As late as 1785 John engaged in this activity (*Order Book* for Nov. 28, 1785, p. 524). Meanwhile, the Revolution broke out, and John was a soldier in it. Since there were other John Lees who were also soldiers it has been difficult to be sure which records apply to whom. The DAR placed a marker at John's grave in 1928 reading "Capt. John Lee, Va. Mil. Rev. War." It appears that he was commissioned Ensign in the 1st Battalion of the 1st Virginia Regiment on Sept. 6, 1775, and was made Captain Jan. 1, 1777, and was Captain and Paymaster under Col. George Gibson in the 1st Regiment. His Company was variously called "John Lee's Company of Grenadiers," "Capt. Thomas Meriwether's Co." or "Capt. Thomas Armistead's Company." He made $40 per month. His company appears to have been at Valley Forge during the cold winter of 1777-78. On the rolls of Dec. 22, 1777, and Jan. 1, 1778, it is stated that John was "sick in country," testimony to the exposure the troops endured. On April 1, 1778, the roll was dated at Valley Forge. Apparently some of the sick troops took abode in the countryside with friends. The last entry for John was dated May 4, 1778. So John may have been in the Army about three years, perhaps on an intermittent basis. Three children were born during this time. Some records suggest he was made Major before leaving the Army. These records are based on U.S. Archives Revolutionary War files.

It is possible that John returned home because of the sickness and death of his wife Susanna. Still living in Cumberland County, he married 2nd Frances _____ about 1782. About ten years later he decided to move to what is now Campbell County. On June 29, 1792, John sold to Saymore Wright 54 1/2 acres on Cook's Road in Cumberland County (*Deed Book 7*, p. 184). He sold to Wright 359 1/2 acres "whereon John Lee formerly lived," on Dec. 20, 1794, for 295 lbs. (Ibid., p. 396). In September 1795, with reference to both of these transactions, Frances Lee, wife of John, relinquished her right of dower. (Ibid., pp. 396 and 436). This also shows that John moved to Campbell County about 1792.

As further proof that John married twice, in 1830 during the settlement of the estate of his son John, in *Will Book 6*, p. 392 for Campbell County appeared this statement:

Pursuant to an order of the Court . . . we the undersigned have proceeded to divide the estate of John Lee Jr., which shows an account current the sum of $4770.85 due by the Administrators which we assign to the following half blood relatives, the sum of $227.18 each, viz, Burwell Lee's heirs, Stephen Lee, Beverley Lee's heirs, John Arnold, Alexander Lee, Robert Clark, Polly Lee, and also assigns to the following full blood relatives the sum of $454.37 each, viz, James Lancaster, Drury Holland, Richard Booth, Richard Henry Lee, Henry Crider, Daniel Young, Sophia Lee.

At this time Ann Lee's husband David had died and she had married Daniel Young.

From Cumberland County John Lee moved to a farm on Goose Creek near what is now Leesville. In 1793 he purchased from Jacobus Early 520 acres for 500 lbs. on both sides of Goose Creek to the mouth of Williams Branch on the north side of Staunton River by Callaway's Corner, where he lived at Leesville (*Campbell County Deed Book 3*, p. 278, January 3, 1793). Early's father, Col. Jeremiah Early, of a pioneer family in that region, had deeded this farm to Jacobus in 1779. (R. H. Early, *The Family of Early*, Published by R. H. Early, Lynchburg, Va., 1920, p. 67; also footnote 5 on the house). From the *Virginia Land Patent Book 38*, p. 565, John Lee received land in Bedford County and Campbell County: "Granted by the Commonwealth unto John Lee 200 acres on the south side of Goose Creek, 40 acres taken by virtue of Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 1770 issued February 7, 1796, and 100 and 60 acres the residue Land Office Treasury Warrant No. 2350 issued December 27, 1797, to have and to hold the said tracts to the said John Lee and his heirs forever, signed John Wood, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth, 10th day of April, 1799 . . ."

John was now in his prime. He rather quickly became a businessman, realtor, farmer, and even philanthropist. He owned numerous slaves, which would indicate that he was not a Quaker. His estate must have been extensive as the executors of his will had to make bond for $60,000! One of his special interests was in founding the town of Leesville, named after him. Located at the junction of Staunton River and Goose Creek it lies a few miles west of Alta Vista on the Virginia Railroad. (See the map in Chapter 7.)

In 1818 there was a boom for building towns in this section, especially along navigable streams such as the Staunton River. Consequently, John Lee conceived the idea of developing the little town into a bigger one. So he surveyed 100 acres and laid off half-acre lots. In July of that year he sold enough of these to net $20,000, reserving some lots, and then stopped the sales. When Stephen Terry acquired the house of John Jr. in 1826 he opened a number of businesses in town, including a tobacco factory. These enterprises closed in 1831 due to neglect, but afterwards revived to include four stores, two tanneries, three blacksmiths, two carpenters, three physicians, two tailors, two cabinet makers, a wheelwright, a male academy, two churches, a post office, and nearby a sawmill, hemp and carding machinery, and cotton gin. In 1902 there were a grist mill and flour mill.

Most small towns aspire to be bigger. So when John M. Speed was the Campbell County delegate to the Legislature, three efforts were made to form a new county, to be called Staunton, from Bedford, Campbell, and Pittsylvania, in 1845, 1848, and 1857. Leesville was of course to be the County Seat. Popular support was not strong enough so, despite local pride, the matter was dropped. (*Campbell Chronicles, op. cit., pp. 94-5.)*

It is also of interest to note that the land on which Lynch Station, one mile north of Alta Vista, was built was originally owned by the Lee Family. There was a Lee home, built partly of stone about 1825, but which burned in 1921, standing nearby. In 1825 Mt. Hermon Methodist Church was built on land donated by a John Lee, and except one at Leesville was the only church within a radius of many miles. This was likely the son of William Lee who built the home and donated the land. (*Campbell Chronicles*, op. cit. p. 113.)

John Lee died early in January, 1819, apparently at the age of 83. His will, dated September 1, 1818, was probated on January 11, 1819, at Rustburg, the county seat of Campbell County. His will is a long one and reflects his business sagacity and his fairness to his family. It is presented here in full as taken from the original will in the Courthouse.

Rustburg, Campbell County,
Virginia
Will of John Lee Senr.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN.

I John Lee, of the County of Campbell and Parish of Russell, being in a reasonable good state of health of body and mind but in the decline of life thanks be to Almighty God, for his unspeakable gifts, and calling to mind the uncertainty of this mortal life, doth make this my last will and testament in manner and form following, To-wit:

First and principally I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God, who gave it, hoping to receive everlasting happiness through the merits of my beloved redeemer in the world and life to come and a joyfull resurrection with the just at the last day, my body I commit to my mother earth from whence it was taken, to be decently buried by my Executors hereafter named, and as touching such worldly estate as it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me, I give and dispose of as followeth: To-wit: I desire that all my just and lawfull debts be paid off and discharged.

ITEM' First and foremost my desire is whareas I have endeavoured and taken the most care in keeping my accounts. That whereas if any of my sons, sons in law, daughters or daughters in law, had done any favour or favours for me, I say that I have made it a part of my study and principle to compensate, and to retaliate and make that person who did me the favour equal amends and to the favour, as favour, otherwise I gave them a credit in their accompts on my books of accompts for as much as I in conscience could think the favour or service they had done for me was worth and for this reason all the credits and debits on my books shall stand permanent, for and against all or any of my sons, sons in law, or daughters, or daughters in law wherein it is written by my own hand writing, and be it further observed, that if either of them heretofore named or shall be hereafter named shall after my death, shall bring in accompts and that they insist upon their having them allowed as a credit or credits more than is stated on my books, I say if any or either of the legatees hereafter named should so claim and contend for, and insist upon being allowed a credit for such claim, that I do by this my last will and testament, pronounce that he, she, they or either of them so contending and will not give up such claim forfeits one half of the legacy allotted to them by the decedent, and that this is his will, and I desire and further direct that if it so happen, that such fortfeiture be equally divided between the other legatees which does not contend, and I humbly hope and fully desire that there be no disputes respecting what I have left behind by the blessing of the Almighty God. What he has been pleased to bestow upon me his poor week and unworthy servant. Leagatees observing well and complying with what has been before stated, as I trust and hope they will.

I now proceed to make out different legacies to the different legatees.

ITEM. I give unto my son Burwell Lee the land and plantation whereon I now live, lying and being in the County of Campbell and lying on the north side of Goose Creek and Stanton River. It being part of the tract of land I purchased of Jacobes Earley with the following exceptions, to-wit: that part called Darbys field lying on the north side of Goose Creek at Darbys ford, and adjoining the lands of Jessee Leftwich and others, and one hundred and twenty eight acres taken off said tract for the town of Leesville at the junction of Goose Creek and Stanton River which leaves a bance of two hundred and forty six acres. I also give my son Burwell Lee the tract of land I purchased of Robert Owen adjoining the land I now live on, and above named lying on the east side of the same containing one hundred and thirty-five and a half acres, and deeded to me by said Owen. Also two negroe men named Daniel and Garnett with other necessaries I have heretofore given towards house keeping upon his complying with some other Items hereafter named;

ITEM. I lend to my two sons (to-wit) Stephen Lee and Beverley Lee, during their lives the following tracts of land; One tract containing one hundred and forty acres lying and being in Bedford County deeded to me by Thomas Holley, the land I bought of Thomas Smith and built a mill upon it, also one other tract of five hundred acres lying and adjoining on the south side of the above mentioned tract, and deeded to me by Wm. Leftwich, also one other tract containing one hundred and twenty six acres adjoining the same on the north of last tract above named and deeded to my by Lucey Pratt, also I lend, I lend, to my son Beverley Lee and his wife during their lives one negroe man named Jack with some things necessary heretofore received for the purpose of house keeping, also I give to my son Stephen Lee one feather bed and furniture, also I remit to my son Stephen Lee the debt he is owing me as stated on my books. My desire is and I direct it so to be, that Stephen Lee and his brother Beverley in the mills be equals, both in profits and loss during their life, and after their death, and the death of Rebecca Lee who is now the wife of Beverley Lee, that the legacies herein mentioned and lent, to the two brothers, I say in consequence of Stephen Lee and Beverley Lee and Rebecca his wife that after their deaths, be equally divided between the heirs of Beverley Lee both male and female lawfully begotten.

ITEM. I give unto my daughter Patty Arnold and John Arnold her husband one negroe woman named Mary and her increase which they have now in their possession. Also, I give them one negroe man named Mat, also one negroe boy named Harrison, also other necessaries that they have heretofore had, necessary for house keeping.

ITEM. I lend unto my son in law Alexander Lee and my daughter Sarah Guthrey Lee his wife one negroe woman named Abby now in their possession with all her increase during their lives excepting one of the said Abby's children named Mary that I gave my consent that they may sell and did sell, to my daughter Polly Lee, also I lend to my son in law Alexander Lee, and Sarah G. Lee his wife during their lives one negroe boy named Ben, and one other negroe boy named Nelson, with other things necessary for house keeping heretofoe received, and after their deaths I desire that they the said slaves just mentioned with their increase, be equally divided betwen the lawful heirs of the body of my said daughter Sara G. Lee. I give it to them and their heirs forever.

ITEM. I give unto my son in law James Lancaster and to my daughter Elizabeth his wife one negroe woman named Tamer now in their possession, also some necessaries for housekeeping heretofore received, also I give them one negroe man named Alick (my blacksmith), with all and every of their increase, also my set of blacksmith tools.

ITEM. I give unto my son in law Robert Clark and to my daughter Susannah his wife, one negroe woman named Milly now in their possession with other necessaries for house keeping heretofore received, also I give them one negroe boy named Will, with all and singular their increase. I give it to them and their heirs forever.

ITEM. I lend to my son in law Henry Crider and to my daughter Permelia his wife one negroe woman Judy and one negroe man named Dick now in their possession with other necessaries for house keeping heretofoe received the above named slaves with all and every of their increase. I lend to the said Henry Crider and Permelia his wife during their lives and after their deaths, to be equally divided between the children the lawfull heirs of the body of my daughter Permelia Crider, I give it to them and their heirs forever.

ITEM. I give to my daughter Mary Lee one negroe girl named Molley and one negroe boy named Andrew, with all and every of their increase, also one feather bed and furniture. I give the said slaves with their increase to my said daughter forever.

ITEM. I lend to my son in law David Holladay and to my daughter Ann his wife one negroe girl named Charlotte now in their possession with other things necessary for house keeping heretofore received. Also I lend to David Holladay and to my daughter Ann his wife one negroe named Jacob, the said negroes just named I lend to them during their lives and after their deaths to be equally divided between the children of my daughter Ann Holladay lawfully begotten. I give them, that is to them and their heirs forever with all and every of their increase.

ITEM. I give to my son John Lee two tracts of land in the Countys Campbell and Bedford one tract containing one hundred and forty six acres granted to Henry Hendrickson, also one other tract containing two hundred acres granted to John Lee by patent bearing date the tenth day of April in the year seventeen hundred and ninety nine and of the Commonwealth the twenty third remembering that the two tracts above mentioned contains three hundred and forty six acres, also I give to my son John Lee one negroe man named Jerry and one feather bed and furniture now in his possession. I give to him and his heirs forever.

ITEM. I give to my son Richard Henry Lee one negroe man named Frank, one good feather bed and furniture, also five hundred pounds in cash. I give it to him and his heirs forever.

ITEM. I give unto my daughter Matilday and to Drury Holland her husband one negroe woman named China with her increase, also one negroe boy named Phil, also one good feather bed and furniture the said bed she has now in possession. I give the said slaves with their increase to them and their heirs forever.

ITEM. I give to my daughter Aggy Lee one negroe girl named Charity. Also one negroe boy named Soloman and one good feather bed and furniture with all and every of their increase, I give it to her and her heirs forever.

ITEM. I lend to my daughter Sophia Lee during her life one negroe girl named Gilley with her increase if any to wait on her and assist her in her domestick affairs during the life of her as need may require which her situation may often require, also I give to her one good feather bed and furniture, bedstead and cord, also I direct that there be raised out of my estate twelve hundred dollars and that sum to be put upon legal interest p. annum and that the interest thereof be paid yearley to my daughter Sophia Lee during her life and after her death the said negroe girl Gilley with her increase if any and the said twelve hundred dollars above named be equally divided between all my children herein before named, my wish is that my executors hold the said twelve hundred dollars in thier hands paying the interest thereof to my said daughter Sophia Lee yearley during her life. I further desire and direct in consequence of my giving to my son Burwell Lee the negroe man Daniel that he may be with his wife and children, that my said son Burwell Lee pay four hundred dollars towards raising the twelve hundred dollars for my daughter Sophia. I also desire that the lots in the town of Leesville commencing at the mouth of Plumb Tree Branch be sold and the money together with the moneys arising from the sales already made be equally divided amongst all my children herein before mentioned, the balance of my slaves not herein before mentioned I wish laid off in nine equl lots as near as can be and drawn for by my daughters herein before naimed or their legal representatives all I say

excepting my daughter Sophia Lee she being otherwise provided for. I further desire that the tract of land I bought of John Overstreet and the tract I bought of Jacob Gitty (the last mentioned tract deeded to me by Henry Brown) both tracts lying and being in the County of Bedford be sold and the money arising from the sales thereof be equally divided between my five sons, to-wit: Burwell Lee, Stephen Lee, Beverly Lee, John Lee, Jr., and Richard Henry Lee, I further desire that all my stock of every denomination, on the plantation whion I now live and at the mill, with what grain may be in the mill, and one patent cross cut saw at the mill, also all my house hold and kitchen furniture, the crop made on the plantation, all my plantation tools and utencils and all that belongs to my estate not otherwise disposed of, be sold and the money arising from the sale thereof and all my outstanding debts either by bill bond or otherwise and all stock of every denomination, after being sold the whole amount of the sale be equally divided between all my children herein before named, excepting my daughter Sophia Lee who is otherwise provided for in addition to what I have given to my son Burwell Lee, I give to him all the lots in the town of Leesville on the west side of the third Broad street leading from Goose Creek to him and his heirs forever, except two acres of land adjoining the mill seat half of which 2 acres with the mill seat I reserve for my estate and allotted for commons for the mill, the two acres above named to extend from the centre of the mill house a due north course, and lastly I nominate and appoint my son Burwell Lee and my son in law John Arnold and my son in law James Lancaster and my son in law Robert Clark Executors to this my last will and testament, revoking and disannulling all other wills by me heretofore made, and declareing and appointing this my last will and testament.

Giving my hand and seal this first day of September in the year of our Lord Christ Eighteen Hundred and Eighteen.

John Lee, Senr. (ss)

Signed, sealed and acknowledged in the presents of David W. Quarles, Vincent Snow, John Anderson, Junr., Charles Noell.

At a Court held for Campbell County January 11th 1819.

The within last will and testament of John Lee, Senr., decd. was proved by the oaths of Vincent Snow, John Anderson and Charles Noell witnesses thereto subscribed and ordered to be recorded. And on the motion of Burwell Lee, John Arnold and James Lancaster three of the executors in said will named, leave is given them to administer on said decedents estate giving security whereupon they together with Vincent Snow, John Lee, Jr., Collins Bradley, Benjamin Haden, Wiatt Arnold, James M. Haden and William V. Haden their securities entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars conditioned as the law directs for the said Executors due and faithful administration on said decedents estate and performance of his will. Liberty being reserved the other executor in said will named to join in the probate thereof when they shall think proper.

Teste: R. Alexander, C.C.C.

It is to be noted that the name of Frances Lee, John's wife, does not appear in this will. Presumably she had already died.

John's will shows that he had 15 children. Seven have been named above, of Susanna. The eight from Frances are now listed:

1. John Lee Jr. Born 1783; died May 16, 1821. Never married.
2. Aggie Lee. Born 1784. Married Richard Booth Mar. 11, 1819.
3. Elizabeth Lee. Born 1785. Married Dec. 13, 1802, James Lancaster (b. 1780).
4. Permelia Lee. Born about 1787. Married Henry Crider of neighboring Pittsylvania County, Oct. 14, 1805. See Ch. 11 for details of their move to Tennessee in 1816.
5. Richard Henry Lee. Married 1st Rebecca Andrews (d. 1838) in May 24, 1819; 2nd Judith A. Litchford on April 8, 1844.
6. ANN LEE. Born Feb. 26, 1790, in Cumberland County. Married 1st David Holladay May 22, 1810; 2nd Daniel Young Nov. 23, 1820.
7. Matilda Lee. Born 1792. Married Drury Holland Feb. 3, 1817.
8. Sophia Lee. Born 1794. No record of her marriage.

(See Hinshaw, op. cit., Vol. 6, and Lucy Baker and Hazel Williams, *Marriage Bonds of Campbell County and Bedford County*, Lynchburg, va. 1971).

John was buried in a family plot a few steps south of the John Lee Jr. mansion in Leesville. A marker was placed at his grave by the D.A.R. in 1928 with a simple inscription:

"Capt. John Lee
Va. Mil. Rev. War
by D.A.R."

Other markers, in addition to perhaps a dozen unmarked rocks used as headstones, read:

"Mrs. Judith A., wife of Capt. Richard H. Lee, died April 13, 1845"

"In Memory of Rebecca N. Lee died April 13, 1838."

"In Memory of Jane E. Lee was born February 20, 1820 died April 1, 1842"

"Sacred to the Memory of Richard H. son of H. B. and M. J. Lee died June 21st 1845 age 2 years 13 days."

Also of an infant brother who died soon after his birth.

When the author visited the cemetery in 1966, as did his brothers in 1970, John Lee's marker had been broken in half, but was all there. But we were distressed to see that the cemetery was part of a pasture and was

relatively uncared for. It should be enclosed and kept up in a manner to honor the departed.

See Footnote 75 for disposition of part of John Lee's estate to David and Ann Holladay.

In 1836 Richard H. Lee wrote his brother-in-law and sister, Henry and Permelia Crider, in Tennessee. The copy of the letter comes to us via J. W. Crider in Post, Texas, in 1946. The two leaves of the letter were folded in the form of an envelope and sealed with wax and marked "25," apparently meaning 25¢ postage. On the upper left corner was marked "Leesville, Va., July 31." It was addressed: "Mr. Henry Crider, Huntingdon P.O., Carroll County, Tennessee." Some of the spelling has been corrected.

July 30th, 1836
Campbell County, Va.

Dear Brother and Sister,

I take this opportunity to write you a few lines to inform you that we are all in good health at present hoping these lines may find you and your family enjoying the same blessing. When Brother Crider left here he promised me that he would wright to me as soon as he reached home. I have been looking for five or six weeks. Please to write to me on the receipt of this and let me no how you all are. I heard a flying report soon after Brother Cryder left here that William Cryder got a letter stating that some of the family was sick. Mr. Lancaster and family is in tolerable health. Sister Lancaster is in about the same health as she was when you left here. All of our relations is well as far as I no at present. Sister Polly departed this life on Sunday the Twenty first of June after illness of nine days with the bilious fever. Sister Aggy had another daughter about the first of June. That makes her twelve. She has lost two. We have had eight, five sons and three daughters. We have lost two sons. We are bout to loose heep of our old neighbors. John Anderson, Captain Callaway and Street Hale are fixing to move to the Missouri this fall.

Tobacco has sold higher this summer than it has for twenty years. It has sold as high as twenty two dollars per hundred. Wheat is worth one dollar per bushel. Our crop of corn is tolerable good. It has started at ten shillings and six pence per barrel. Those persons that are going to move away are engaging at that price. Captain Callaway has sold his land for twenty dollars per acre, his mill for twenty five hundred dollars. He sold to a Mr. Pannel of Pittsylvania County.

Jane Elizabeth Lee sends her compliments to you and all of her cousins. I must come to a close by subscribing myself your loving brother until death. So fare you all well.

Richard H. Lee and
Rebecca N. Lee

The Mr. Lancaster referred to was James, the husband of Elizabeth Lee, and thus the brother-in-law of Richard Lee. He was one of the administrators of John Lee's will.

5. This house was built by Jacobus Early about 1790, and John Lee bought it along with the farm about 1793 (Early, *The Family of Early*, loc. cit.). In about 1950 G. B. (Blanty) and Johnnie Holladay reported seeing the old chimney and foundations to this house, about a mile from Leesville. The Early house, called "The Mansion," thus became the home of John Lee. It is not to be confused with the present "John Lee" house in Leesville. This was owned by John Lee Jr., and its present occupant is a Mr. Carter.

6. In 1971 the author wrote the Bedford County *Bulletin Democrat*, and the Virginia State Library asking for Bedford and Lynchburg newspapers for the dates of May, 1810 (David's marriage to Ann), 1819 (David's death), and 1858 (William's death in Bedford County). No newspapers of that date were found. A search in the Public Library at Roanoke also revealed no newspapers in the Roanoke area available from that period of time.

   Hinshaw, op. cit., p. 825. Ann testified in her land bounty petition in 1857 that Rev. Abner Early performed the marriage ceremony for her and David. While it is true that the Lees and Early's had been friends for many years, it is a little baffling why Ann chose him for this service as we believe that she was Methodist and that he was Quaker. In 1798 Abner, a cousin of Jacobus from whom John Lee had bought the farm, had "obtained leave to celebrate the rites of marriage agreeable to the Methodist Society." (Early, *The Family of Early*, op. cit. p. 135). This reads as though he was Quaker but could marry Methodist couples. He was friendly to the Methodists, as in 1819 he had given 1-1/16 acres of land on Flat Creek for Early's Chapel, a Methodist Church. It is to be noted that there is little reason to think that John Lee was Quaker as he was a slaveholder, and this was strictly forbidden by the Friends. It is possible that some of John's children were Quakers, for it is known that as early as 1752 a Quaker congregation had existed in or near Leesville. The reader might be interested in a vivid account of life in and around Bedford County around 1810; if so, John Early, an itinerant Methodist preacher, is described in a series of articles in the *Virginia Magazine of History*, Vol. 39 (1931) pp. 140-151, etc.

7. *Sumner County (Tennessee) Court Minutes*, Vol. 3 (1796-1802), p. 198.

8. See William Holladay, son of David (M-260), in Chapter 6.

9. *Bedford County, Virginia, Court Order Book No. 15, 1808-11*, p. 280.

10. There was a note in the old Milton Young Bible (see *Jackson County Bible and Family Records*, pp. 98-99, in Tennessee Archives) which states that he and his family left Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on October 10, 1803, and reached Smith County on October 29 a three week trip.

11. David's route to Jackson County given in the text is found on a 1832 map on the wall of the Tennessee Archives, Land Grant Division. Miss Jane Thomas, in her interesting book, *Reminiscences*, Methodist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., 1897, p. 1, states that she came from Cumberland County, Virginia, to Tennessee in 1804, and that this was the only road open at that time through Tennessee. Her trip took three months. The lower part of this road was part of the Walton Road or "Ft. Blount Road" or "Trace," which was built in 1797 and was one of the region's chief thoroughfares. This road started near Knoxville, at Southwest Point on Clinch River. It led via Crab Orchard to Smith's Bend in the Cumberland River at Ft. Blount. Thence it ran up Little Salt Lick Creek (roughly the same road one takes

today), across the hill north of Kempville, to the waters of Defeated Creek; then down by the present Defeated Creek Baptist Church, through Difficult; up the big hill just west of Difficult; thence along the dividing ridge between the waters of the Green Hollow and the hollow that leads out at the Willie Williams home; thence over the dividing ridge between Defeated and Peyton Creeks, down Sloan Branch, through present Pleasant Shade; thence up present Porter Hill to Towtown Branch; up this branch to the top of the high Mace's Hill which divides the waters of Peyton's and Dixon's Creeks, crossing Dixon's Creek just below the present Dixon Creek Baptist Church; up and over the rocky, steep hill to Lick Branch, westward by the present Good Will Baptist Church, through Mungle's Gap; to Big Goose Creek, and on into Robertson County. Mungle's Gap is about four miles east of Hartsville. Parts of this old road are still clearly perceptible, and certainly saw David's tracks at one time or another. For a more detailed description of this historic road see "Cal's Column," *Macon County* (Tenn.) *Times*, July 23, 1953, pp. 4-5, and May 13, 1954, pp. 4-5. The author has traversed this region several times in the 1960-75 period. It always casts a magic spell on the visitor who understands its history.

12. This is deduced from the location near Bagdad of the Willeroy Pate place.

13. In May, 1971, the author and family visited this spot only to find that the old jail had just been torn down in March. The poplar logs, still clearly showing hew marks, were remarkably well preserved.

14. See James Parton, *Life of Andrew Jackson*, Mason Brothers, New York, 1860, Vol. 1, p. 423, for a detailed background to these actions of Gov. Blount.

15. Allen lived in Smith County according to the 1820 Census, in the Salt Lick Creek section near Bagdad Church, and near the Jackson-Smith County line. Allen's post office was Dixon Springs, about 20 miles to the west. Dixon Springs is on present Highway 25, 8 miles east of Hartsville and just east of the Smith-Trousdale County line. Ann's sister, Permelia Lee Crider, had not yet moved to Smith County.

16. The Smith County Census of 1820 showed Ann to own four slaves. Two were boys in the 10-14 age bracket, and two were women above 45. One of the women was undoubtedly Charlotte, willed to Ann and David by her father, John Lee, in Campbell County, Virginia, in 1818. Possibly one of the boys was named Jacob.

17. From the muster roll of David Holladay of War of 1812, U.S. Archives, Washington, D.C. A copy of these documents can be secured by writing General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D.C., and paying a small sum such as $1.00.

18. Camp Blount was named for Gov. William Blount, a close friend of Jackson. Today a historical marker on this spot reads: *"CAMP BLOUNT. Here in October 1813 Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson mobilized from the Tennessee Militia a mounted Brigade, and artillery company, and an infantry division, about 3500 men, for punitive operations in Mississippi Territory, now Alabama. Brig. Gen. John Coffee commanded the mounted troops; Brig. Gen. Hall and Roberts the infantry brigade."* This marker is on the east side of Highway 431 about one-half mile south of Elk River, and thus south of Fayetteville.

19. Jackson had been wounded in a brawl with the Bentons on Court Square in Nashville on September 4.

20. Parton, op cit. p. 426-9.

21. John S. Bassett, ed., *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1927, Vol. 1, p. 332. This was Jackson's letter to Blount on October 13, 1813, from Camp Coffee south of the Tennessee River from Ditto's Landing. A marker on present Highway 231 between Huntsville and the river calls attention to the location of Ditto's Landing.

22. Today there stands a marker at this site which reads: *"Holmes and Lincoln Ave., Andrew Jackson on this spot camped his army, October 11, 1813, after marching from Fayetteville, Tenn., 32 miles without halting, enroute to the Battle of Horseshoe Bend." One of the main thoroughfares leading into Huntsville from the north is today known as 'Andrew Jackson Way'."*

23. *Huntsville Times*, Sesquicentennial Edition, September 11-17, 1955, p. 15.

24. John S. Bassett, *Life of Andrew Jackson*, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, New York, 1911, Vol. 1, p. 96.

25. Today the following marker is located on the northwest corner of the court square in Talladega:

    Battle of Talladega, November 9, 1813. Here Andrew Jackson led Tennessee Volunteers and friendly Indians to victory over hostile "Red Sticks." This action rescued friendly Creeks besieged in Fort Leslie. The Creek Indian War 1813-14.

    The author has visited this spot several times.

26. Jackson letter to Gov. Blount, Bassett, *Correspondence*, op. cit. pp. 345-6.

27. Jackson letter to Coffee, December 31, 1813, Bassett, *Correspondence*, op. cit. p. 431.

28. Jackson letter to Blount, January 2, 1814, Bassett, *Correspondence*, op. cit. p. 432.

29. It is interesting to note that a David Holiday served in the War of 1812, in Capt. John Smith's Company of New York Militia. See *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, Vol. XL, March 1952, No. 4, p. 119, Published at 120 Holiday St., Strasburg, Va.

30. Perhaps unfortunately, war has always been associated with romance. In the November 9, 1813, issue of the *Nashville Whig* appeared a poem written by a Tennessee Volunteer, possibly one of David's friends:

    THE VOLUNTEER

    Adieu! adieu! Lucinda dear;
    'Tis honor bids me go,
    The martial sound salutes my ear,
    To meet the savage foe.
    And though I go from you a while,
    To meet with toils and care;
    Yet let my love your tears beguile--
    Your constant Volunteer.

    Soft be the heavings of thy breast,
    And calm thy loving care;

When low my weary limbs may rest,
Beneath the rage of War.
And ever shall my heaviest sigh
Invite the human tear,
And wond'ring fancy paint thee nigh,
Thy sleeping Volunteer.

My name shall live in spite of fate,
And your kind love sincere,
And sympathizing mem'ry, date
Our hist'ry with a tear:
But should my name neglected sleep,
A soothing sound I hear:
Hark! Hark! it is Lucinda's weep--
'Tis for her Volunteer.

We may imagine that during the campaign David read this poem with interest and thought of Ann instead of Lucinda.

31. From the U.S. Archives of the War of 1812. Williamsburgh was the later name for Ft. Blount. David Hogg was a 23-year old merchant from Pennsylvania, and apparently a practical lawyer. He ran a store at Bagdad. See Jackson County Census of 1820 and 1850. James Holleman was listed in the Jackson County Census of 1820 in the 26-45 age group.

32. U.S. Archives. Allen was a son of David Holladay (M-260) who came from Bedford County, Virginia, to Sumner County, Tennessee, and died there in 1799. See *Sumner County Court Minutes 1796-1802*, Vol. 3, p. 198, for April 4, 1799, on David's death. He was a brother of John Holladay of Bedford County, father of our subject David. See Chapter 6.

33. Parton, Bassett, and other biographers of Jackson give excellent summaries of the Battle of Horsehoe Bend.

34. It is not clear why Stephen was not in the Creek Campaign with David. We surmise that upon hearing of his father's illness or passing he returned to Virginia for a visit. Stephen is found on the Jackson County, TN, Tax List of 1804-11, and doubtless came to Tennessee with David in 1810.

    It is also interesting to speculate on why Allen and Stephen were enlisted as Privates, while David was initially a Sergeant and than a Lieutenant. Age was apparently a factor, as Allen was 28 and David was about 39. Had David had previous military training or experience of some type, such as being in the "home guard" under James Holleman? Why had none of these boys gone on Jackson's fruitless expedition to Natchez, Mississippi, in December, 1812?
    At this same time, on September 20, 1814, Joel Holladay from Jackson County, Tennessee, now 19, and a younger brother of Allen, enlisted as a Sergeant in Capt. Abraham Dudley's Company, Maj. William Woolfolk's Battalion. See Chapter 6.

35. In the Tennessee Archives in Nashville, under the "War of 1812" section in the Manuscript Division, is a small pocket ledger in which was written a diary from September 26, 1814 to March 16, 1815, by James McCutcheon. This is an original account, though brief, of the distances covered each day on the march, and the points of encampment.

36. A complete list of these provisions is found in the same manuscript division cited in 35 above.

37. Gen. Smith's tomb is a few feet west of James Robertson's in Nashville's old City Cemetery on 4th Avenue South. Its inscription says "Gen. Sam G. Smith, 1774-1835. Jackson Co. Attorney, Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. Later State Senator 1827-29, Bank Commissioner 1829. Sec. State of Tenn. 1831-35."

38. Fortunately Levi Lee left a diary of these events. A copy of this diary is in the Manuscript Division of the State Archives in Nashville, under "War of 1812." Levi Lee was born in Campbell County, Virginia, January 18, 1791. There is a record of a Levi Lee in Campbell County marrying Elizabeth Mann on December 26, 1791, with Levi Lee as bondsman. (See "Campbell County Marriage Records.") We think that this was Levi Jr.'s father remarrying. Levi moved to Jennings Creek, in Jackson County, Tennessee. He married Mary Virginia Marcus of Burk County, North Carolina. He first enlisted in the Army on January 28, 1814, in the Creek War and again on March 14, 1814. For the New Orleans Campaign he enlisted as 5th Sgt. on November 13, 1814, the same date as David's. He stated that he "possessed a troubled mind and a wonderin' *hart* which kept me daily uneasy" (p. 11 of diary). He served under Col. Raulston, hence was in the same Regiment as David. After the war he moved to Arkansas and died in Bastrop County, Texas, February 26, 1864. The original diary is in the hands of his great-great grandson, Leonard Edward Lee, 8 Lochhaven Lane, Manchester, Missouri. (The author talked to Mr. Lee's wife via phone while on a visit through St. Louis on June 15, 1972.) The language "landed in Nashville" is inferred to mean that the group travelled by boat. See p. 11 of the diary.

39. In the 1820 Census of Jackson County under a section on manufacturing, James Raulston is listed as running a distillery, and having used 300 bushels of corn that year. Apparently Col. Raulston acquired a new skill on his New Orleans trip!

40. Levi Lee stated that his regiment left Nashville on November 21. The *Clarion* on November 22 is ambiguous as to the disposition of these regiments, but does agree on the dates.

41. Bassett, *Correspondence*, op. cit., Vol. 2, footnote p. 113.

42. *Clarion and Tennessee Gazette*, November 22, 1814 (Tennessee Archives).

43. Ibid.

44. A. S. Colyar, *Life and Times of Andrew Jackson*, Marshall & Bruce Co., Nashville, Tennessee, 1904, Vol. 1, p. 261.

45. Carroll letter to Jackson, Bassett, *Correspondence*, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 113.

46. The author doubted at first that a steamboat made this delivery, but was surpised on a visit to the Jackson Square section of New Orleans in May, 1972, to find a marker on the banks of the river stating that a steamboat had been there as early as 1812.

47. Letter from Jackson, Bassett, *Correspondence*, op. cit. Vol. 2, p. 116.

48. Avart's plantation was about a mile northwest of the present Audubon Park and Tulane University, where the river takes a sharp bend. This section today is called Carrollton, named for William Carroll who encamped here during the campaign. Said one writer: "A military encampment . . . . was an event of thrilling interest in

that day, to the planters and their colored people along the coast. The recollection of the event, and of Carroll, the Commander, served in after time to furnish a name for the new settlement which twenty years after was established on the ground." (Wilton P. Ledet, "History of the City of Carrollton," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 1, Jan. 1938, p. 229.) Today the Corps of Engineers is located at about the camp site and about four blocks below the end of Carrollton Avenue at the river levee. The author and his son Robert visited this place on May 4, 1972.

Major Tatum wrote a journal of Jackson's campaign. He stated that Gen. Coffee arrived at the camp on Dec. 21-22 and that Carroll landed on the 22nd and encamped near Coffee. ("Major Howell Tatum's Journal to Andrew Jackson," *Smith College Studies in History*, Vol. VII, p. 105, Oct. 1921-April 1922.)

49. Levi Lee described the details of this march in his diary.

50. Parton, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 86. See also Tatum, op. cit., pp. 107-110 for a firsthand account of this battle.

51. For a detailed description of these breastworks see Powell A. Casey, *Louisiana in the War of 1812*, 1945 Columbine St., Baton Rouge, La., 1963, pp. 72-74.

52. J. Fred Roush, "Chalmette," *National Park Service Historical Handbook Series No. 29*, Washington, D.C., 1958, p. 33.

53. The reader may fairly ask what proof there is that David was actually in the battle, or if he was manning one of the rear defense lines. To be perfectly honest there is no absolute proof that he was at this fight. This question has been a source of much research in Nashville, Washington, and New Orleans. Old battle maps have been studied in the Map Division, Library of Congress. A letter of inquiry on the disposition of the various regiments on January 8, 1815, was sent to the Adjutant General in Washington on May 10, 1972, and also to the Louisiana Historical Society in New Orleans. Inquiry was also made at the Chalmette National Park. No clear information has resulted. The most unequivocal statement of the disposition of these troops, as given in the text, comes from Casey, op. cit. p. 74. He states "Official reports show his Tennessee Division of Militia to have had 1562 men on January 8. They extended from Battery #5 to a point somewhat beyond Battery #8. It was against the center of this force that the main British attack was directed. Carroll said that the point of attack hit the section held by Captain Neel's Company and its flanking companies commanded by Captain Collins and Hainie." From these figures the chances are about 50-50 that David was present. He may have already become ill before the battle. If so he was no less a hero.

54. Elbert L. Watson, *Tennessee at the Battle of New Orleans*, Published by the Battle of New Orleans 150th Anniversary Committee of Louisiana, 1965, distributed by Louisiana Landmarks Society, Gallier Hall, Lafayette Square, New Orleans, La., pp. 30-31.

    Tatum, op. cit., pp. 125-137, in his first hand account of the battle corroborates other reports.

55. Levi Lee reported that "the small arms continued about 15 minutes and it was about 11 or 12 o'clock when the cannon ceased .... Soe greate a difference has never been found in histrey until this day ." He was speaking of the victory.

56. *The Whig*, February 14, 1815.

57. Ibid.

58. *Clarion and Tennessee Gazette*, January 11, 1814.

59. *The Whig*, Wednesday, March 8, 1815.

60. Op. cit., Wednesday, April 5, 1815.

61. U.S. Archives on Stephen Holladay, War of 1812.

62. *The Whig*, April 11, 1815.

63. *The Whig*, April 18, 1815.

64. As these weary soldiers marched homeward along the Trace they would surely have enjoyed singing the descriptive ballad, "The Battle of New Orleans," written by Jimmy Driftwood in 1957 to commemorate this great event:

    In eighteen and fourteen we took a little trip
    Along with Gen'ral Jackson down the mighty Mississip;
    We took a little bacon and we took a little beans,
    And we met the bloody British near the town of New Orleans.

    Chorus

    We fired our guns and the British kept a-comin',
    There wuzn't nigh as many as they wuz a while ago.
    We fired once more and they began to runnin'
    On down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico!

    They ran through the briars and they ran through the brambles
    And they ran through the bushes where a rabbit couldn't go;
    They ran so fast that the hounds couldn't catch 'em
    On down the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico.

    We looked down the river and we seed the British come.
    There must have been a hundred of 'em beatin' on the drum.
    They stepped so high and they made their bugles ring
    While we stood beside our cotton bales and didn't say a thing.

    Old Hickory said we'd take 'em by surprise
    If we didn't fire a musket till we looked 'em in the eyes.
    We held our fire till we seed their faces well
    Then we opened up our squirrel guns and really gave 'em hell!

    We fired our cannon till the barrel melted down
    So we grabbed an alligator and we fought another round.
    We filled his head with cannon balls and powdered his behind
    And when we touched the powder off the 'gator lost his mind!

    It is an irony of family history that David was instrumental in a victory which broke up a meeting in Hartford, Connecticut, in which New England was planning to secede from the Union, while some 45 years later two of his grandsons, John and Snip, fought in the Confederate Army to defend the Southern Secession!

65. U.S. ARchives on David Holladay. For an interesting description of what traveling was like in those days along the Natchez Trace, and of Jackson's return to Nashville with Rachel, read Alfred E. Crabb's, *Home to the Hermitage*, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, 1948, pp. 58-77.

66. *Smith County Deed Book E*. p. 470, Register's Office, Carthage, Tenn. (Reel 112, Microfilm, Tennessee Archives, Nashville). The Jenkins and Parkhurst signers of this deed were David's neighbors. Rody Jenkins was of course Roderick Jenkins, of an old pioneer family. Wakefield was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1740, and lived to be 110! He lived about half a mile west of the Young-Hewitt Cemetery on Union Camp Road.

The exact location of David's farm has been the subject of intensive research. Numerous trips have been taken to "the ridge waters of Defeated Creek," just east of Peyton Creek, in southeast Macon County, This county was formed from Smith in 1842. Studies have been made of aerial photos from the Department of Agriculture. Records in Macon and Smith Counties have been diligently searched. Unfortunately the Macon County Courthouse burned in 1891 and again in 1931, and if any record of the Holladay family was made there after 1842 it was destroyed. As a result we have no record of the farm ever being sold to anyone.

The location of the farm has been determined from the following tedious transactions: In 1975 we found the original Shackler survey of 640 acres in the North Carolina Land Office in Raleigh (*N.C. Land Grant Book 74*, p. 374, Grant No. 1325, Entry No. 1533, Dec. 9, 1785). On February 22, 1785, Silas Weeks, the original grantee, assigned this tract to Philip Shackler in what was then Sumner County, "on the north side of Cumberland River opposite the head of the middle Fork of Peyton's Creek beginning at a beech and dogwood running east 452 poles to a poplar and beech crossing a branch at 5 poles, then north 227 poles to a stake, west 452 poles to a stake, south to the beginning." The survey was dated March 9, 1789, and included a plat. This survey should not be confused with another 640 acres, which Benjamin Weeks assigned to Shackler in 1789, farther down Peyton Creek.

Sometime before 1801 Zachariah Green and William Gillespie of Sumner County acquired this land from Shackler. On December 4, 1801, Green sold 228 acres of the southeastern portion of this tract to Robert Collier for $320, "in Smith County on Peyton's Creek, part of 640 acres of Shackler's survey, assignee of Silas Weeks, beginning 4 poles east of a beech and dogwood the conditional line between Robert Collier and Roderick Jenkins to a beech marked RC and RJ, thence south 183 poles to a beech and poplar, thence west 448 poles to the beginning . . ." (*Smith County Deed Book B*, p. 379-380).

On this same date Green and Gillespie sold to Roderick Jenkins for $400 412 acres of this survey "in Smith County on the headwaters of Peyton's Creek, beginning 4 poles east of a beech and dogwood the original corner that the said Jenkins and Collier started from when they divided the said land, thence with this conditional line to a beech marked RC and RJ, thence north 43 poles to a beech, sugar tree, and lynn, thence west 452 poles to a stake, thence south 226 poles to a beech and dogwood, thence 4 poles to the beginning . . . ." (*Smith County Deed Book B*, p. 477. Recorded June 16, 1802).

On August 2, 1805, the above Collier of Sumner County sold for $760 his 228 acres to "Roderick Jenkins of Smith County on waters of Peyton and Defeated Creek, it being a part of 640 acre tract granted to Philip Shackler, assignee of Silas Weeks, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake 4 poles east of a beech and dogwood the original corner of said tract running thence east 448 poles to a stake, thence north 183 poles to the conditional line between the said Collier and Jenkins, thence with said line to beginning . . . .". Henry Wakefield was a witness. (*Smith County Deed Book C*, p. 352).

Thus Roderick Jenkins wound up with the entire 640 acres. David Holladay's farm came largely from the lower tract of 228 acres as follows: On February 13, 1806, Roderick Jenkins deeded to William Jenkins 107 acres from the upper 412 acres, "part of Shackler survey, on headwaters of Peyton's Creek, beginning at southwest corner on a beech the original corner running north 62 degrees east 220 poles to a dogwood, north 40 poles to a stake, north 26 degrees west 60 poles, west 60 poles to a beech, south 70 degrees west 135 poles to beginning . . . ." (*Smith County Deed Book B*, p. 374). See *Deed Book B*, p. 80, for a slightly different description. This farm became part of David's northern boundary.

On November 19, 1806, Roderick Jenkins sold to David Parkhurst 160 acres "on the waters of Defeated Creek part of the Shackler survey, beginning on the east-west line on a dogwood and sugar tree below the main spring and belonging to the improvements of the tract, thence running east 160 poles to a stake, north 183 poles to a beech, south 89 degrees west 102 poles to a dogwood and ash, thence 49 degrees to the west 42 poles to a stake, south 29 degrees west 114 poles to a stake, south 23 degrees east 48 poles to beginning . . . ." (*Smith County Deed Book B*, p. 527). This was the southeastern portion of the Shackler survey, and this tract went to its east boundary.

On September 10, 1812, Roderick Jenkins Sr. sold to James Jenkins for $300 "a certain tract of land on the headwaters of Defeated Creek containing 60 acres, beginning at a stake 4 poles east of a beech and dogwood the original corner, thence east with the old line to a corner poplar thence to a new line run by Roderick Jenkins and James Jenkins running nearly north, including a spring, passing by a white ash to a corner stake on William Jenkins line thence the same to the beginning . . ." (*Smith County Deed Book D*, p. 212.)

Between James Jenkins 60 acres and David Parkhurst 160 acres lay a plot of land containing about 78 acres. Sometime before July 11, 1812, Jenkins acquired this land from Roderick Jenkins, though no record has been found of this transaction. On this date James sold 59 acres of this tract to David Parkhurst for $250, "on the waters of Defeated Creek, it being a part of a 640 acre tract granted to Philip Shackler assignee of Slias Weeks, bounded as follows: Beginning at two lynn saplings thence east 64 poles to a sugar tree sapling thence north 22 degrees west 48 poles to a stake, thence north 28 degrees east 114 poles to a beech, thence north 47 degrees east 42 poles to a stake, thence south 70 degrees west 134 poles to a beech, thence south 3 degrees east 110 poles to a stake, thence west 6 poles to a stake, thence south 10 degrees west 20 poles to the beginning . . ." Witnesses were Milton Young, James Jenkins, and William Brockett. (*Smith County Deed Book D*, p. 240/249). The east side of this plot of course coincided with the west side of the 160 acre plot described above for the 160 David Parkhurst tract.

Between this 59 acre tract and the 60 acre James Jenkins tract lay about 28 acres. Sometime before 1814 Jenkins, who now owned this 28 acres, acquired 28 acres from the western portion of 59 acres which he had sold to Parkhurst, giving him a farm of 116 acres.

On February 7, 1814, James Jenkins sold to Henry Wakefield 116 acres for $600 "on the headwaters of Defeated Creek, it being the land whereon the said Jenkins now lives, bounded: Beginning at a stake 4 poles east of a beech and dogwood the original corner, thence east with the old line to David Parkhurst corner, thence a new line through the field nearly north to a corner beech on Parkhurst line, thence with that line to the beginning . . ." Registered June 5, 1814." Lacy Witcher and Milton Young were witnesses. (*Smith County Deed Book D*, p. 347). This 116 acre tract included the 60 acres which James had acquired from Roderick, with a 56 acre plot between this and the 160 acre purchase by Parkhurst. The boundary line for this ran 224 poles east-west. It was this 116 acre tract that Wakefield sold to David Holladay as shown in the text. Allowing some errors in the surveys, the map shown is thought to be accurate to within a few yeards. This location doubtless influenced the location of the cemetery in which David was buried. See footnote 77.

67. The source of these dates is Blanty Holladay. The 1820 Smith County Census omits Lewis, but includes Amanda. We must conclude that he died earlier at about age one or two years.

68. See reference 90, especially the testimony of Daniel Young.

69. *Smith County Court Minutes, Book 1815-17*, p. 107.

70. Op. cit., p. 178.

71. Op. cit., p. 193 and p. 229.

72. Op. cit., p. 225 and p. 336.

73. Op. cit., p. 264.

74. *Smith County Court Minutes, Book 1817-19*, pp. 15, 43, 83, 283, and 406 respectively.

75. Various transactions regarding John Lee's will and estate settlement are listed under "John Lee's Estate," *Campbell County (Va.) Will Book No. 5*, pp. 304 ff.

July 17, 1819 – To cash paid David Quarles for David Holladay for a horse as per receipt $50.00.

To cash paid Stephen Holladay as power of attorney for David Holladay, $67.50.

To cash paid Stephen Holladay for David Holladay, $65.00.

On September 15, 1819 – Paid David Holladay for receipt of his attorney in fact one Negro Lucinda and boy Jacob, $1325.00.

On November 11, 1820 – To cash paid John Arnold on account of Ann Holladay owe him for her $48.88.

November 6, 1821 – To cash paid William Young for Ann Young for receipt and power of attorney, $168.88.

November 6, 1821 – Cash paid William Young power of attorney for Daniel and Ann Young, $200.00.

Campbell County Will Book No. 9, p. 263.

David and Ann Holladay received in all $2005.60.

76. See reference 90.

77. The author has searched in Nashville's *Clarion and Tennessee Gazette*, January 6, 1818-July 9, 1822; the *Whig*, August-December 1819; and the *Carthage Gazette with Smith County Democrat*, 1810-24, for an account of David's death, hoping to find where he was buried; also hoping to find details of Ann's remarriage on November 23, 1820, to Daniel Young. Nothing has been found on either item. For several years the author and his sons and brothers have carried on an intensive search in numerous cemeteries – perhaps 30 in all – in the eastern part of Smith County, the southeastern part of Macon County, and the western part of Jackson County, in a vain attempt to locate David's grave. There are numerous quite small cemeteries throughout this section, many without inscriptions. We have searched every cemetery record known in that area. We did not find David's grave, although many of the old sandrock headstones could well be from the 1810-20 period. We were fortunate in the course of this search, partly as a result of an interview with one old man about 95, to locate Ann's grave in the old Young cemetery on the ridge west of Willette. This cemetery is half a mile west of Gibb's Cross Roads on Union Camp Road. (See the map in this chapter). The cemetery was overgrown with weeds, and the markers were scattered about. In March, 1971, we cemented these markers into their bases, and the grounds have been periodically cleared. There is a large, beautiful tulip poplar in the center of the place. Milton Young, his wife, and other Youngs, are buried there, with a total of about a dozen graves. The oldest inscription recalled in this whole area was of Milton Young, being dated 1828. Since Lewis was born *after* the Holladays moved to the farm on Defeated Creek near Russell Hill, and died there before 1820, we conclude that David and Lewis are most likely buried in either the Young-Hewitt Cemetery, near Ann, or in the Davis Cemetery on his farm. Both cemeteries have a number of unmarked stones which could be David's. In 1975 we interviewed Mrs. Geneva (Nevie) Thomas of Russell Hill who lives on the road leading to the farm, and within half a mile of it. She was 92 in 1975 and of clear memory. She stated that the Davis Cemetery had been there long before her time. Today it is well kept and fenced in. It is within a few hundred feet of a deep ravine cut by Defeated Creek, and is most likely David's resting place.

78. *Smith County Will Book 4, 1816-20*, p. 397. Tennessee Archives.

79. Ibid.

80. Ibid.

81. *Smith County Court Minutes, No. 8, 1819-20*, p. 161.

82. Op cit., p. 255.

83. *Smith County Will Book No. 5, 1820-23*, p. 10, Mrs. Winnie Bell Young of Franklin, Kentucky, a great-great-granddaughter of Ann has a small folding cherry table and candlesticks said to be these in inventory.

84. *Smith County Will Book, No. 4, 1820-23,* p. 6.

85. *Jackson County (Tenn.) Bible and Family Records,* p. 98, Tennessee State Archives, Nashville, Tennessee. For a brief outline of the Young family see Reference 1, Chapter 11 on George W. Holladay.

86. *Smith County Court Minutes, No. 9, 1820-22,* p. 321.

87. Op. cit., p. 596.

88. *Smith County Deed Book 1, 1824-34,* pp. 155-156. Microfilm of *Smith County Survey Book No. 2,* p. 5, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.

89. Application No. 293466 of Ann Lee Holladay Young for Land Bounty, Land Grant Office, Washington, D.C.

BOUNTY LAND CLAIM

No. 293466 *Treasury Department*
Third Auditor's Office
Sept. 24, 1858

David Holladay Lieut. served in Captain M. Cowan's Company Tenn; Militia from 13 Nov. 1814 until the 13 May 1815.

Auditor

Commissioner of Pensions,
Department of the Interior
Examined by—

State of Tennessee County of Smith,

On this 5th day of August A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight personally appeared before me a justice of the peace within and for the County and State as foresaid Ann Young aged 68 years a resident of Smith County in the State of Tennessee who being duly sworn according to law declares that she is the widow first of David Holladay and now short of Daniel Young both deceased that David Holladay was a Lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Matthew Cowen in the 3rd regiment of detached Tennessee Militia commanded by Col. James Raulston in the war with Great Britain declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812 that her said husband was drafted at Nashville on or about the 13th day of November 1814 for the term of six months and continued in actual service in said war for the term of six months and was honorably discharged at Nashville on the 13th day of May 1815. She further states that she was married to the said David Holladay in the County of Campbell State of Virginia on the 26th day of May 1811 by one Abner Early a minister of the Gospel and that her name before her said marriage was Lee that her said husband died in the County of Smith State of Tennessee on the 16 day of August A.D. 1819. That she has no record of the marriage that she was married to said Daniel Young in the County of Smith State of Tennessee on the 23rd day of November A.D. 1820 by one Archibald Sloan J. P. that the said Daniel Young died in the said County of Smith State of Tennessee on the 1st day of December A. D. 1857 and that she is now a widow that her said husband David Holladay did not obtain any land warrant in his life-time and that she has obtained no land warrant since his death. She makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1855 and any other act she knows not what has become of his conscription & discharge. Ann Young

We Nathaniel Terry and Robert A. Holladay residents of Smith County State of Tennessee upon our oaths declare that the foregoing declaration was signed and acknowledged by Ann Young in our presence and that we believe from the appearance and statements of the applicant that she is the identical person she represents herself to be and that she is now a widow.
Nathaniel Terry
Robert A. Holladay

The foregoing declaration and affedavid were sworn to and subscribed before me on the 5th day of August A.D. 1858 and I certify that I know the affiants to be credible persons and that the claimant is the person she represents herself to be and that I have no interest in this claim.

D. A. Witt, J.P.
for Smith County

We James Jenkins and Susannah Jenkins residents of the County of Smith and State of Tennessee declare upon our oaths they were were frequently at the house of David Holladay in his last sickness and that we were present when he died and who in the time of his death lived in the County and State aforesaid in the year eighteen hundred and nineteen.

James Jenkins
His Mark *X* *Seal*
Susannah Jenkins
Her Mark *X* *Seal*

On August 5 other neighbors made affidavits for Ann. James Young and Cornelius Carver of Jackson County declared that they were on the same tour of duty with David Holladay, that he was Ann's husband, and that she later married Daniel Young. Elisha Brockett and Cyrus Young "of the County of Macon . . . were living near to David Holladay *in what was then Smith County* . . . and were frequently in the house of David. . . " Cyrus Young of Macon County and Merlin Young of Macon County declared that they saw Ann married to Daniel Young and that they saw Daniel die in Smith County, and that they lived near Ann.

Ann's claim was submitted on August 21:

To the Commissioner of Pensions
Washington City *Sir I request that my claim to bounty land under the acts of Congress of 3 March 1855 be examined and if I am entitled to land that the warrant or certificate therefore be sent to William B. Young at Nashville Tenn. who I hereby constitute my attorney in fact for that purpose and for my benefit.*
Acknowledged before me in the day of
August 21 A. D. 1858 *Ann Young*
D. A. Witt J. P. for Smith County

Tennessee
Smith County *I David C. Sanders clk. of the county court of Smith County do hereby certify that James W. Garney and Dandridge A.*

Witt whose genuine signatures appear officially to the anexed afidavits is and was at the time of signing the same acting Justices of the Piece in and for said county duly commissioned and qualified as the law directs.

In testimony whereof I have Hereunto set my hand and private seal there being no seal of office owing to the seal of office being lost or stolen this 21st Day of August A. D. 1858.
D. C. Sanders

293466 Act March 3/55 *Ann Young void Formally*
Aug. 26/58 *Lt. David Holladay*

Capt. Mathew Cowen
Col. James Raulston
Tenne. Mil.
War 1812 *160 acres Oct. 29/58*
Peyton

William B. Young
Nashville Tenn.

90. Depositions of Daniel and Ann Young, and Matilda Lee Holland in the case of William A. Crider and others vs. Felix Rutherford and others, found in original manuscript form in File C, 1850-70, in Chancery Court Records in basement of Carroll County Courthouse, Huntingdon, Tennessee.

On October 31, 1853, in the house of Daniel Young, Daniel testified that John Lee died about Jan. 1, 1819; that Henry Crider moved to Tennessee in 1816 or 1817; Lee's will was sent to Smith County for his daughters to read in August, 1819; that in 1819 Henry Crider was living in Smith County; that he married Ann Lee Holladay in November, 1820, in Tennessee; that she was a daughter of John Lee; that Henry Crider visited Virginia shortly after Lee's death and brought back a Negro named Wyat; that James Lancaster, Burwell Lee, and John Arnold were executors of Lee's will; that he and Henry Crider went to Virginia in 1827; and that Daniel received $97.50, and Crider nothing; that Lee's daughter Sophia was afflicted; that Crider got about $270 of property after her death.

At the same time Ann Young testified that she moved to Tennessee about 1810; did not know when Crider moved there from Virginia, perhaps 10 or 11 years later, and that he brought with him two slaves named Jude and Dick; that her father John died about 1818; that Henry Crider married 4 or 5 years before she left Virginia; that John loaned here and David a Negro named Charlotte who came to Tennessee with them; that Charlotte had been in her possession 40 years; and that John willed Charlotte to her.

Ann's sister, Matilda Holland, testified at her house on the same data that Henry Crider came to Tennessee in 1815 or 1816; did not know when Crider moved to West Tennessee as she was living in Virginia at the time, but thought it was about 40 years ago; that she moved to Tennessee 10 or 12 years after her father's death (i.e., about 1829); that she was a daughter of John Lee; that she saw John's will and heard it read the day he was buried; that John Lee died about two years after Crider moved to Tennessee; that her father loaned property (including slaves) to Crider rather than giving them to him because Crider was "nothing and that he heard that he sometimes gambled and that he fixed it so that he might have the benefit of it during their lifetimes and then to be equally divided amongst my sister's children."

Elijah W. Cornwell was Justice of the Peace of Smith County and certified to the above depositions, for which he received $3.00.

91. This date of Ann's death is in the Carlie B. Holladay Bible, and on the tombstone. However, for her birthday the Bible gives February 26, 1790, while the tombstone gives February 26, 1789. We are inclined to accept the Bible record as being accurate.

Chapter 10

DAVID'S DESCENDANTS

Be noble! and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping, but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own.
James Russell Lowell, Sonnet IV

David and Martha Simmons Holladay (N-251) had three sons: John, William, and Robert. David and Ann Lee Holladay had five children: George Washington, Amanda, Stephen Carroll, Lewis, and Elizabeth Lanster. The facts on the lives of these children, so far as they are known, are given here in the order of their age.

0-250 JOHN HOLLADAY

John Holladay was born in 1800 in Bedford County, Virginia. He lived there until 1810 when his father married the second time—to Ann Lee. The family moved later in the year to Jackson County, Tennessee, on Salt Lick Creek. Here John grew up on a farm as a responsible young man who doubtless helped rear his younger brothers. He saw his father leave home to serve in two military campaigns. At the age of 19 he lost his father and had to take on added responsibilities, serving in effect as "head of the house".

However, there is evidence that John, William, and Robert did not live with their stepmother Ann Lee Holladay long after their father's death in 1819. The 1820 Census for Smith County, Tennessee, taken shortly after Ann's marriage to Daniel Young, showed two males in their household under ten years of age, and none above this except for Daniel. These two were George W. and Stephen Carroll Holladay.

The 1820 Census of Jackson County listed one male in the 10-16 age group in the household of his uncle Stephen Holladay. Since Stephen had married on January 20, 1820, this boy could not have been his child. We think that he was Robert, who was then sixteen years of age.

The 1830 Census for Daniel and Ann Holladay Young listed no male in the proper age group for either of these three boys. From all this information we conclude that John, William, and Robert did not live steadily with their foster parents after 1819, but visited Virginia, lived with Holladay relatives in Jackson County, or even with Simmons relatives in Franklin County. This is borne out by the following transaction.

As noted earlier, John and his brothers enjoyed a small income from the farm of their Simmons grandparents in Bedford County, Virginia. (See Chapter 9, footnote 2, for details on this farm). In 1824 they sold their part of the farm. John, now twenty-four, served as power of attorney:

> *John Holladay of Jackson County, Tennessee, attorney in fact for William Holladay and guardian of Robert Holladay of the one part, and Silas Taylor of Bedford County, Virginia, of the other part, $150 for 24 acres (on Enoch's Creek), part of the land of George Simmons dec'd allotted to John, William, and Robert in the right of their mother.*[1]

As part of this transaction John apparently went back and forth to Bedford County several times. He must also have visited relatives. But there were other reasons equally or more compelling, chief of which was a young maid of eighteen years named Betheana Harrison. After what may have been a rather brief courtship the two were married in Bedford County on October 19, 1824[2]. John brought his bride back to Jackson County within a short time.

The 1830 Census of Jackson County shows John Holeda to be in the 30-40 age group, with two males 5-10, one 15-20 (identity not known), one female under 5, and one 5-10. Betheana was erroneously listed in the 30-40 age bracket. She was 24. The family lived in what is now the extreme western part of Putnam County, on Rock Spring Branch of Caney Fork River about three miles north of Buffalo Valley, and just south of Highway 70. This is known from Entry #485 in

a survey book of Putnam County dated June 8, 1831:

> *William Ralston 300 acres of land in said County on the waters of a branch of Rock Spring Creek of the Caney Fork of the Cumberland. Beginning at a beech in the north boundary line of Samuel Ralston 1000 acre tract and where said north boundary line crosses John Holladay's Spring Branch.*[3]

Another entry, dates April 2, 1834, describing James S. Dyer's farm, states "in all 140 poles to a hickory and beech in the north boundary line of John Holladay's 300 acre tract".[4]

On November 29, 1839, John bought 100 acres "on both sides of Walton Road on the headwaters of Rock Spring Creek of Caney Fork".[5] This farm sits astride present Highway 70 a mile or two east of the Smith-Putnam County line, about two miles west of Gentry (or Pekin), and thus within about three miles of Uncle Thomas Holladay who lived north of Gentry.

John lived very near his Uncle Stephen Holladay (N-254), and about four miles south of his Uncle Thomas (N-255), who had moved from Virginia in 1834 to a farm on Little Indian Creek north of Walton Road..

A little baffling is an entry in the Sumner County Marriage Record for September 26, 1835, in which John Holiday, Justice of the Peace, performed a wedding ceremony for Joseph H. Garret and Elizabeth Nickens.[6] He may have been the son of David and Sarah Holladay (M-260; see the discussion on John Holladay, M-260-I in Chapter 6).

The 1840 Census of Jackson County, Tennessee, showed that John had a male under 5, (George), two males 5-10 (John C. and Alfred V.); one 10-15 (Josiah); one female 5-10 who apparently died young; one 15-20 (probably Martha); and Betheana, now 34. One record states that John Boyd married Martha Holladay. This was probably close to 1845, three years before the family left for Illinois. Thus Martha's name did not appear in the 1850 Census as a Holladay.

Putnam County was formed in 1842 from Jackson, Overton, White, and Dekalb. On November 14 and 16, 1842, and on November 13, 1843, John served as a juror for the County.

After the death of Uncle Stephen Holladay on January 2, 1842, and apparently after receiving favorable reports from his cousin Joel Holladay in Saline County, Illinois, John and his family moved there in 1848. Joel had been living there for about twenty years.

The 1850 Census of Saline County showed John to be a tanner, age fifty. He must have learned this trade from his uncle Stephen Holladay. Betheana was forty-four in 1850. Their children were: Josiah, 23; Alfred V., 22; John C., 16; George, 13; Sarah E., 9; Stephen, 6; Adeline, 2; and John V. 2. All these children were born in Tennessee except John V., who was born in Illinois.

During the 1970-72 period researches were made into the Saline County records in the County Seat at Harrisburg, as well as records in Tennessee. They show that John Holladay died early in 1857, at the age of fifty-seven.[7] Betheana (so spelled by her in the records) was appointed administratrix of the estate on February 25, 1857. An appraisement of the property was made on March 23, 1857, and filed on July 21. On March 24, 1857, she sold $225.00 worth of goods to her children, herself and others, such as one pair of lasts, one lot of books, one table, two head of hogs, one mare and a colt, one old mare, one horse colt, one side of leather, etc. Some $271.75 worth of goods were set aside for her.

We presume that Betheana continued to live at her place, but do not know the date of her death. The fate of some of their children is known. Josiah, the oldest son, born in Tennessee in 1827, never married, as sworn to by his mother on October 1, 1859.[8] Prior to his death he appointed his father administrator of his estate on February 24, 1855. He apparently died in March of 1855, certainly prior to his father's death. His bill of appraisement appeared on April 22, 1855. A sale of his property was held April 20, 1855, bringing $89.10 in sales to his father and brothers. John C. (now twenty-one) bought Josiah's fiddle for $0.70, indicating that a yen for music lived in that Holladay branch as it did in so many others. After John's death in 1857, Betheana was made administratrix of the estate on August 27, 1849.[9]

Alfred V. and John C., the next two boys, were living in Saline County in 1857 and bought goods in the sales named above.[10] We do not know further about them. The fourth, George H., born in Tennessee in 1837, apparently spent the rest of his life in Saline County, where he died February 28, 1914, in Galatia, a small town just north of Harrisburg. His will, dated November 11,

1908, names his wife, Frances as a legatee. His four daughters, Myrtle Tate, Georgia Dudley, Maria Gill, and Eliza Maricle, were given all or part of 140 acres of land owned by George in Township 24. Grandchildren, including Arthur Holladay of Price, Utah, (100 miles southeast of Salt Lake City) and R. L. Pinnell of Mississippi County, Arkansas, were given $25-50 each.[11]

As for John and Betheana's fifth child, Sarah, we do not know what happened to her. The sixth child, Stephen, born 1844 in Tennessee, stayed in Saline County, married Melissa _____. and died there August 17, 1874. His bill of appraisement showed $720 worth of personal property. Besides a widow he left Eliza Ann, age seven; Frances Emeline, age four; and Mary Adeline, age two.[12] Stephen must have married about 1866 at age twenty-two.

We do not know the fate of the youngest child, John V.

Various land transactions appear in Saline County deeds in the 1867-1904 period involving W. C., Joel L., M. S., Benjamin, and B. K. Holladay. On recent visits (1970-72) to Saline County, including Equality in Gallatin County, no Holladays were found, even in the telephone directories. Someone should trace John's family down to the present. Some of them probably moved toward Jackson County about a hundred miles to the northwest, where other Holladays lived, or perhaps on to St. Louis where many with variant spellings are listed in the telephone directory.

0-251 WILLIAM HOLLADAY

The second son of David and Martha Simmons Holladay was named William. He was born in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1801. His early life closely followed that of his older brother, John. Like John, he received funds from the sale of the Bedford County farm in 1824. We know little about him during the succeeding six years, but it is known that in 1830 he moved to Franklin County, Tennessee. The first record of him there was on August 24, 1835, when the court "ordered William Holladay to be appointed overseer of the Huntsville Road from Bean's Creek (near Winchester) to where the Fayetteville Road turns out in the room (jurisdiction) of David O. Anderson and that to keep the same in good repair according to law and that he have the same hands that worked under the former overseer".[13]

Undoubtedly the presence of his uncles and cousins in the Simmons family residing in Franklin County was the chief motive for William's decision to live there. He resided with his uncle Reuben Simmons for a number of years. The Franklin County 1850 Census (No. 491), showed him to be fifty years of age, to have been born in Virginia, and to be living with Reuben, now eighty.

On September 1, 1852, William was granted 105 acres of land in Franklin County, described as follows.

The State of Tennessee No. 11030

To all to whom these presents shall come, greetings. Know ye that in consideration of entry No. 3172 made in this office of the Entry Taker of Franklin County and entered in the 21st day of July 1857 pursuant to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of said State passed on the 9th day of January 1830, there is granted by the State of Tennessee unto William Holladay a certain tract or parcel of land containing one hundred and five acres by survey bearing date the 9th day of February 1852 lying in said County of Franklin on the waters of Beans Creek, Beginning on a hickory tree on Cane Hollow the same being a corner of an entry made by Peyton Strawn February 27th, 1830, and covering the lands entered by the said Strawn, Running south one hundred and sixty seven poles to a one hundred and twenty acres of Lawson Trugs, Thence east one hundred poles to a white oak patterned T, Thence north one hundred and sixty seven poles to an old fox den cave, Thence west with the south boundary of Richard Hall's one hundred acre tract, one hundred and one poles to the beginning, with the hereditaments and appurtenances to have and to hold the said tract or parcel of land with its appurtenances to the said William Holladay and his heirs forever.

In witness whereof William B. Campbell, Governor of the State of Tennessee, hath known to set his hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Nashville on the first day of September in the year of our Lord 1852 and of the Independence of the United States the 76th year.

By the Governor, William B. Campbell[14]

The 1860 Census on June 1 showed William to be fifty-nine and a day laborer—apparently meaning a farmer. He was now married, having wedded Artemesia T. Wright of South Carolina on February 28, 1856, in Franklin County.[15] She was born in 1826 and was thus only thirty at the time of marriage.

William and Artemesia had the following children: Stephen T., born in 1857; Elizabeth, born in March, 1860, and died young; William G., born in 1863; and Josephus I., born in 1865. This family saw much of the Civil War as both armies often marched between Chattanooga and Nashville, through Franklin County.

The 1870 Census erroneously listed William as being age sixty. The 1880 Census does not mention him, so we presume that he died about 1875 at about the age seventy-five, and was buried in Franklin County.

0-252 ROBERT HOLLADAY

Born in Bedford County, Virginia, about 1803, Robert Holladay had the same early life as did his older brothers John and William.[16] He was living in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1824 as shown under the life of John. As already indicated he was probably living with his uncle Stephen.

Robert was involved in a case in the Smith County Chancery Court in 1825-26. It appears that as a young man he engaged in the mercantile business at Carthage, apparently as an employee of a firm owned by Richard Duryea, Cornelius Hayes, James Crawford, and Andrew Napier. This firm became insolvent in 1825, owing $21,341.26. The business was placed in receivership of Alexander Allison and David Burford by the court. While matters were being worked out one George B. McNeill, a clerk in the business, was discharged by Crawford, but retained by Duryea and Hayes. McNeill took advantage of the confusion and used goods in the store and stole others, involving Burford. Litigation followed in which Duryea and Hayes sued Crawford and Napier and Robert, and Robert in turn sued Burford and McNeill. The court ordered a sale of the property and distribution of assets and debts. Records do not clearly show how Robert fared, but apparently he lost money.[17]

About 1830 Robert Holladay settled on Walden Road at Pekin Post Office, later known as Pond Spring, and now known as Gentry.[18] This farm was very near his brother John's, in western Putnam County.

On February 1, 1833, Robert sold to Silas Taylor of Bedford County, Virginia, and later of Putnam County, the eight acres he inherited from his mother, Martha Simmons Holladay.[19]

The 1840 Census of Smith County shows Robert Holladay in the 30-40 age group, and one female 20-30. This could not be Robert the son of David Sr. since the latter Robert had two children by this time.[20]

Beyond this we have found no records on Robert. Whether he died or moved elsewhere is not known.

0-253 GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLLADAY

See the next chapter.

0-254 AMANDA HOLLADAY

Amanda was born January 12, 1814, in Jackson County, Tennessee.[21] She appears in the 1820 Census of Ann Holladay's household in Smith County, and also in the 1830 Census. Beyond that date we have found no proven records of her. It is noted that in the Saline County, Illinois, Court records in 1856 there is listed an Amanda Breeding, wife of James Breeding.[22] Since her older half-brother John lived there one could conjecture that this was David's daughter. Unfortunately we have no further records of her.

0-255 STEPHEN CARROLL HOLLADAY

Stephen was born June 4, 1816 and died June 24, 1887. His first name probably came from

his father David's brother Stephen. His second name came from General William Carroll under whom his father served in the War of 1812.

He married January 23, 1844 Emaline Crider (Born March 20, 1821; died December 1, 1898; daughter of Henry and Permelia Lee Crider). Stephen was born in Sumner (Smith) County, Tennessee. They are buried in the Hampton Cemetery in Carroll County, Tennessee.

After Stephen moved to Carroll County, Tennessee, about 1832 as narrated in Chapter 11, he probably took further schooling.

After Stephen and Emaline married they lived for five years in a small house near Henry Crider on Beaver Creek. About 1850, after the death of Emaline's mother they bought a farm and moved about one mile south of the present Concord Primitive Baptist Church. The signs of the house site are on the extreme east side of the farm now owned by Eulas and Jephtha Brewer. Stephen was a farmer throughout life. They were members of the Concord Missionary Baptist Church.

The following is a part of evidence in a court case filed in Chancery Court of Carroll County on May 25, 1869, by Emaline's brother, John Daniel Crider:

> *Stephen C. Holladay & Emiline Crider was married in January 1844 and received from my Father one filley, one cow & calf one sow and pigs, some sheep one feather bed & bedstead & suitable bed clothing to set off a bed & one loom, one large chest, some cheers, one wash pot, set of knives and forks plates and c. The things above mentioned was worth some 80 or one hundred dollars at that time. Also my Father let S.C. Holladay & his wife have a negro boy name Hard, some 8 or 10 years old stout and healthy well grown to his age & They was to have use of said boy as long as my Father & mother lived & they did keep him until their deaths & they also had a negro girl name Perliney same length of time & I no they never paid a cent for them until after the death of my Farther which tuck place the 1st day of February 1853; for I heard S. C. Holladay say in his new ground the 19th day of last February that he never paid anything for the negro boy he had from the time my Father let them have him up to his death. The negro boy Hard was willed to my Father & mother there life times & after there deaths was to be equally divided amongst us children.*
>
> *S. C. Holladay & wife had the negro boy Hard about 9 years, and was well worth the 50 dollars per year on an average during the time they kept him. Count his hire for nine years at 50 dollars per year it will make about $450.00. Count the interest on that amount from the 1st day of February 1853 up till now will make about $283.00 dollars in all about $733.00. This negro girl Perliney S. C. Holladay and Emaline his wife had was worth her vituals and cloths good size to nurse.*
>
> *My Father had five negroes that he could have sold and make a good right and title to. I will now give there names. One old negro man named Wiatt, negro man name Jack, negro woman name Perliney and another name Mary.*

Emaline was called "Liney" by her friends and relatives.

The ten children of Stephen Carroll and Emaline Holladay were:

I. Leonidas Holladay. Born January 30,.1845; died January 27, 1850.
II. William Andrew Holladay. Born December 9, 1846; died October 9, 1921.
III. Verona E. Holladay. Born August 22, 1848; died July 1890.
IV. Martin Luther Holladay. Born October 22, 1849; died December 9, 1923.
V. Amanda Caledonia Holladay. Born January 24,1851; died August 16, 1916.
VI. Peoria Ann Holladay. Born October 22, 1853, died March 28, 1928.
VII. Leonia Catherine Holladay. Born June 15, 1855; died November 4, 1926.
VIII. Major Gilbert Holladay. Born December 9, 1857; died July 20, 1908.
IX. Samuel Houston Holladay. Born February 18, 1859; died June 19, 1927.
X. Stephen Lee Holladay. Born January 18, 1864; died July 18, 1936.

The families of the above listed children will be listed in consecutive order.

I. LEONIDAS HOLLADAY
Born January 30, 1845; died January 27, 1850.

II. WILLIAM ANDREW HOLLADAY
Born December 9, 1846; died Ocotber 9, 1921. Married (1) December 8, 1874, Sarah BROWN (b. October 14, 1855; died September 21, 1884, daughter of Ambrose and Sarah V. Shelly Brown). Married (2) March 14, 1886, Eliza Jane BROWN (b. September 20, 1857; died May 11, 1934, daughter of Bill Brown and cousin of Sarah). Bill is buried between his two wives in Hampton Cemetery. "Bill" and Sarah had five children: Minnie, Robert Granville, Lycurgus Ellihugh, James Milton, and Sarah Elizabeth listed below. Bill and Eliza had three children: Allie Venus, Willie Ora, and Hattie May listed below. "Bill" lived and died within one-half mile of Concord Primitive Baptist Church but he was a member of Concord Missionary Baptist Church where a new cemetery had been started and where his youngest child, Hattie May, was the first one buried.

A. HOLLADAY, Minnie. Born November 23, 1875; died February 29, 1952. Married Dec. 26, 1893, TOSH, William Fernando (b. April 3, 1873; d. Jan. 21, 1943.) They lived near Concord between Westport and Huntingdon until in later life when they moved to Bemis, Tennessee, where they died.

1. TOSH, Carah Mae. Born Feb. 9, 1895; died October 10, 1938, buried in Hampton Cemetery. Married _____1914, JACKSON, Herbert (b. Jan 25, 1896). Herbert lives in Bemis.
   a. JACKSON, Audrain. Born _____ 1915; died _____1919, buried in Hampton Cemetery.
   b. JACKSON, Paul. Born_____ 1917. Married _____ 1946, _____MEGLEORISKI. They live in New York.
      (1) JACKSON, Paul Lee. Born ca. 1947. Married in March, 1972.
      (2) JACKSON, Carah Mae. Born ca. 1950.
   c. JACKSON, Katharine. Born _____ 1919; died about 1921.
   d. JACKSON, Undine. Born about 1922. Married _____ 1947, MEGLEORISSKI, J. J. They live in California.
      (1) MEGLEORISKI, Mack. Born _____ (adopted).
   e. JACKSON, William Curtis. BornDecember, 1924. Married _____ Betty SANDERS of Parsons, Tennessee. They live in Jackson, Tennessee.
      (1) JACKSON, Jackie.
      (2) JACKSON, Mike.
      (3) JACKSON, Betty Jo.
      (4) JACKSON, Ricky Lee.
      (5) JACKSON, Gregory.
      (6) JACKSON, Lesia.

2. TOSH, William Patrick. Born February 12, 1898; died August 23, 1970, buried at Malesus in Madison County. Married Nov. 23, 1914, Harriet Carter GARRETT (b. Dec. 2, 1897). Harriett lives at 18 Fourth Street, Bemis, TN 38314.
   a. TOSH, Grace Elaine. Born December 12, 1915. Married _____PIRTLE, Ellis (b. Jan. 23, 1914). Live in Bemis, Tennessee 38314.
   b. TOSH, Harriett Loraine. Born Dec. 23, 1916. Married _____ LAMBET, Horace (b. April 25, 1915). Live at Jackson, Tennessee.
   c. TOSH, William Adkins. Born Aug.14, 1920. Married _____ Bernice E. HOBBART (b May 3, 1922). Live 5625 Volder Drive, Fort Worth, Texas 76114.
      (1) TOSH, William.
      (2) TOSH, Valeria Sue. Married _____ ADAMS.
         (a) ADAMS_____ (daughter).

d. TOSH, George Gray. Born July 31, 1923. Married March 16, 1945, Freddie Lowe BARKER (b. July 7, 1925). Live at 29 Central St., Bemis, Tennessee 38314.
(1) TOSH, Freddie George. Born September 30, 1946. Married March, 196__, Donna COX (b. _____).
(a) TOSH, Chad Herron. Born January, 1973.
(2) TOSH, William Gray. Born Dec. 6, 1948. Married _____ 1971, Susan GOBELET.
(3) TOSH, Michael Odell. born September 14, 1953.
(4) TOSH, Leah. Born Aug. 26, 1957. Married June 8, 1973, JONES, Ronnie.
e. TOSH, Branville. Born _____, 192__; died _____
f. TOSH, Freddie Eugene. Born February 13, 1930. Married _____. Mary Blanche WELLS (b. Jan. 6, 1933, in Springfield, Missouri). Live 970 E. Horton Drive, Overland Park, Kansas.
(1) TOSH, Patrick.
(2) TOSH, Donna.
(3) TOSH, Harriet.
g. TOSH, Joyce Carolyn. Born July 9, 1933. Married _____ SEAVERS, Johnny Jester (b Mary 27, 1924). Live in Malesus, Tennessee.
h. TOSH, Jerral Ranold. Born Nov. 1, 1936. Married _____ Wanda MOYER (b. Oct. 2, 1929). Live 408 Old Malesus Rd. Jackson, TN 38301.

3. TOSH, George V. Born April 13, 1900; died January 10, 1901.
4. TOSH, Curtis G. Born Jebruary 13, 1902. Married _____, Louise MAINORD. Live in Texas.
5. TOSH, Lonie M. Born Aug. 16, 1905; died May 19, 1971, buried in Highland Memorial Gardens, Jackson.
a. TOSH, Howard E. Born October 12, 1931. Married _____, Margaret DEER.
(1) TOSH, Dewayne. Born August 28, 1960.
(2) TOSH, Janice Born September 4, 1963.
(3) TOSH, David. Born May 27, 1966.
6. TOSH, Pauline Born Ocotober 12, 1906. Married _____DOWNING, Raymond. Live in California.
a. DOWNING, Valeria.
b. DOWNING, Dolores.
7. TOSH, Gracie Mae. Born July 7, 1910. Married May 11, 1928, WALLS, Bill Live 201 Mass. St., Bemis, Tennessee.
a. WALLS, Billy. Born _____. Married Jan. 1, 1959, Jane BUTLER.
b. WALLS, Carol. Born June 11, 1946. Married June 10, 1963, HATCH, Ronnie.
8. TOSH, J. B. Born February 8, 1912; died October 8, 1912.
9. TOSH, Thelma. Born April 13, 1915. Married _____, MAINOLFA, Andy C.
a. MAINOLFA, Michael.
b. MAINOLFA, Tony.

B. HOLLADAY, Robert Granville. Born March 17, 1877; died May 14, 1955, buried in Norman, Oklahoma. Married _____Emma_____, Married, lived, and died in Oklahoma.
1. HOLLADAY, Marlan.
2. HOLLADAY, Arlene.
3. HOLLADAY, Claiborne.
4. HOLLADAY, Hulburt.
5. HOLLADAY, Paul.
6. HOLLADAY, Pauline.

C. HOLLADAY, Lycurgus Ellihugh. Born March 14, 1879; died June 10, 1953. Married (1) August 27, 1901, Pearl WILLIAMS (b. March 21,1884; d. April 4, 1943). Married (2) in 1945 Carra LESLIE (b. May 16, 1899). Hugh and Pearl buried in Prospect Cemetery, Hollow Rock, Tennessee. Hugh and Pearl lived in Westport, Tennessee community until most of their children were born, and then moved to Hollow Rock.

1. HOLLADAY, Genettie. Born August 10, 1902. Married March 15, 1918, BRIDGES, Graden (b. Oct. 16, 1898; d. Feb. 1956). Graden is buried in Prospect Cemetery in Hollow Rock. Genettie lives in Hollow Rock.
   a. BRIDGES, Gracie. Born Sept. 23, 1928. Married Feb. 10, 1945, ALLEN Leslie (b. November 20, 1925).
      (1) ALLEN, Harold Gene. Born March 15, 1946. Married May 14, 1966, Rosemary WILSON (born July 17, 1946).
         (a) ALLEN, _____.
      (2) ALLEN, Julia Born May 20, 1952.
   b. BRIDGES, Charles. Born June 8, 1932. Married April 29, 1951. Frances WOMACK (born 1933).
      (1) BRIDGES, Debbie. Born December 7, 1960.
      (2) BRIDGES, Donna. Born November 14, 1962.
   c. BRIDGES, Travis Ellihugh. Born Oct. 25, 1938. Married Sept. 2, 1961, Wilma BUTLER (b. Aug. 28, 1931; daughter of Howell and Oral Dew Campbell Butler).
      (1) BRIDGES, Bonita. Born July 3, 1963.
2. HOLLADAY, Jesse. Born September 7, 1903; died December 25, 1903. Buried in Hampton Cemetery.
3. HOLLADAY, Lucille. Born February 27, 1905. Married Nov. 13, 1921, HILLIARD, Aaron (b. June 17, 1902; son of Ezekiel and Vada Cawthon Hilliard). They live about 2 miles northeast of Huntingdon.
   a. HILLIARD, Edward. Born and died in 1922.
   b. HILLIARD, R. C. Born February 6, 1924. Married Dec. 18, 1948, Claudia WARBRITTON (b Nov. 16, 1927). Live about two miles east of Huntingdon on Buena Vista Road. No children.
   c. HILLIARD, James E. Born May 5, 1926. Married Nov. 15, 1947, Doris RICH (b. Feb. 28, 1929; daughter of Forrest and Altie Cash Rich). James and Doris live next door to his father.
      (1) HILLIARD, Phyllis. Born Aug. 22, 1952. Married May 5, 1972, SMITH, Robert M.
      (2) HILLIARD, Denise. Born September 2,1956.
      (3) HILLIARD, Tami. Born January 30, 1964.
      (4) HILLIARD, Telena Carol. Born September 7, 1969.
   d. HILLIARD, Kate Laverne. Born August 15, 1931. Married 1950, KELLY, Connie (b._____, 1920; died October 2, 1972).
      (1) KELLY, Dennis Martin. Born January 19, 1953.
   e. HILLIARD, Dillard Eugene. Born Dec. 26, 1933. Married Oct. 31, 1959, Gloria Gene Fuller (b. July 8, 1942). Live in Chicago.
      (1) HILLIARD, Kenneth Eugene. Born May 29, 1961.
      (2) HILLIARD, Anthony Douglas. Born June 11, 1963.
      (3) HILLIARD, Charles Michael. Born August 4, 1965.
      (4) HILLIARD, Lorine Christy. Born November 23, 1968.
      (5) HILLIARD, Jennifer Diane. Born October 13, 1970.
   f. HILLIARD, Joe Ted. Born Nov. 30, 1936. Married April 2, 1971, Margaret Hampton SEXTON (b. July 8, 1936; was widow with a son and daughter). Live near Huntingdon.

(1) HILLIARD, Jo Anna. Born May 14, 1972.

g. HILLIARD, Barbara Joyce. Born June 3, 1940. Married August 6, 1962, BROWN, William Howard (b. 1940).

h. HILLIARD, Patsy Ann. Born September 4, 1943. Married _____, 1959. GOURLEY, Alton. Divorced; remarried 1971.

(1) GOURLEY, Anglea. Born Ocotber 17, 1963.

4. HOLLADAY, Ermie. Born March 12, 1906; died October 15, 1910, buried in Hampton Cemetery.

5. HOLLADAY, Enny. Born February 15, 1909. Married September 15, 1932, EDWARDS, Lester (b. April 6, 1908; son of Willie and Angeline Brinkley Edwards). Live in Hollow Rock, Tennessee.

a. EDWARDS, Billy Joe. Born October 9, 1938. Married April 24, 1964, Faye RIDINGS (b. May 5, 1945).

6. HOLLADAY, Raymond E. Born September 17, 1911. Married February 17, 1932, Imogene ROBERTSON (b. November 29, 1911. d. January 30, 1970). Raymond lives in Bruceton.

a. HOLLADAY, Dwayne. Born March 10, 1935. Married Pat WATSON of Arkansas. They live in Paducah, Kentucky.

(1) HOLLADAY, Anita. Born_____1958.

(2) HOLLADAY, Melinda. Born_____1961.

b. HOLLADAY, Roy Clemmer. Born December 4, 1946. Married Marth HOLT of Parson, Tennessee.

7. HOLLADAY, Charlene. Born March 3, 1914; died October 27, 1925. Buried in Barr Cemetery, two miles west of Westport.

8. HOLLADAY, George Washington. Born February 22, 1916. Married October 12, 1940, Gaynell WEBB (b. November 22, 1919; daughter of Robert Elbert and Zora Hester Cobb Webb). Live in Bruceton.

a. HOLLADAY, Jimmy. Born May 27, 1943. Married October 10, 1964, Brenda

b. HOLLADAY, Johnny. Born February 26, 1948; died September 24, 1966, of injuries in football game.

9. HOLLADAY, William B. Born January 18, 1918. Married (1) June 2, 1940, Ula PINKLEY. Married (2) _____ Louis Gann BLANKENSHIP. No children. Live south of Hollow Rock about three miles.

10. HOLLADAY, Imogene. Born Dec. 23, 1919. Married Feb. 17, 1942, KING, J. R. (born April 6, 1921). Live on Highway 70 west of Bruceton.

a. KING, Nelda Jean. Born August 31, 1944. Married August 18, 1968, DAVIS, Thomas Lee. (born February 13, 1943).

11. HOLLADAY, Artie Marie. Born November 19, 1924. Married (1) 1945, EUBANKS, Bill (b. May 14, 1927). Married (2) July 8, 1953, CREWS, Richard. Live at Huntingdon.

a. EUBANKS, Frankie Joel. Born Nov. 20, 1946. Married June 26, 1969, Mary Ella SILCOSKY (b. Oct. 5, 1946; daughter of Richard Williams and Helen Liscinski Silcosky).

(1) EUBANKS, Marc Hunter. Born February 2, 1970.

b. EUBANKS, Harold Lee. Born Jeb. 20, 1951. Married Aug. 28, 1973, June Marie McCULLOM (born July 6, 1953).

c. CREWS, Randy. Born March 12, 1957.

12. HOLLADAY, Carmel. Born June 8, 1927. Married July 6, 1945, HAWKINS, James (son of Victor and Orr Hawkins).

D. HOLLADAY, James Milton. Born March 6, 1882; died March 20, 1958. Married March 29, 1903 Artie Missie HAMPTON (b. Aug. 9, 1882; d. Dec. 12, 1968; daughter of Irvin and Frances Webb Hampton). All are buried in Hampton Cemetery. Jim was a

farmer who lived and died near Concord on a part of Stephen Carroll Holladay farm.

1. HOLLADAY, Flossie M. Born Dec. 30, 1903; died Feb. 28, 1962. Married Aug. 24, 1924, FULLER, Curtis (b. Aug. 2, 1905; died July 3, 1945). Buried in Hampton Cemetery.
   a. FULLER, Royce Earl. Born Jan. 19, 1927. Married (1) Nov. 11, 1945, Norma Nell COTHAM (born November 17, 1928). Divorced – each remarried.
      (1) FULLER, Brenda Carol. Born June 16, 1947. Married March 18, 1966, PINSON, Jimmy. Live on Browning Highway, north of Huntingdon.
         (a) PINSON, Cindy Annette. Born March 27, 1967.
         (b) PINSON, Pamela Cheryl. Born March 1970.
      (2) FULLER, David. Born Nov. 30, 1950. Married April 22, 1971, Sheila Kaye HODGE. Live in Roseville, Ohio. David is a minister.
         (a) FULLER, Jeffrey Lynn. Born June 17, 1973.
   b. FULLER, Loyce Murrell. Born March 9, 1931. Married December 3, 1951, Marjorie WILKES (b. Oct. 3, 1933; daughter of Ernest and Pauline Thompson Wilkes). Loyce is minister for "Primitive Baptist Church of Christ." No children.
   c. FULLER, Doyce Therrell. Born June 2, 1936. Married (1) 1954, Shelby MASSEY. Married (2) _____ Cindy CRUTCHFIELD (b. June 18, 1942).
      (1) FULLER, Deborah Kay. born December 16, 1956.
      (2) FULLER, Glen Allen. Born March 26, 1963.
      (3) FULLER, Brenda Carol. Born January 3, 1967.
2. HOLLADAY, Artie Frances. Born March 16, 1907; died July 17, 1907, buried in Hampton Cemetery.
3. HOLLADAY, Sarah. Born January 2, 1911. Married Dec. 18, 1927, SMITH, Edd. (b. April 3, 1904; son of Priestly and Mary Ellie Moore Smith). Edd and Sarah live 2 miles south of Huntingdon on Highway 22.
   a. SMITH, Ray. Born Sept. 9, 1928. Married March 23, 1946, Wilma Ruth CRIDER (b. April 27, 1925; daughter of George Howard and Erin Scott Crider). Ray is Chevrolet Dealer in, and Mayor of, Camden, Tennessee.
      (1) SMITH, Janice Hope. Born February 3, 1947. Married Dec. 20, 1965, KIZER James Ralph (born July 5, 1945). Live in Union City.
         (a) KIZER, Amy Susan. Born October 4, 1967.
         (b) KIZER, Joseph Howard. Born February 2, 1970.
      (2) SMITH, Donald Brent. Born January 30, 1950. Married Aug. 8, 1969, Wanda NORWOOD (born_____ 1952).
   b. SMITH, Troy. Born December 27, 1933. Married May 1, 1953, Virginia Dare BENNETT, daughter of Herbert and Hattie Davis Bennett.
      (1) SMITH, Laurel Elaine. Born May 19, 1954.
      (2) SMITH, Troy Edward. Born January 16, 1958.
      (3) SMITH, Patrick Keith. Born February 11, 1964.
4. HOLLADAY, James Howard. Born June 1, 1918. Married October 6, 1935, Annie Mildred CHANDLER (b. Sept. 7, 1919; daughter of Tom and Annie Webb Chandler). James lives near Concord in Carroll county. He is a top notch car machanic.
   a. HOLLADAY, James Ray. Stillborn March 4, 1937. Buried in Hampton County.
   b. HOLLADAY, Betty Ann. Born March 2, 1938. Married May 24, 1958, UMSTEAD, Franklin (b. Nov. 20, 1936). Live near Concord. Frank operates a service station in Huntingdon.
      (1) UMSTEAD, Anthony Franklin. Born February 5, 1960.
      (2) UMSTEAD, Tracy Bryant. Born September 14, 1966.
      (3) UMSTEAD, Toby Darien. Born July 17, 1971.
   c. HOLLADAY, Artie Jane. Born May 16, 1940. Married June 11, 1958, KELLY, Thomas (born November 19, 1932; son of Lois and Bertie Thomas Kelly). Artie is a nurse in Camden Hospital. They live near her father in Concord Community.

(1) KELLY, James Earl. Born September 19, 1959.

d. HOLLADAY, Linda Gail. Born Aug. 23, 1942. Married April 22, 1961, WILKES, Larry Dale (b. Nov. 6, 1938; d. Feb. 25, 1972, buried in Hampton Cemetery.
(1) WILKES, Cynthia Gail. Born May 1, 1962.

e. HOLLADAY, Myra Joyce. Born April 24, 1944. Married (1) Dec. 31, 1960, EPPERSON, Harry Lynn. (b. 1941). Divorced Oct. 1962. Married (2) March 8, 1965, HARRIS, Charles Thomas (b. Jan. 19, 1946). Married (3) Dec. 30, 1972, SMOTHERS, Dorian Kay (born March 6, 1943).
(1) EPPERSON, Russel Lynn. Born July 12, 1962.
(2) HARRIS, Robin Danette. Born July 26, 1965.
(3) HARRIS, Teresa Day. Born September 22, 1966.

f. HOLLADAY, Regina Diane. Born Nov. 7, 1947. Married (1) Dec. 8, 1962, MONTGOMERY, David Wayne. Married (2) Nov. 6, 1971, PRITCHARD, Bryan Keith (born April 9, 1940).
(1) MONTGOMERY, Andrea Denise. Born March 25, 1965.
(2) MONTGOMERY, Michael Wayne. Born April 7, 1966.

g. HOLLADAY, Mary Jo. Born February 17, 1958. Married August 11, 1973, CARNELL, Donald Lynn. (b. August 15, 1955).

5. HOLLADAY, Virgina Nell. Born December 15, 1923; died May 29, 1928, buried in Hampton Cemetery.

E. HOLLADAY, Sarah Elizabeth. Born February 7, 1884; died November 9, 1892, buried in Hampton Cemetery.

F. HOLLADAY, Allie Venus. Born April 26, 1890; died May 1, 1963. Married (1) May 16, 1908, GOOCH, Murray. (b. April 25, 1882; d. August 4, 1914). Married (2) October 5, 1918, STREET, James Simon (b. December 16, 1888; d. January 9, 1954). Venus and "Pete" Street are buried at Davis Chapel and Murray is buried in Hampton Cemetery. "Pete" and Venus raised Loy and Doy Blakeman as foster children. They also took Gordon Cary into their home after Gordon's father died.

G. HOLLADAY, Willie Ora. Born September 17, 1892; died 1966. Married February 10, 1912, BUTLER, Osco. (b. 1891; d. 1956).

1. BUTLER, Naomi. Born September 18, 1914; died October 19, 1918. Naomi and parents are buried in Hampton Cemetery.

2. BUTLER, Louise. Born February 10, 1922; died January 27, 1952. Married ca. 1941, NEWSOM, Houston (b. July 8, 1917).

a. NEWSOM, Larry Dale. Born October 26, 1946. Married October 1, 1965, Karen KEE (b. November 9, 1946). Live on Buena Vista Road.
(1) NEWSOM, Michael Larry. Born October 19, 1966.
(2) NEWSOM, Michelle Lynn. Born May 22, 1968.

H. HOLLADAY, Hattie Mae. Born September 12, 1895; died March 14, 1971. Married October 3, 1915, JACKSON, Harvey (b. April 7, 1891). Hattie born, married, lived and died in Carroll County; was first one buried in new cemetery – Concord Missionary Baptist Church.

1. JACKSON, William Estee. Born January 26, 1917; died July 5, 1917, buried Hampton Cemetery.

2. JACKSON, Edna Helene. Born September 13, 1919. Married October 2, 1939, SMITH, W.J. (b. February 26, 1916). Live in 23rd District north of Rosser.

a. SMITH, William Linden. Born July 7, 1940. Married February 18, 1962, Wilma FLOYD (b. _____). Live in Rosser.
(1) SMITH, Cynthia Janice. Born July 15, 1965.
(2) SMITH, Teresa Deion. Born October 4, 1970.

b. SMITH, Daryce Randall. Born October 2, 1942. Married August 18, 1961, Sandra

FRENCH (b. January 26, 1945.) Live in Camden.
(1) SMITH, Jacquelyn Annette. Born October 4, 1962.
(2) SMITH, John Randall. Born June 29, 1968.

3. JACKSON, Janice Marie. Born November 16, 1923. Married November 11, 1939, BRANDON, James. (b. July 7, 1920). Live in Carroll County.
   a. BRANDON, Dixie. Born October 11, 1943. Married October 1, 1966, BREWER, Earl (b. May 28, 1939).
      (1) BREWER, Felicia. Born April 17, 1967.
      (2) BREWER, Tammy. Born February 15, 1968.
      (3) BREWER, William Eric. Born February 28, 1969.
4. JACKSON, Hazel. Born March 30, 1927. Married August 7, 1943, KIRKSEY, Luther (b. November 18, 1926.)
   a. KIRKSEY, Jackie. Born November 18, 1946. Married June 2, 1967, Joan MAYBERRY (b. May 16, 1947).
      (1) KIRKSEY, Diane Elaine. Born February 26, 1968.
      (2) KIRKSEY, Leslie Ann. Born January 29, 1969.
   b. KIRKSEY, Freddie. Born April 7, 1947. Married June 14, 1969, Mary PERRITT (b. November 13, 1952).
5. JACKSON, Robert Lee. Born June 6, 1930. Married Peggy FLOYD (b. May 30, 1937). Live in Carroll County.
   a. JACKSON, Donna. Born March 6, 1959.
   b. JACKSON, Rhonda. Born October 1, 1960.
   c. JACKSON, Bradley. Born November 17, 1962.
   d. JACKSON, Keven. Born May 8, 1967.
   e. JACKSON, Kyle. Born _____ 1970.

III. VERONA E. HOLLADAY

Born August 22, 1848 in Carroll County, Tennessee near Concord, between Huntingdon and Westport; died 19 July 1890; buried in Hampton Cemetery by her mother. There is no marker. Married 20 November 1882, TOSH, Henry P. (b. 5 August 1849; d. 13 January 1913, buried in Sellers Cemetery).

A. TOSH, Emma Lee. Born 28 December 1884 in Carroll County; died 11 June 1953 in Madison County. Married 28 January 1906 in Carroll County, PHILLIPS, William Franklin (b. 8 September 1882 in Carroll County. d. 1 June 1962, Jackson, Tennessee). Emma and Will are buried in Sellers Cemetery, Carroll County.
   1. PHILLIPS, William Priestly. Born 24 December 1906; died 28 March 1907, buried in Sellers Cemetery.
   2. PHILLIPS, Lora Corene. Born 29 September 1908 in Carroll County. Unmarried; lives 133 Cortnell Street, Jackson, Tennessee 38301. Corene provided most of the data on descendants of Will and Emma.
   3. PHILLIPS, Estes Crown. born 29 September 1910 in Carroll County. Married 22 August 1934, Tholman STEWART (b. 22 June 1917 in Chester County, Tennessee). Live in West Memphis, Arkansas.
      a. PHILLIPS, William Thomas. Born 8 July 1935 in Jackson. Married 23 October 1953 Betty Jo BELL (b. 15 February 1937 in Memphis). W. T. served in National Guard from June 1953 to August 1961. W. T. and Betty Jo now live in Phoenix, Arizona.
         (1) PHILLIPS, Patricia. Born January 26, 1955 in Memphis.
         (2) PHILLIPS, William Thomas. Born 2 October 1959 in Memphis.
         (3) PHILLIPS, Lesa Annette. Born 12 May 1961 in Memphis.
   4. PHILLIPS, Ernest Gray. Born 27 April 1914 in Carroll County. Married 5 November 1934, in Madison County, Bessie Arlene McDONALD (b. 23 May 1915 in Henderson

County, Tennessee). Ernest and Bessie live in Jackson.

a. PHILLIPS, Virginia Evie Lee. Born 6 September 1935; died 9 December 1935.

b. PHILLIPS, Joe Franklin. Born 12 January 1938; died 26 June 1938.
(These children born and died in Madison County are buried in Sellers Cemetery, Carroll County.)

c. PHILLIPS, Delois Anderson. Born 21 November 1939 in Madison County. Married 21 March 1965, in Jackson, Tennessee, CHILDRESS, Russell Thomas (b. 16 March 1942 in Tinsman, Arkansas). Russell Thomas served in U. S. Army Air Force Germany as hospital technician from 1960 to 1963, then was technician in hospital in Omaha, Nebraska from 3 March 1965 to 3 March 1969.
(1) CHILDRESS, Natalia Kay. Born 15 January 1967 in Omaha, Nebraska.

5. PHILLIPS, Vada Mayrene. Born Nov. 19, 1916 in Benton County, Tennessee. Married July 20, 1941, HOLLOMAN, Frank (b. Sept. 8, 1911 in Gibson County). Live in Jackson, Tennessee.
a. HOLLOMAN, Infant daughter. Born and died Feb. 26, 1943 in Jackson, Madison County, Tennessee.

6. PHILLIPS, Willie Nadine. Born July 2, 1921 in Carroll County. Married March 23, 1941, EAVES, Roy Lee (b. Dec. 5, 1914 in Haywood County). Live in Jackson, Tennessee.
a. EAVES, Glendell Ray. Born Feb. 9, 1943 in Madison County, was in U.S. Navy from July 15, 1962 to March 29, 1964; stationed in Charleston, South Carolina, in Reserves to 1968. Married June 24, 1964, Judy Kay REEVES (b. Nov. 27, 1945 in Madison County Tennessee).
(1) EAVES, James Allen. born and died Nove. 29, 1964 in Madison County.
(2) EAVES, Candace Marie. Born August 26, 1966 in Madison County.
(3) EAVES, Sharon Denise. Born November 12, 1969 in Madison County.

B. Verona and Henry Tosh also had twins. One was stillborn; the other died young. They could have been born before Emma Lee or afterwards.

IV. MARTIN LUTHER HOLLADAY. Born October 22, 1849; died December 9, 1923. Married January 13, 1879 Lucenda Elizabeth GOOCH (b. November 20, 1854; died November 1932, daughter of Roland P. and Gillie Ann Jones Gooch). They lived between Concord and Williams Chapel Churches on part of his father's old farm. He was a faithful member of the Church of Christ at Williams Chapel. He was hospitable and kindly.

A. B. C. D. E. – Infants born between one and two years apart between 1879 and 1885. All died unnamed and are buried in Hampton Cemetery.

F. HOLLADAY, Luthie May. Born September 26, 1886; died January 3, 1950, buried in Jamison Cemetery two miles northwest of Westport. Married March 29, 1922, ORR, William Virgil (b. December 23, 1888, son of Newt and Julia Enochs Orr). Lived near Concord. Virgil was in World War I and served as Justice of the Peace for many years.

1. ORR, Kermit. Born May 11, 1925. Married January 29, 1949, Inez DILL (b. May 26, 1923, daughter of Guy and Erin Hood Dill). Kermit lives at Concord and is jeweler in Huntingdon.
a. ORR, Donald. Born June 10, 1951.
b. ORR, Russell. Born August 8, 1952.
c. ORR, Harold. Born December 7, 1957.

G. HOLLADAY, Stephen Pressley. Born ca. 1888; died Aug. 14, 1889, buried in Hampton Cemetery.

H. HOLLADAY, Garvin Dudley. Born April 21, 1890. Married November 24, 1920, Josephine PHILLIPS Sherril (b. Sept. 16, 1897), daughter of William Samuel and Ellen Joyner Phillips. "Dud" has retired and lives at Huntingdon. He was a carpenter, helped

build many homes and was a form builder on some T.V.A. dams. He was in World War I and went to Europe. He used the opportunity to take leave and visit places of historical interest. He has always been interested in history and the places where it occurred.

1. HOLLADAY, Jim William. Born Sept. 18, 1922 in Westport. Married Sept. 3, 1948, Martha Nelson GORDON (b. Dec. 9, 1921, daughter of Robert and Nora Naylor Gordon of Rutherford County, Tennessee).
   The following is from *American Men of Science:*

   Dr. Jim William Holladay b. Westport, Tennessee September 18:22 M. 48 c. 3. INORGANIC CHEMISTRY METALLURGY. B.S. Memphis State 43; M.3. Vanderbilt 47, Battelle Mem. Inst. Fellow. 49; PhD (Chem) 50 Research Battelle Mem. Inst. 50-52. Assistant Consultant Metallurgist 52. USAF 44045 Chemical Society; Society Metals; Institute of Minerals; Metallurgist and Petroleum Engineer; Electro Chemical Society; Physical Thermodynamics and Surface Properties of Metals and Alloys; friction wear characteristics of solids and alloy development. Address: Battelle Memorial Institute, 505 King Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. 43201

   a. HOLLADAY, Kenneth. Born Oct. 20, 1950. Graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
   b. HOLLADAY, Janet Lynn. Born April 6, 1953.
   c. HOLLADAY, Charles Gordon. Born May 22, 1957.

2. HOLLADAY, George Russell. Born February 22, 1924. Married December 9, 1950, Lavonna BULLARD in Knoxville. Russell spent some years in the Marines, World War II. Attended Vanderbilt University in Nashville under G.I. Bill and received B.S. in Electrical Engineering. After graduation was a salesman for a detergent company. He became unhappy as a salesman and returned to parents then living in McKenzie; studied English Literature in Bethel College, McKenzie. Veterans Administration recommended post graduate work in engineering in University of Tennessee, Knoxville. After study in U. T. he worked for Atomic Energy Commission in Oak Ridge. He was sent to Puerto Rico to set up atomic power plant there. He then went to Boston, Massachusetts, to work for General Electric. He and wife did not like climate and working conditions so moved to Hamilton, Ohio, as an employee of a national electrical supply company. He manages one of their three warehouses in the United States. They handle all kinds of electrical equipment. The Ohio warehouse covers four city blocks in Dayton.
   a. HOLLADAY, Carole Ann. Born November 26, 1951. (Adopted) Married _____ _____ ROBERTS, Jim. They have two children.

1. HOLLADAY, Ida. Born September 5, 1893; died July 25, 1963. Married Oct. 27, 1912, CAWTHON, Benjamin (b. April 11, 1881; d. November 28, 1934; son of John W. and Frances Jamison Cawthon). Ben and Ida are buried in Jamison Cemetery near Westport.
   1. CAWTHON, Juanita. Born August 8, 1913. Married November 2, 1935, SMITH, Ernest (b. November 1, 1910; son of William and Emma Scott Smith). Ernest and Juanita live on Route 1, four miles south of Huntingdon and on part of farm bought by G. W. Holladay in 1850.
      a. SMITH, Ann Marie. Born Jan. 18, 1937. Married December 23, 1954, BLOUNT, William (b. May, 1930). Live five miles southeast of Huntingdon on Westport Rd.
         (1) BLOUNT, Kathy Elaine. Born September 28, 1955.
         (2) BLOUNT, Gena Von. Born September 20, 1959.
      b. SMITH, Ben Cawthon. Born Feb. 11, 1939. Married July 31, 1958, Sarah WOOD (b. July 8, 1938; daughter of Troy Thomas and Vonnie F. Hatch Wood). Live at

Clarksburg.
(1) SMITH, Teresa. Born September 7, 1961.
(2) SMITH, Sheila. Born January 3, 1964.

c. SMITH, Ronald Cox. Born July 8, 1941. Married December 31, 1960, Betty Sue EUBANKS (born July 24, 1944). Live in Huntingdon.
(1) SMITH, Barry Lynn. Born January 1, 1963.
(2) SMITH, Rhonda Sue. Born November 12, 1963.

2. CAWTHON, Ben Flavil. Born November 2, 1915. Married February 17, 1951, Olivia Fay Hilliard (b. 22 June 1924; daughter of Walter G. and Bertha Hill Jarrett Hilliard).
   a. CAWTHON, Anthony. Born 11 August 1952. Married January 1971, Betty Joyce HARRIS (b. November 1951).
      (1) CAWTHON, Anthony Jerome. Born 25 August 1971.
   b. CAWTHON, Hilda Sue. Born 9 May 1955.
3. CAWTHON, James Willard. Born 27 January 1917. Unmarried.
4. CAWTHON, Ruth Gaynell. Born 29 December 1918. Married 9 May 1938, SMITH Scott (b. 14 March 1914; d. 20 March 1964, buried in Jamison Cemetery).
   a. SMITH, Sarah Ellen. Born 29 March 1948. Married 5 March 1965, PARISH, W.H. Jr. (b. 17 July 1946).
      (1) PARISH, Dennis Lynn. Born 4 November 1968.
5. CAWTHON, Edith Naomi. Born 2 January 1922. Married 6 July 1945, NOLEN, Roy (b. 21 August 1916). Live at Bruceton.
   a. NOLEN, Phillip. Born 18 November 1947. Married 11 July 1970, Sherry Elizabeth MARTIN (b. 2 September 1952).
6. CAWTHON, Alton ("Ham"). Born 25 April 1926. Married May 1963, Roxie BARBER. Live at Huntingdon. No children.
7. CAWTHON, Alma Jo. Born 7 August 1930. Married 31 December 1952, SMITH, William Lee. Divorced. Alma Jo lives in Dallas, Texas.
   a. SMITH, Victor Noel. Born September 1953.
8. CAWTHON, Barbara Faye. Born August 10, 1934. Married December 1950, WHITE, Percy Fay (b. 1 July 1929; son of Floyd and Grace Tucker White). Live at Westport.
   a. WHITE, Debora Carol. Born 18 December 1953.
   b. WHITE, Donna Gail. Born 19 August 1959.

J. HOLLADAY, Lacy Delene. Born August 2, 1896. Married 4 May 1915, HILLIARD, Gould V. (b. 23 May 1889; d. 30 May 1939; son of William Elvis and Millard Lynn Taylor Hilliard). Lived near Westport. Gould is buried in Jamison Cemetery.
   1. HILLIARD, Beatrice. Born 1 October 1915. Married 27 October 1935, WILES, James Monroe (b. 23 September 1907; son of William Arthur and Sarah Louella Scott Wiles).
      a. WILES, Patsy Lou. Born 28 June 1939. Married 17 December 1955, HOLLOWELL, J. W. (b. 22 December 1932; son of Joe and Jessie Mirl Azbill Hollowell). Live at Huntingdon.
         (1) HOLLOWELL, Dale Keith. Born 9 July 1956.
         (2) HOLLOWELL, Cheryl Lynn. Born 5 February 1958.
         (3) HOLLOWELL, Bradley J. Born 9 July 1962.
      b. WILES, Sheila Delene. Born 5 January 1952.
   2. HILLIARD, Lacy Vonnell. Born 10 March 1917. Married (1) 11 August 1934, SCOTT, Curtis George (b. 21 June 1913; d. 10 September 1967, buried in Sellers Cemetery a mile north of Clarksburg). Married (2) 10 May 1969, MATCHELL, Howard.
      a. SCOTT, Kenneth Tyler. Born 28 September 1939. Married Martha Jo WIMBERLEY.
      b. SCOTT, Robert Wayne. Born 29 January 1944.
      c. SCOTT, Gary Eugene. Born 20 October 1950.

3. HILLIARD, Mildred Elizabeth. Born 3 January 1919; died 25 August 1923.
4. HILLIARD, Erin Inez. Born February 7, 1920. Married 11 February 1939, RIGSBY, John Caulie.
   a. RIGSBY, Charles Dwayne. Born 10 October 1940. Married _____ Barbara _____.
   b. RIGSBY, Harold Edwin. Born _____; died 11 July 1946.
5. HILLIARD, William Luther. Born 2 February 1922. Married _____ Marie PENDERGRASS (b. 14 April 1924).
   a. HILLIARD, Ronald Lynn. Born 13 September 1947.
   b. HILLIARD, Sherry Denise. Born 3 July 1956.
6. HILLIARD, Edwin Gould. Born 13 October 1923; died 19 January 1963. Married August 1946, Pearl MARSHALL.
   a. HILLIARD, Kay Frances. Born 22 October 1947. Married 1968, _____, in Warren Michigan.
   b. HILLIARD, Rebecca Ann. Born ca. 1949.
7. HILLIARD, Carrie Marie. Born 25 February 1926. Married 23 December 1944, GILMORE, Walter Leon. (b. 11 April 1927).
   a. GILMORE, Donna Marie. Born 9 September 1947. Married 19 August 1967, WHITE, Donald Orland (b. October 1946).
   b. GILMORE, Michael Leon. Born 18 August 1949.
   c. GILMORE, Sylvia Gail. Born 29 March 1953.
   d. GILMORE, Timothy George. Born 9 May1959.
   e. GILMORE, Gregory Glenn. Born 9 July 1966.
8. HILLIARD, Gladys Venora. Born May 27 1928. Married 4 May 1946, GOWAN, William Morris (b. 21 December 1923).
   a. GOWAN, Dennis Earl. Born 14 May 1950.
   b. GOWAN, Beverly Ann. Born 9 September 1954.
   c. GOWAN, Teresa Lynn. Born 11 November 1962.
9. HILLIARD, Sidney Lynn. Born 18 October 1937; died 19 March 1946. Buried in Jamison Cemetery.

V. AMANDA CALEDONIA HOLLADAY.
Born 24 January 1851; died 16 August 1916. Married 9 January 1877, SIMPSON, Ezekiel Thomas (b. 7 March 1850; d. 7 August 1926), son of Robert and Winnie Roark Simpson. They lived on Mississippi-Tennessee River Watershed Divide between Williams Chapel Church and Highway 22. They are buried in Hampton Cemetery.

A. SIMPSON, Minor H. Born _____ 1878; died _____ 1879. Buried in Barr Cemetery near Westport.

B. SIMPSON, Olivia Elizabeth. Born 25 May 1880; died 29 May 1958. Married (1) 28 January 1906, JOYNER, Bourbin. Married (2) 26 May 1920, TOSH, William Gentry (b. _____ 1871; d. _____ 1956). Buried in Sellers Cemetery. No children.

C. SIMPSON, Mary Leona. Born 28 August 1882; died 13 December 1918. Married 11 October 1908, JOHNSON, Jobe (b. 21 September 1873; d. 26 February 1943). Buried at Mt. Pisgah Cemetery at Atwood in Carroll County .
   1. JOHNSON, Lorene. Born 26 August 1909. Married 2 January 1924, SCOTT, Curtis R. (b. _____ 1905; d. _____1969, buried in Union Academy Baptist Church Cemetery northwest of Huntingdon). No children.
   2. JOHNSON, George. Born 14 November 1911. Married 6 October 1929, Mary SAULS (b. 7 October 1904). They live two miles east of McLemoresville on Highway 77, in Carroll County.
      a. JOHNSON, Leona. Born 10 March 1934. Married _____ 1952, TWY-

MAN, Sidney.
(1) TWYMAN, Cynthia Ann. Born 1 October 1954.

b. JOHNSON, Bobby J. Born 28 August 1936. Married 22 June 1953, Judy THOMAS.
(1) JOHNSON, Jennifer Sue. Born 16 June 1965.
(2) JOHNSON, Scottie. Born 9 July 1968.

D. SIMPSON, Robert Stephen. Born October 2, 1884; died 31 March 1948. Married 13 January 1907, Vicie Pearl CROSS (b. 28 October 1888; d. 11 April 1972). Bob and Pearl are buried in Hampton Cemetery.

1. SIMPSON, Robert Ebron. Born 26 September 1908. Married (1) Cicily KINCANNON (b. _____, 1906; d. 8 January 1932). Married (2) December 1932, Jo Vernon TAYLOR.
   a. SIMPSON, Robert Horton.
   b. SIMPSON, James Homer.
   c. SIMPSON, Velma Dean. Born 19 December 1932; died 7 December 1937. Buried in Hampton Cemetery.
   d. SIMPSON, Dorothy.
   e. SIMPSON, John W.
   f. SIMPSON, Charles.
   g. SIMPSON, Betty.
   h. SIMPSON, Bobbie Gene. Born 1 January 1944; died 4 March 1944. Bured in Hampton Cemetery.
   i. SIMPSON, Hulon.
2. SIMPSON, Lura Estelle. Born 8 April 1910. Married 8 March 1938, McDOWELL, Curtis, (b. 15 October 1911; d. 10 January 1953, buried at Hampton Cemetery).
   a. McDOWELL, Nona. Born 8 July 1939. Unmarried. Lives in Huntingdon.
   b. McDOWELL, Dora. Born 9 February 1941. Married April LEWIS, Dale. Live in Nashville.
      (1) LEWIS, Wayne. Born 6 June 1961.
   c. McDOWELL, Martha. Born 16 April 1943. Unmarried.
      (1) McDOWELL, Mary.
   d. McDOWELL, Doris. Born 27 April 1945. Married SANDERS, James Ray. (son of Arville Sanders). Live in Huntingdon.
      (1) SANDERS, Lisa. Born 1 April 1963.
   e. SIMPSON, William Curtis, Jr. Born July 5, 1947. Married 27 August 1971, Sallie BRINKLEY (b. 10 March 1949; daughter of Albert and Vela Selph Brinkley). Live at Huntingdon.
   f. McDOWELL, Larry Joe. Born 27 April 1949.
3. SIMPSON, Ernest. Born March 17, 1912; died October 23, 1932. Married March 13, 1932, Opal NEWSOME. Ernest is buried in Hampton Cemetery.
4. SIMPSON, Olivia J. Born October 15, 1915. Married May 18, 1935, SIMPSON, Onnie (b. December 31, 1905; d. October 19, 1940, buried in Sellers Cemetery). Olivia lives with mother near Concord.
   a. SIMPSON, Claude. Born May 17, 1936. Married March 1953, Jewel ESKEW (born July 23, 1936). Claude went to California; Jewel lives in Huntingdon.
      (1) SIMPSON, Dennis. Born December 24, 1954.
      (2) SIMPSON, John William. Born January 16, 1956.
      (3) SIMPSON, John William. Born December 18, 1959.
      (4) SIMPSON, Mark Lynn. Born August 23, 1961.
      (5) SIMPSON, Rose Helen. Born November 1, 1963.
   b. SIMPSON, Audie. Born February 8, 1938. Married October 17, 1959. Rebecca ALLEN (b. March 15, 1939; daughter of Sam and Pauline Wilson Allen). Audie and Rebecca live in Huntingdon.

(1) SIMPSON, Greta. Born October 13, 1960.
(2) SIMPSON, Allen. Born March 23, 1963.
(3) SIMPSON, Todd. Born December 15, 1965.

5. SIMPSON, Thomas Aaron. Born July 24, 1918. Married September 6, 1941, Alice Elizabeth MORRISSETT (b. May 24, 1926). Live five miles south of Huntingdon. Aaron is a carpenter and farmer.
   a. SIMPSON, Jerry Thomas. Born November 20, 1943. Married (1) July 196 , Brenda HALL. Married (2) June 14, 1967, Jennie SMITH (b. April 18, 1944). Live in Huntingdon.
      (1) SIMPSON, Lisa Lynn. Born January 29, 1966.
      (2) SIMPSON, Shayne. Born May 5, 1969.
      (3) SIMPSON, Layne. Born May 5, 1969.
   b. SIMPSON, Donnie Stephen. Born April 2, 1949. Married July 17, 1971, Robin Ann Heffinger (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Heffinger).
   c. SIMPSON, Jimmy Dale. Born August 6, 1950. Married September 25, 1970, Nancy WILLIAMS.
   d. SIMPSON, Donald Ray. Born March 24, 1953.
   e. SIMPSON, Belinda Jane. Born December 24, 1954. Married August 11, 1973, JORDAN, Bobby.
   f. SIMPSON, Richard Lynn. Born April 18, 1960.
6. SIMPSON, Paul Homer. Born November 5, 1923. Married November 9, 1947, Minnie Jane ROBERTS (b. December 2, 1931; daughter of Henry C. and Lora May Hateh Roberts). They live near Concord.
   a. SIMPSON, Janice Pearl. Born April 26, 1952.
   b. SIMPSON, Judy Mae. Born October 6, 1957.
7. SIMPSON, Ruth Pearl. Born May 13, 1928. Married July 5, 1952, DAVIS, Cleavie (born May 27, 1921; son of William and Fannie Shakleford Davis of Henderson County). They live near Concord.
   a. DAVIS, Shirley Ruth. Born March 30, 1954. Married June 23, 1973, WALTON, Tim (b. March 26, 1950).
   b. DAVIS, Rebeeca Lynn. Born September 7, 1957.
   c. DAVIS, James Stephen. Born March 21, 1961.

E. SIMPSON, Peoria Ellen. Born May 15, 1887; died August 4, 1958. Married December 29, 1931, KING, Prince. Buried in Hampton Cemetery. No children.

F. SIMPSON, George Thomas. Born March 4, 1889; died July 4, 1909. Married November 1, 1908, Edna DAVIS (b. 1890). George is buried at Hampton Cemetery.

G. SIMPSON, Julon Eunice. Born August 15, 1895; died January 7, 1973. Married January 29, 1921, Sudie BLACK (b. January 30, 1894; daughter of Jim and Sarah Laycook Black).

VI. PEORIA ANN HOLLADAY

Born October 22, 1853; died March 28, 1928. Married September 20, 1903, as second wife to JOHNSON, Alex (b. April 21, 1838; d. April 19, 1918), son of Allen Johnson.

VII. LEONA CATHERINE HOLLADAY

Born June 15, 1855 near Concord; died March 14, 1926. She is buried in Hampton Cemetery. Although she was a lovable character and was admired by her relatives and friends, she never married. One clue as to her decision not to do so may be found in her valedictory speech given below. This was found by Allen Holladay in an old account book in 1972. The occasion for the delivery of this unusually eloquent speech was an "exhibition" at the Mud Creek School (referred to in the Chapter 11 as the one taught by George W. Holladay) about 1873. The paper was so faded that the date was illegible.

THE SPHERE OF WOMAN

My young schoolmates and companions, with feelings of becoming diffidence and with a heart glowing with love and affection, I appear before you in order to say a few parting words to you on the sphere that woman should fill in society and in order to impress upon you the importance of the subject. Let us look at the beauty, harmony and regularity of nature. We see everything in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdom filling its sphere with the utmost harmony and precision. Behold the aerial songsters, each one filling its proper sphere without a discordant note. Turn your eyes to the starry heavens, and you behold planet after planet, world after world, performing their high and grand revolutions, each one in its proper sphere for thousands of years. The dazzling luminary of the day with the ivory faced moon of the night keep their proper spheres with the most perfect order, and regularity. So woman, the ornament and companion of man, has her proper sphere to fill in society. But man, the tyrant man, in all savage and half-civilized countries has treated woman like a slave and not as a companion. It is only in enlightened, civilized, Christian countries that woman is elevated to her proper sphere. While some not only make her servant but slave, others go to the other extreme and regard her as a toy set up and set out entirely for a show; others go to the other extreme, equally dangerous and pernicious, in pretending to be friends and advocate of women who contend they should go out and mingle in all the hustle and stir of men. We should frown forever upon them with contempt and scorn; we should regard them as base parasites and as our most corrupt and dangerous enemies. As well they might contend for the silver clad harmony of the night to take place of the resplendant luminary of the day.

There is a proper sphere for women to fill in the capacity of sister, daughter, and mother. It is here, and here alone, that she shines forth, as the morning star, in all her beauty and glory. It's here, in the family circle, that she wields a most powerful and irresistible influence for weal or woe, and in order that we may be prepared to fill this sphere aright, we must be educated, our minds must be stored with useful knowledge; we should understand all the practical, useful branches of an English education. Is it not lamentable to see so many young ladies and even mothers, here in our beautiful land of liberty, light and knowledge, here in a Christian, gospel land, that cannot even sign their names to a note, or receipt, must less write one; many of them cannot even read that blessed book, the Bible, that points out the way from earth to the regions of everlasting repose beyond the skies. Now many blessed and bereaved mothers are left alone and solitary with fatherless children, thrown out upon the charities of an unfeeling world to shift for themselves, not capable of transacting their own business, not able to make their own calculations, not even able to instruct their fatherless children, nor pay others to do it.

Then father and mother, I ask you, I appeal to you, by all you hold dear and sacred, by all that relaltes to the future useful, the character, the honor, the future peace and happiness of your dear and affectionate in time and eternity to do all in your power to give them a fair education. My young schoolmates, let us endeavor to duly appreciate the golden opportunity that we enjoy; let us try to store in our minds such treasures of useful knowledge that we may adorn our lives with virtue, and thus be an ornament, and a blessing to the society in which we live; that we may honor, bless, and support our parents in their declining years.

My kind and affectionate schoolmates, we have here in this school room, and on the play ground spent many pleasant and happy hours together; swiftly the moments have flown by while receiving many instructive lessons from a parental and fatherly teacher. Strong have been the attachments formed; they will be remembered by me with the warmest emotions to their graves.

We are now about to be separated perhaps never to meet in the school room again. I trust that we separate as sisters united in the strongest ties of love and affection. You will ever be remembered by me with the kindest feelings and I trust that I shall not be entirely forgotten by you. And when we have been separated far and wide, we will revert back to our school girl days as the happiest days of our lives. Yes, when we have to go forth and meet all duties, responsibilities, and troubles of life our minds will naturally go back to the scenes of our childhood and to the good advice of our kind and fatherly teacher whom I trust we shall remember with the warmest feelings of gratitude so long as our blood continues to flow. And now, my kind teacher and school mates, one and all, I bid you a kind good-bye.

One wonders if the ideals expressed by Leona were so lofty that she felt she could never find a husband who could live up to them, and thus resigned herself to spinsterhood. The teacher referred to was James Monroe Dalton, and her warm references to him suggest that perhaps she was in love with him. What tragedies the past unfolds!

VIII. MAJOR GILBERT HOLLADAY

Born December 9, 1857; died July 20, 1908. Married January 3, 1888, Octavia TUCKER (born _____ 1860; d. _____ ; Daughter of Augustus R. and Minerva Laws Tucker). This couple moved to Collinsville, Texas. They lived and died there without any issue as far as is known.

IX. SAMUEL HOUSTON HOLLADAY

Born February 18, 1859 near Concord. Died June 19, 1927 in Huntingdon. Married (1) January 19, 1885 P. A. E. WHITEHORN. Buried in Hampton Cemetery with infants. Married (2) December 19, 1889 Elizabeth JOHNSON (b. July 26, 1858; d. April 23, 1927; daughter of Henry and Mary T. Oliver Johnson). Sam and Elizabeth are buried in Humble Cemetery east of Huntingdon. Sam lived in Clarksburg and then moved to Huntingdon about 1915. He was a blacksmith and was a conscientious worker.

A. HOLLADAY, Infant. Born January 27, 1891; died February 6, 1891.

B. HOLLADAY, Ivye. Born January 7, 1895. Married February 19, 1913, BRASFIELD, Fred Ira (b. June 25, 1890; d. August 25, 1965 in Memphis; buried Weakley County). Ivye lives in Memphis.

1. BRASFIELD, Christine Elizabeth. Born December 1, 1916; died July 10, 1937. Buried in Weakley County.
2. BRASFIELD, James. Born January 12, 1920; died July 12, 1920. Buried in Weakley County.
3. BRASFIELD, Melba Ruth. Born February 9, 1924. Married June 18, 1944, PARTRIDGE, Earle Douglas (b. February 16, 1918). Live at 2121 Brookview Drive, Nashville, 37214.
   a. PARTRIDGE, Earle Douglas. Born January, 1947. Married August 29, 1970. Pamela Jean NUTT.
   b. PARTRIDGE, Kenneth Lynn. Born November 7, 1950.
   c. PARTRIDGE, Stanley Hope. Born July 28, 1953.
   d. PARTRIDGE, Stephen Hunter. Born July 28, 1953.
   e. PARTRIDGE, Bryan Holladay. Born April 8, 1964.
4. BRASFIELD, Samuel Allen. Born January 14, 1926. Married January 29, 1949, Martha Elizabeth McMILLIN (b. September 18, 1930). Their address: 1727 Osborne Drive, Memphis, 38127.
   a. BRASFIELD, Elizabeth Ann. Born January 25, 1952.
   b. BRASFIELD, Kathryn Elaine. Born September 9, 1953.
   c. BRASFIELD, Samuel Allen, Jr. Born September 20, 1956.

B. HOLLADAY, Lorene. Born August 16, 1897. Married (1) October 1931 or 1932. HOPE, W. Cullen (b. _____; d. January 14, 1953). Married (2) _____ BUTTS They live at 870 N. Belvedere, Memphis.

X. STEPHAN LEE HOLLADAY

Born January 18, 1864 near Concord; died there July 18, 1936. Married December 29, 1895, Nancy Ellen PINKLEY (b. October 6, 1870; d. July 19, 1960; daughter of Andrew and Susan B. Comer Pinkley). They were born, married, lived and died in Carroll County. Lee and Nan are buried in Hampton Cemetery.

A. HOLLADAY, Ira Lee. Born April 3, 1900. Married September 21, 1921 Tolie Mae JOY-

NER (b. March 12, 1896). They live four miles south of Huntingdon on part of George W. Holladay home farm.

1. HOLLADAY, Lucy Marguerite. Born June 6, 1924. Married June 8, 1943, KIRKSEY, Leon. They live four miles south of Huntingdon.
   a. KIRKSEY, Johnny Lee. Born March 24, 1944; died March 25, 1944.
   b. KIRKSEY, Brenda Joan. Born February 26, 1945; died February 27, 1945. Buried in New Hope Cemetery, three miles east of Yuma.
   c. KIRKSEY, Gerald Byron. Born September 22, 1946. Married June 26, 1970, Susan Jane GOWER. They live in Nashville.
   d. KIRKSEY, Melinda Kay. Born March 8, 1955.
   e. KIRKSEY, Sandra Jane. Born June 8, 1958.

B. HOLLADAY, Stephan Andrew. Born January 31, 1907. Married November 22, 1930, Elizabeth Lalia FULLER (b. June 27, 1912). Live in McKenzie, Tennessee.

1. HOLLADAY, Ruth Helen. Born August 30, 1933. Married August 7, 1948, BRINKLEY, Marvin (b. August 12, 1930; son of Carlos and Pauline Byrd Brinkley). Live in Gleason, Tennessee.
   a. BRINKLEY, Lindon. Born January 15, 1951.
   b. BRINKLEY, Timothy Lee. Born September 10, 1958.
2. HOLLADAY, Gloria Dean. Born October 3, 1937. Married December 17, 1960, GUNTER, Ralph.
   a. GUNTER, Stephen. Born December 8, 1961.
   b. GUNTER, Debora Kay. Born September 8, 1963.
3. HOLLADAY, Helene. Born October 30, 1942. Married July 16, 1960 WREN, Billy Joe (b. February 14, 1942).
   a. WREN, Jeffrey Lee. Born November 10, 1961.
   b. WREN, James Douglas. Born October 8, 1967.

0-256 LEWIS HOLLADAY

Lewis was doubtless named for David's younger brother, Lewis, who moved to Ohio in 1803. He was born in Smith County (later Macon County), Tennessee, on December 13, 1817.[23] We know nothing of his youth or of his early death except that he died before 1820. It seems that he could not endure the rigors of frontier life and therefore succumbed to them before he could make his mark in life.

0-257 ELIZABETH LANSTER HOLLADAY

Born December 1, 1818 in Smith County, Tennessee; died December 18, 1883 in Simpson County, Kentucky.

Married about 1834, HOLLAND, John (b. November 17, 1814; d. November 1, 1866 in Simpson County, Kentucky), first son of Drury and Margaret (Peggy) McConihay, who were married Oct. 12, 1812. Later Drury married Matilda Lee in Campbell County, Va., on Feb. 3, 1817, lived in Bedford County, Va., and then moved to Smith County, TN. John and Elizabeth were married in Smith or Jackson County, TN, and are buried in Black Jack Methodist Church Cemetery eight miles northeast of Franklin, Simpson County, Ky.[24]

Their children:

I. Lucy Ann Holland. Born February 7, 1835; died November 4, 1923.
II. Amanda F. Holland. Born June 4, 1838; died June 27, 1927.
III. Sophia Catherine Holland. Born November 3, 1840; died November 1875.
IV. Emily J. Holland. Born April 16, 1843; died by 1850.

V. Eugenia Sarah Holland. Born March 9, 1845; died March 11, 1924.
VI. Margaret H. Holland. Born June 4, 1848; died July 29, 1910.
VII. William Homer Holland. Born February 7, 1851; died September 18, 1930
VIII. James Milton Holland. Born February 7, 1851; died by 1860.
IX. Leonidas E. Pitts Holland. Born May 8, 1853; died January 2, 1924.
X. Peoria Tennessee Holland. Born April 18, 1855; died July 9, 1933.
XI. George W. Holland. Born March 1858; died April 4, 1893.

Those who had families will be listed in order and as many of their descendants as have been located will be listed with them.

Descendants:

1. LUCY ANN HOLLAND
Born February 2, 1835, Smith County, Tennessee; died November 4, 1923, Simpson County, Kentucky. Married about 1854, MAYES, Logan (b._____ d. ca._____ 1865). Buried Black Jack Cemetery, Simpson County, Kentucky.

A. MAYES, Gabriel Elcanie. Born April 26, 1856 near Scottsville, Allen County, Kentucky; died June 14, 1858, buried Black Jack Cemetery.

B. MAYES, Mary Elizabeth. Born February 12, 1859, near Scottsville; died February 24, 1930, Franklin, Kentucky. Married about 1886, STAMPS, Perry Taylor (b. July 18, 1850, Allen County, Kentucky; d. January 4, 1919, Allen County, Kentucky). Both buried in Black Jack Cemetery.

1. STAMPS, Luther B. Born February 21, 1886, Allen County, Kentucky; died February 1958. Married _____, Edna HANLEY (b. June 8, 1882; died August 24, 1961). They are also buried in Black Jack Cemetery.

2. STAMPS, Gracy Ann. Born March 12, 1888 in Allen County, Kentucky; died November 15, 1964. Married _____, 1905, MEADOR, Neely E. (b. January 3, 1897; d. February 15, 1931 in _____). Buried in Black Jack Cemetery.

a. MEADOR, Herman. Born _____, 1906; died _____. Buried in Black Jack Cemetery.

b. MEADOR, Joe Lee. Born April 30, 1908 near Black Jack; died December 14, 1958, buried _____. Married September 3, 1934 in Bowling Green, Kentucky, to Ila Mildred WATWOOD (b. October 6, 1909).

(1) MEADOR, Nancy Jo. Born August 14, 1936 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married (1) April 27, 1950 in Birmingham, Alabama, HARRIS, Robert Eugene (born October 29, 1932 in Birmingham). Married (2) _____ 1968, YOUNG, Reginald Clayton.

(a) HARRIS, Monty Eugene. Born and died July 4, 1952 in Jacksonville, North Carolina, and buried there.

(b) HARRIS, Michael Allen. Born October 29, 1957, Mobile, Alabama.

c. MEADOR, Lottie Mae. Born March 22, 1910 near Black Jack. Married (1) September 1, 1926, HARRIS, Chester (b. November 19, 1908 in Simpson County, Kentucky). Married (2) _____, COLLEY, Hazel.

(1) HARRIS, Charles Edward. Born January 13, 1929 in Auburn, Logan County, Kentucky. Married March 1946, Elizabeth Ann ESCUE (b. November 2, 1928 in Auburn, Kentucky).

(a) HARRIS, Betty Ann. Born October 31, 1952 in Auburn, Kentucky. Married _____ SIMPSON, Dickie.

(i) SIMPSON, _____

(b) HARRIS, Sherry Lynn. Born April 7, 1954 in Auburn, Kentucky.

(c) HARRIS, Shenna Deray. Born February 1960 in Auburn, Kentucky

(2) HARRIS, Moncie Lee. Born March 26, 1931 in Auburn, Kentucky. Married _____ 1954, WILEY, Davis (b. _____ 1914).

(a) WILEY, Linda Fay. Born April 24, 1957 at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

(b) WILEY, Judy May. Born May 7, 1960 at Bowling Green.

(3) HARRIS, Mary Ann. Born November 11, 1934 in Auburn, Kentucky. Married January 15, 1949, POOLE, Thomas Earle (b. July 1924).

(a) POOLE, Earl Baird. Born January 1, 1951 in Auburn, Kentucky.

(b) POOLE, Mary Marlene. Born August 15, 1953 in Bowling Green.

d. MEADOR, Ruby Louise. Born August 23, 1914 near Black Jack. Married February 27, 1932, PHILLIPS, Clarence Weldon (b. July 30, 1907 in Franklin, Kentucky), son of George and Delphia Rebecca Hinton Phillips.

(1) PHILLIPS, Mary Neely. Born June 28, 1933 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married June 13, 1951, CLINE, Forrest (b. June 8, 1930 in Franklin, Kentucky.)

(a) CLINE, Diane. Born September 14, 1952, in Franklin, Kentucky. Married November 25, 1969, KONOW, Joe (b. November 11, 1950), son of Joseph Harold and Lula May Tuck Konow.

(i) KONOW, Joe Chad. Born January 23, 1972 in Franklin, Kentucky.

(b) CLINE, Linda Kay. Born August 7, 1955 in Franklin, Kentucky.

(2) PHILLIPS, Jimmie. Born November 28, 1937 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married June 1958, Frances Lavern WILCOX in Lakewood, Florida.

(a) PHILLIPS, Allen Weldon. Born April 8, 1960 in Midwest City, Oklahoma

(b) PHILLIPS, Charles Marlin. Born August 2, 1961 in Midwest City, Oklahoma.

(c) PHILLIPS, Karen Louise. Born May 1963 in Midwest City, Oklahoma.

(d) PHILLIPS, Pattie Marie. Born March 1965 in Macon, Georgia.

(e) PHILLIPS, Dannie Lavern. Born October 1967 in Lakeworth, Florida.

(3) PHILLIPS, Delphia Ann. Born September 17, 1950 in Franklin, Kentucky; died December 6, 1951, buried in Greenlawn Cemetery in Franklin, Kentucky.

e. MEADOR, Neely Edward. Born ca. 1917; died _____; buried in Black Jack Cemetery.

f. MEADOR, Carlile. Born April 5, 1920 near Black Jack. Married January 30, 1946, Mattie Lous STEWART (b. April 29, 1924 in Gallatin, Sumner County, Tennessee), daughter of Jim C. and Annie Amelia Summers Stewart.

(1) MEADOR, Patsy Lee. Born November 12, 1946, in Franklin, Kentucky. Married June 29, 1963, FORESHEE, Carson (b. January 10, 1940 in Simpson County, Kentucky), son of Virgil Elmer and Nettie Sue Farmer Foreshee.

(a) FORESHEE, Chrystal Leanna. Born March 8, 1965 in Franklin, Kentucky.

(b) FORESHEE, Tammy Michelle. Born March 9, 1968 in Franklin, Kentucky.

(2) MEADOR, Michael Lynn. Born April 24, 1948 in Franklin, Kentucky.

(3) MEADOR, Loretta Ann. Born July 26, 1949 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married January 12, 1968, JOHNS, Jack Henderson (b. May 12, 1948 in _____ Tennessee).

(a) JOHNS, Barry Lynn. Born January 19, 1969 in Simpson County, Kentucky.

(4) MEADOR, Debora Jane. Born July 29, 1950.

g. MEADOR, Maudline. Born September 24, 1929. Married (1) ca. 1945, MAYHEW, Samuel David. Married (2) ca. _____ 1953, WHITE, Norman David. Married (3) October 29, 1962, SCOTT, Norvel George, son of George C. and

Ruth Jones White and a member of the Church of Christ.

(1) MAYHEW, Larry Edward. Born November 17, 1945, in Franklin, Kentucky.

(2) MAYHEW, David Leslie. Born June 28, 1947, in Pinelass, Florida. Married August 12, 1965, Leola Viola HAMMOCK.

(3) MAYHEW, Rodney Wayne. Born May 12, 1949, in Franklin, Kentucky. Married August 19, 1968, Wilma Jean HAMMOCK.

(4) MAYHEW, Gary Allen. Born December 3, 1950, in Franklin, Kentucky. Married August 19, 1968, Either Joyce HAMMOCK.

(5) WHITE, Linda Gayle. Born February 17, 1954, in Franklin, Kentucky.

(6) WHITE, Martha Ann. Born December 1, 1956, in Franklin, Kentucky.

(7) WHITE, Jackie Lynn. Born August 27, 1958, in Franklin, Kentucky.

(8) SCOTT, Donald Ray. Born November 11, 1964 in Tullahoma, Tennessee.

(9) SCOTT, Donna Fay. Born January 6, 1967, in Franklin, Kentucky.

(10) SCOTT, Bobby Dale. Born January 27, 1969, in Franklin, Kentucky.

3. STAMPS, Minnie. Born December 7, 1889 near Black Jack, Simpson County, Kentucky. Married December 7, 1909, STRINGER, Ruben Oscar (b. September 29, 1888; died January 2, 1959).

a. STRINGER, Guy Gray. Born March 31, 1913 in Temperance, east Simpson County, Kentucky. Married September 26, 1937, Ann STALCUP.

4. STAMPS, Lavinia. Born January 12, 1898 near Black Jack, Simpson County, Kentucky. Married _____, DUCKETT, Henry.

C. MAYES, William Burl. Born May 26, 1861 near Scottsville, Kentucky; died May 31, 1942. Married _____, 1888, Nancy Margaret MAYHEW (b. February 21, 1872; d. September 6, 1951). They are buried in Black Jack Cemetery.

1. MAYES, Bertha Estelle. Born October 31, 1889 near Black Jack. Married (1) May 12, 1909, HALL, George W. (b. May 18, 1887; d. March 25, 1964, buried in Black Jack Cemetery), son of Pleas Duncan and Allie M. Atkerson Hall. Married (2) December 3, 1966, WRIGHT, Claude Ellis.

a. HALL, Hubert Leslie. Born October 26, 1916 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married in Bowling Green, Kentucky, April 7, 1934 Verda Mae RICHARDS (b. December 4, 1914 in Orlinda, Robertson County, Tennessee), daughter of Ben and Annie Laura Price Richards.

(1) HALL, Sharon Kaye. Born December 18, 1936 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married June 12, 1954, CELSOR, Dewitt (b. June 22, 1922 in Franklin, Kentucky). Now live in Cincinnati, Ohio.

(a) CELSOR, Mark Carl. Born July 28, 1956 in Cincinnati, Ohio.

(b) CELSOR, Sharon Denise. Born May 15, 1959, Christ Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio.

(2) HALL, Brenda Faye. Born January 11, 1941 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married June 30, 1962 in Franklin, Kentucky, to MEADOR, James Jackson (b. November 10, 1940 in Franklin, Kentucky), son of Alonzo and Lillian Crowder Meador.

(a) MEADOR, Jacqueline Faye. Born June 1, 1963 in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

(b) MEADOR, Kimberley Kaye. Born June 16, 1966 in Bowling Green, Ky.

(3) HALL, Brent Richard. Born July 18, 1948 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married June 14, 1969, Vicki SLATE (b. July 17, 1947), daughter of Bruce and Mary Ann Richards Slate.

(4) HALL, Debbie Louise. Born August 7, 1952 in Franklin, Kentucky.

II. AMANDA F. HOLLAND
Born June 4, 1838 in Smith County, Tennessee or Simpson County, Kentucky, died June 27, 1922. Married (1) December 22, 1864, LEWIS, Joab (b. January 11, 1822 in east Simpson County, Kentucky; d. February 14, 1903). Joab and Amanda are buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Simpson County, Kentucky. Amanda married (2) _____, MEADOR, James Robert.

A. LEWIS, Patrick Eugene. Born October 24, 1868 in Simpson County, Kentucky; died January 26, 1947. Married November 1, 1888, Sarah Frances LEAKE (b. March 11, 1870; d. May 12, 1947 in Carter Moore Hospital, Franklin, Kentucky). They are buried in Greenlawn Cemetery in Franklin, Kentucky.

1. LEWIS, Omer Lee. Born August 15, 1889 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married April _____. TURNER, George W. Jr. (b. June 1, _____; d. May 21, 1963), son of George and Martha Ellen Neal Turner.

a. TURNER, Lewis. Born January 13, _____. Married _____ Georgia HALL.

2. LEWIS, Bessie Leake. Born June 27, 1898 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married May 5, 1920, GUTHRIE, Herschel Gordon (b. _____; d. February 9, 1967) No children.

B. LEWIS, Effie. Born January 28, 1876; died July 3, 1947. Married November 6, 1890, JACKSON, John.

III. SOPHIA CATHERINE HOLLAND
Born November 3, 1840 in Smith County, Tennessee or Simpson County, Kentucky; died November , 1875 in Simpson County, Kentucky. Buried in Black Jack Cemetery. Married August 18, 1866 in Simpson County, Kentucky, WILSON Frank (b. _____ d. _____).

A. WILSON, J. Minor. Born _____, 1867 in Simpson County, Kentucky; died _____, 1937; buried _____. He never married.

B. WILSON, Ida Florence. Born September 10, 1871 in Simpson County, Kentucky; died November 16, 1958. Buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Franklin, Simpson County, Kentucky. Never married.

C. WILSON, Lizzie. Born about 1872; died _____. Buried in Texas. Married _____, ROARK, Samuel S.

D. WILSON, Samuel. Born about 1873. Died _____. Never married.

E. WILSON, Fanny. Born ca. 1874. Died _____. Married TURNER, Mike.

IV. EMILY J. HOLLAND
Born April 16, 1843.

V. EUGENIA SARAH HOLLAND
Born March 9, 1845 in Macon County, Tennessee or Simpson County, Kentucky; died March 11, 1924. Married January 2, 1868, RHOADS, Moses Bishop (b. June 16, 1840; d. _____ _____). They went to Texas and died there.

A. RHOADS, Lovie Pierce. Born December 20, 1870 in Dallas County, Texas; died March 16 1921 in Justin, Denton County, Texas. Married December 23, 1888, Annie MITCHAM (b. March 18, 1870 in Newton County, Georgia; d. August 28, 1903 in Port, Oklahoma), daughter of C.C. and Miranda Hooten Mitcham.

1. RHOADS, Nora Mae. Born November 17, 1889 in Alvord, Texas. Married _____ HAWK, Frank.

2. RHOADS, Clifton Alfred. Born July 29, 1892; died April 30. 1970 in Corsicana,

Navarro County, Texas. Married _____ Ruth CRABB.

3. RHOADS, Oby Victor. Born March 28, 1897. Married Annie Maude HOOVER.
4. RHOADS, Lura Oleta. Born January 3, 1900 in Washita County, Oklahoma. Married August 13, 1918, WILKERSON, Cleber (b. January 27, 1897 in Denton County, Texas).
   a. WILKERSON, Mary Helen. Born January 18, 1925 in Denton County, Texas. Married September 13, 1947, EARLS, Ray.
   b. WILKERSON, Freddie Layne. Born December 6, 1930. Married June 23, 1949, Bonnie EARLS.
   c. WILKERSON, Eddie Wayne. Born December 6, 1930. Missing in action in Korea.
5. RHOADS, Opal Laredo. Born April 8, 1903 in Washita County, Oklahoma. Married November 1, 1921, PRAYTER, James Frank. (b. October 21, 1894, in Johnson County, Texas; d. May 21, 1969 in Ponder, Texas), son of George M. and Susan Elizabeth Wiggins Prayter.
   a. PRAYTER, Leona C. Born November 25, 1922 in Wise County, Texas. Married September 28, 1946, SITTON, Marvin H. (b. August 7, 1912), son of Joseph H. and Pearl Peacock Sitton.
      (1) SITTON, Patricia Ann. Born November 25, 1947. Married April 16, 1971, OSTROM, George E.
   b. PRAYTER, Oleta M. Born November 1, 1929 in Argyle, Denton County, Texas. Married August 16, 1942, PRYOR, George H. (b. February 16, 1924 in Denton County, Texas), son of Clint H. and Clara Martin Pryor.
      (1) PRYOR, Donna K. Born September 23, 1950 in Denton, Texas. Married January 1, 1971, WILSON, Lindon H.
      (2) PRYOR, David Alan. Born January 25, 1958 in Denton, Texas.
   c. PRAYTER, Kenneth J. Born February 24, 1935 in Wise County, Texas. Married May 20, 1959, Virginia C. BAKER.
6. RHOADS, Viola Ester. Born March 25, 1905 in Washita County, Oklahoma; died October 17, 1953 in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Married June 4, 1927, MAYS, Sterling.
7. RHOADS, Nona Belle. Born December 31, 1906 in Washita County, Oklahoma; died December 1968, in Dallas, Texas. Married June 28, 1936, HANDY, Roy.
8. RHOADS, Willard Ray. Born June 16, 1909 in Port, Oklahoma. Married June 16, 1934, Risse Lee BROWNING.
9. RHOADS, Lois Wesley. Born July 20, 1911 in Port, Oklahoma. Married June 7, 1933, Nancy JONES.

B. RHOADS, William Abner. Born March 23, 1876 in Decatur, Texas; died in 1959 in Dallas, Texas. Married _____, Pearl BASHAW.
   1. RHOADS, Raymond R.
   2. RHOADS, Carl Alexander.
      Married December 27, 1945, Anne RHOADS, in Justin Texas.
      a. RHOADS, John W. Born July 3, 1950 in Fort Worth, Texas. Married April 18, 1970, Brenda Ruth BOGGS.
         (1) RHOADS, James Leonard. Born January 15, 1972 at Ft. Hood.

C. RHOADS, Irbie Lee. Born _____;died _____
   Married _____ Mary _____.

D. RHOADS, Verona Tennessee. Born March 19, 1881 in Alvord, Wise County, Texas; died May 7, 1966 in Canon City, Colorado. Married May 5, 1902, BARNETT, Warren Walters (b. March 14, 1873 in Arkansas; d. November 30, 1942 in Phoenix, Arizona).
   1. BARNETT, Clara Leon. Born May 6, 1903 in Port, Oklahoma. Married January 24, 1934, SALMANS, Jesse Garrison (b. August 20, 1903; d. April 23, 1951 in Monarch

Pass, Colorado). son of William Henry and Ellen Alice Garrison Salmans. Jessee is buried in Lakeside Cemetery, Canon City, Colorado.

a. SALMANS, Ellen Eileen. Born February 6, 1937 in Phoeniz, Arizona. Married November 20, 1954, MERICA, Franklin Roosevelt (b. March 5, 1933 in Elkton, Virginia). They live in Lynchburg, Virginia.
   (1) MERICA, Donald Garrison. Born January 21, 1959 in Chicago, Illinois.
   (2) MERICA, Douglas Berman. Born July 12, 1960 in Waynesboro, Virginia.
   (3) MERICA, Robin Glen. Born March 16, 1962 in Lynchburg, Virginia.

b. SALMANS, Elsie Juanita. Born January 20, 1939 in Phoenix, Arizona. Married in Canon City, Colorado, September 5, 1955, MINTON, Darrell Dean (b. March 21, 1938 in Spearman, Texas).
   (1) MINTON, David Leon. Born October 28, 1955 in Denver, Colorado.
   (2) MINTON, Janice Faye. Born December 18, 1957 in Canon City, Colorado.
   (3) MINTON, Shelly Kay. Born September 16, 1961 in Canon City, Colorado.
   (4) MINTON, Gary Dean. Born March 26, 1965 in Denver, Colorado.

c. SALMANS, Robert Glenn. Born February 25, 1941 in Phoenix. Married in Raton, New Mexico, September 6, 1959, Patricia Louise HEITMAN (b. September 30, 1940 in Norton, Kansas).
   (1) SALMANS, Paul Robert. Born July 7, 1961 in Canon City, Colorado.
   (2) SALMANS, Phillip Lee, Born October 4, 1963 in Denver, Colorado.
   (3) SALMANS, Timothy Patrick. Born April 12, 1969 in Denver, Colorado.

2. BARNETT, Cecil Rhoads. Born September 8, 1904, in Port, Oklahoma. Married in Fort Worth, Texas, April 2, 1929, Edmonia Louisa UTLEY (born October 26, 1907 in _____, Texas).

a. BARNETT, Cecil Lawrence. Born September 2, 1931 in Smithfield, Texas. Married _____ , Aletha MAY.

b. BARNETT, Joe Warren. Born February 17, 1934 in Smithfield, Texas.

c. BARNETT, Alice Louise. Born July 2, 1936 in Smithfield, Texas. Married _____SWAIN, Carroll.

d. BARNETT, Ronald Edmond. Born September 21, 1938 in Smithfield, Texas.

3. BARNETT, Curtis Weaver. Born May 22, 1906 in Guymon, Oklahoma; died June 28, 1960 in Ft. Worth, Texas. Married October 20, 1931 Elizabeth Irene PRICE (born February 4, 1911 in Boyd, Wise County, Texas).

a. BARNETT, Elizabeth Ann. Born April 18, 1933 in Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas.

b. BARNETT, Verona Cathryne. Born September 13, 1936 in Fort Worth, Texas. Married in Fort Worth, July 20, 1955, DUNN, Leonard Rolland (b. August 26, 1934 in Decker, Indiana.)
   (1) DUNN, Bradley Leonard. Born October 17, 1956 in Fort Worth.
   (2) DUNN, Stanley Carlton. Born July 29, 1958 in Fort Worth.
   (3) DUNN, Lloyd Alan. Born September 8, 1960 in Opa-Locka, Florida.
   (4) DUNN, Trisha Yvonne. Born August 13, 1962 in Opa-Locka, Florida.

c. BARNETT, Linda Joyce. Born June 5, 1942 in Fort Worth.

4. BARNETT, Hubert Harold. Born December 27, 1908 in Guymon, Oklahoma, Married in Fort Worth, Texas, November 8, 1928, Minnie Pauline UTLEY (born November 8, 1909 in _____, Texas.)

a. BARNETT, Hubert Harold, Jr. Born February 21, 1930 in Fort Worth.

b. BARNETT, Paul Wayne. Born October 16, 1936 in Fort Worth.

5. BARNETT, Floyd Edwin. Born January 8, 1913 in Gibtown, Texas. Married (1) in Alvord, Texas, June 27, 1932 Verlie Louise ERWIN (born April 1913; died June 29, 1950 in auto accident in Durham, N.C.). Married (2) April 20, 1952 Mildred Helen

MANGRAM.

a. BARNETT, Edwina Louise. Born March 11, 1934 in Texas. Married August 25, 1956 in South Carolina, LANGFORD, Richard F. (b. May 30, 1934).
   (1) LANGFORD, Ellen Louise. Born May 20, 1959 in North Carolina.
   (2) LANGFORD, Mary Elizabeth. Born June 8, 1963 in North Carolina.
   (3) LANGFORD, Patricia Ann. Born March 8, 1966.

b. BARNETT, Terry Martin. Born February 1, 1939 in Phoenix, Arizona. Married August 27, 1963, Betsey R. BYRD (b. November 15, 1939).
   (1) BARNETT, Mark Hampton. Born March 16, 1960 in Durham, North Carolina.
   (2) BARNETT, Steve Martin. Born January 1, 1967 in Durham, North Carolina.

E. RHOADS, Virgle.

F. RHOADS, Albert.

G. RHOADS, Twin Girls. Buried Lakeside Cemetery, Canon City, Colorado.

VI. MARGARET H. HOLLAND. Born June 18, 1848 in Macon County, Tennessee; died July 29, 1910 in Simpson County, Kentucky. Married in 1873 to HENDRICKS, Isaac Nute (b. Dec. 27, 1846 in Simpson County, Kentucky; died March 27, 1918 in Simpson County, Kentucky). "Mag" and "Nute" are buried in Black Jack Cemetery near Salmon, Kentucky.

A. HENDRICKS, Clemuel W. Born October 26, 1874 near Salmon, Kentucky; died _____ 1954 in Simpson County, Kentucky. Married Edna THAXTON (b. June 2, 1880; died May 18, 1960). "Clemmie" and Edna are buried in Sulphur Springs Cemetery in Simpson County, Kentucky.

1. HENDRICKS, Minnie Lee. Born January 22, _____ at Prices Mill, Simpson County, Kentucky. Buried in Sulphur Springs Cemetery.
2. HENDRICKS, Henry. Born _____ in Temple, Oklahoma.
3. HENDRICKS, Margaret Marie. Born July 28, 1914 in west Simpson County, Kentucky. Married (1) April 2, 1932, BARRETT, Henry. (b. September 22, 1908; died December 22, 1966 in Franklin, Kentucky, buried in Greenlawn Cemetery in Franklin) Married (2) December 4, 1944 LOWHORN, Joe.
   a. BARRETT, Ida Frances. Born August 22, 1934. Married March 1, 1957, EVANS Phillip Wayne (b. July 29, 1930). Address: 1195 Verson Ave., Dunwoody, GA.
      (1) EVANS, Phillip Wayne, Jr. Born December 21, 1958 in Nashville, Tennessee.
      (2) EVANS, Stacy Lee. Born March 29, 1960 in Nashville, Tennessee.
4. HENDRICKS, Joe. Born March 26, 1916 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married in Franklin, November 17, 1934, Catharine Beatrice WHITE (b. January 1, 1915 in Franklin, Kentucky), daughter of Henry E. and Clara Field Crow White.
   a. HENDRICKS, Henry Wilson. Born September 14, 1937 in Simpson County, Kentucky. Married (1) May 12, 1956 in Adairville, Kentucky, Frances Dale ROGERS (b. December 23, 1937 in Logan County, Kentucky), daughter of Claude and Helen Sanders Rogers. Married (2)_____ Lois Anne _____
      (1) HENDRICKS, Anne Wilson. Born December 25, 1957 in Russellville, Kentucky.
      (2) HENDRICKS, Mark Dale. Born October 15, 1958.
      (3) HENDRICKS, Allsion Rogers, Born August 29, 1961.
      (4) HENDRICKS, Henry Mikell. Born January 21, 1963.
      (5) HENDRICKS, Joe Hollis, Born February 12, 1964.
   b. HENDRICKS, Patricia Ann. Born October 10, 1938 in Simpson County, Kentucky. Married December 16, 1957, BARNES, Clyde.
   c. HENDRICKS, Joe Wayne. Born June 14, 1947 in Simpson County, Kentucky.
   d. HENDRICKS, David William. Born October 5, 1949 in Simpson County, Kentucky.

e. HENDRICKS, Harry Glenn. Born September 29, 1953 in Simpson County, Kentucky.

f. HENDRICKS, Gary Lynn. Born June 5, 1959 in Simpson County, Kentucky.

5. HENDRICKS, Nannie Gray. Born Dec. 15, 1918 west of Franklin, Simpson County, Kentucky. Married Dec 27, 1936 in Adairville, Kentucky, GREGORY, Wilber (born February 2, 1918 in Logan County, Kentucky).

a. GREGORY, Sandra Jean. Born May 4, 1938 in Logan County, Kentucky. Married Jan. 14, 1956, BINKLEY, Donald W. (born June 22, 1937).

(1) BINKLEY, Janet Lynn. Born July 29, 1956 in Clarksville, Tennessee.

(2) BINKLEY, Jeannie Gregory. Born Sept. 26, 1957 in Clarksville, Tennessee.

(3) BINKLEY, Woodrow Greg. Born Feb. 5, 1964 in Clarksville, Tennessee.

b. GREGORY, Nan Thomas. Born Dec. 16, 1940 in Logan County, Kentucky. Married July 13, 1957, TEETER, Thomas T. (born May 31, 1937). Nan lives in Nashville and teaches there. Address: Box 51, Vaughn's Gap Rd. Nashville, TN 37205.

c. GREGORY, Katy Lavern. Born July 7, 1948 in Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Married July 29, 1968, MANESS, James Lee (born March 6, 1938).

(1) MANESS, James. Born Feb. 27, 1969 in Clarksville, Tennessee.

(2) MANESS, Robert Lee. Born November 1, 1971.

d. GREGORY, Wilma Colleen. Born August 10, 1952 in Clarksville, Tennessee.

B. HENDRICKS, Neelie. Born _____ 1876; died _____. Buried in Black Jack Cemetery, Simpson County, Kentucky.

C. HENDRICKS, Samuel Leonard. Born Nov. 30, 1878, Rte. 1, Salmon, Kentucky; died April 26, 1961. Married _____ Eva Allen BURRIS (born Feb. 2, 1892; died April 1, 1932). Both are buried in Black Jack Cemetery, Simpson County, KY.

1. HENDRICKS, Elizabeth Beatrice. Born Sept. 3, 1921 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married Jan. 18, 1941, CAUDILL, Bennett G. (b. September 29, 1912 in Franklin, KY), son of Jim and Lillie Warvin Caudill.

a. CAUDILL, Anthony Gordon. Born February 6, 1942 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married July 14, 1968, Marie PAYTON (b. July 27, 1946 in Barren County, Kentucky), daughter of Earl and Rachel Marie Anderson Payton.

b. CAUDILL, Jerry Alan. Born June 6, 1948 in Franklin, Kentucky.

2. HENDRICKS, Etherl Linda. Born September 16, 1923 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married in Franklin, Kentucky, November 3, 1945, YOKLEY, Charles (b. June 12, 1922 in Franklin, Kentucky.)

a. YOKLEY, Charles Randall. Born Feb. 20, 1958 in Simpson County, Kentucky.

b. YOKLEY, Daniel Lynn, Born Sept. 16, 1962 in Simpson County, Kentucky.

3. HENDRICKS, Samuel Leonard, Jr. Born June 22, 1929 in Franklin, Kentucky. Married April 1947 Sarah Aileen PIRTLE (b. October 6, 1932 in Franklin, Kentucky), daughter of Earl Keen and Tommy Mai Hickman Pirtle.

a. HENDRICKS, Larry David. Born April 15, 1951 in Franklin, Kentucky.

b. HENDRICKS, Pamela Marie. Born Jan. 16, 1955 in Franklin, Kentucky.

c. HENDRICKS, Leonard Dale. Born March 2, 1959 in Franklin, Kentucky.

D. HENDRICKS, Mattie M. Born _____ 1880, Black Jack, Rte. 1, Salmon, Kentucky; died _____ 1941 in Temple, Oklahoma. Married _____, CALDWELL, Henry S. (b. _____, 1878; died _____, 1946, in Temple, Oklahoma. Both Buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Franklin, Kentucky.

1. CALDWELL, Minnie Pearl. Born _____, in Temple, Oklahoma.

E. HENDRICKS, Lizzie H. Born June 21, 1882, Salmon, Kentucky; died March 2, 1910 near Black Jack. Married March 29, 1905, ROACH, William Frederick (b. Sept. 25, 1874 im Simpson County, Kentucky; died October 28, 1956 at Salmon, Kentucky). Both are buried in Black Jack Cemetery.

1. ROACH, Guy Weldon. Born January 7, 1906, Salmon, Kentucky. Married (1) _____ _____, Irene VANCE. Married (2) November 26, 1931, Elizabeth Josephine HERRINGTON (b. November 3, 1905), daughter of Edward and Ruth Morris Herrington.
   a. ROACH, Joseph Haggard. Born September 10, 1933 in Stevenson, Simpson County, Kentucky. Married May 19, 1952, Betty Lou VANCE (b. March 14, 1934, Simpson County, Kentucky).
      (1) ROACH, Patricia Lynn. Born June 26, 1955 in Indianapolis.
      (2) ROACH, William Michael. Born March 10, 1958 in Indianapolis.
   b. ROACH, Ruby Elizabeth. Born February 27, 1938 in Stevenson, Simpson County, Kentucky. Married August 23, 1959, CURTIS, Carl Lee.

F. HENDRICKS, Kittie. Born August 6, 1884 near Black Jack, Simpson County, Kentucky; died April 7, 1952 in Spring Valley, California. Buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Franklin, Kentucky. Married in Mitchellville, Tennessee, December 10, 1911, WILLIAMS, Paul Leroy, Sr. (b. September 1, 1889), son of John Lewis and Melzona Groves Williams.
1. WILLIAMS, Lucian. Born August 6, 1913 in Salmon, Kentucky. Married in Ringgold, Georgia, April 26, 1941, Anna Geraldine PANKEY (b. February 25, 1916 in Chattanooga, Tennessee), daughter of Walter Frederick and Anita Loretta Phillips Pankey.
   a. WILLIAMS, David Allan. Born January 1, 1945 in Torrance, California. Married September 13, 1969 in Yakima, Washington, Patricia Louise OLNEY.
2. WILLIAMS, Leslie. Born _____ Salmon, Kentucky.
3. WILLIAMS, Paul Leroy, Jr. Born August 18, 1916 in Salmon, Kentucky. Married in Huntsville, Alabama, October 26, 1941, Katie Sue ABLES (born August 30, 1921 in Lincoln County, Tennessee), daughter of J.W. and Mable K. Harbin Ables.
   a. WILLIAMS, Rebecca Ann. Born August 9, 1942 in Fayetteville, Lincoln County, Tennessee. Married April 8, 1961 in Chattanooga, Tennessee, BUCKMASTER, Paul Dean (b. December 22, 1936 in Hydro, Oklahoma).
      (1) BUCKMASTER, Kent Dean. Born March 9, 1963, La Mesa, California.
      (2) BUCKMASTER, Jamie Lynn. Born December 2, 1964, La Mesa, California.
      (3) BUCKMASTER, Bradley Williams. Born April 23, 1969, Huntsville, Alabama.

VII. WILLIAM HOMER HOLLAND. Born February 7, 1851 in Simpson County, Kentucky; died September 18, 1930. Married _____, Sarah THORNTON (b. March 21, 1857; died May 2, 1926). Buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Franklin, Kentucky.

VIII. JAMES MILTON HOLLAND. Born February 7, 1851.

IX. LEONIDAS E. PITTS HOLLAND. Born May 8, 1853 in Simpson County, Kentucky; died January 2, 1924. Married December 11, 1895, Martha Frances MAYES (b. May 28, 1858, near Rapids, Kentucky; died October 12, 1957), daughter of William Brooks and Ester Louise Pirkle Mayes. Leonidas and Martha are buried in Greenlawn Cemetery in Franklin, Kentucky.

A. HOLLAND, Lizzie Lou. Born August 13, 1896 near Salmon, Kentueky; died May 26, 1922. Married Deeember 25, 1920, ROWLAND, Thomas Ramsey (b. May 28, 1895; died July 16, 1971). Lizzie and Thomas are buried in Greenlawn Cemetery, Franklin, Kentucky.
1. ROWLAND, Elizabeth Thomas. Born May 1, 1922, Salmon, Kentucky. Married November 17, 1945, KING, Sam Allen (b. January 23, 1921 in Hagerstown, Ind.)
   a. KING, Juanita Louise. Born October 7, 1949 in Indianapolis, Indiana. Married _____, 1969, DIEHL, Daniel A.
   b. KING, Patricia Ann. Born September 29, 1952 in Indianapolis. Married January

1. 1972, SHAW, Charles E.

B. HOLLAND, Birdie Frances. Born July 14, 1898 in Salmon, Kentucky. Married May 9 1931, HARRISON, Hyde Bryan (b. September 25, 1907; died July 2, 1971 in Nashville, Tennessee, buried in Woodlawn Memorial Park, Nashville).
   1. HARRISON, John Ray. Born April 18, 1934 in Nashville, Tennessee. Married June 2, 1951, Rachel Marea JONES.
      a. HARRISON, Deborah Ann. Born June 2, 1955 in Nashville.
      b. HARRISON, John Stephen. Born August 25, 1958 in Nashville.
      c. HARRISON, Larry Wayne. Born April 24, 1961 in Cortez, Colorado.

C. HOLLAND, Winnie Belle. Born August 11, 1900 near Salmon, Kentucky. Married July 11, 1919, YOUNG, Elmer Henry (b. December 24, 1895 in Bagdad, on Salt Lick Creek, Jackson County, Tennessee), son of William Lucas and Maggie Susan Williams Young.

Winnie Belle has provided nearly all of the information for family of Elizabeth Holladay and John Holland.They live 416 Parkway Drive, Franklin, Kentucky. She has a mirror, cotton cards, and a folding table which are thought to have been brought to Jackson County, Tennessee from Campbell County, Virginia, by David and Ann Lee Holladay in 1810 when they married.
   1. YOUNG, Donald Winfred. Born April 13, 1920 near Salmon, Kentucky. Married August 18, 1954, Provy Pat MARNER (b. _____ in Madison, Ind.)
   2. YOUNG, Douglas Holland. Born September 2, 1924 in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Married November 25, 1948, Margaret Crawford HATTER (b. March 3, 1924 in Franklin, Kentucky). Live in Franklin, Kentucky.
      a. YOUNG, Marilyn Thomas. Born May 15, 1951 in Franklin, Kentucky.
      b. YOUNG, Lawrence Douglas. Born April 26, 1957 in Franklin, Kentucky.
   3. YOUNG, Elmer Dorris. Born May 16, 1932 in Franklin, Ky. Married Aug. 26, 1960, Nancy Lee ASHLEY (b. August 5, 1936 in Fort Worth, Texas), daughter of David Wilcox and Dorothy Kelly Ashley. Live in Fort Worth, Texas.
      a. YOUNG, Richard Ashley. Born August 10, 1962 in Fort Worth, Texas.
      b. YOUNG, Phillip Douglas. Born April 30, 1965 in Forth Worth, Texas.
      c. YOUNG, David Patrick. Born May 15, 1968 in Fort Worth, Texas.

D. HOLLAND, John William. Born February 9, 1903 near Salmon, Kentucky. Unmarried. Lives near Salmon on the old home farm.

E. HOLLAND, James L. P. Born December 21, 1904 near Salmon, Kentucky. Married June 23, 1934, Julie Dixie ANDERSON (b. August 30, 19__), daughter of Sam and Lucy Johns Anderson. They have no children. James was stricken with polio at age of 2 years, 7 months and hasn't walked since. He lives in Franklin, Kentucky.

F. HOLLAND, Mary Magdalene. Born February 5, 1907 near Salmon, Kentucky. Married Dec. 24, 1926, GOMER, Robert Ewell (b. May 7, 1904 near Salmon, Ky.), son of George Washington and Zula Alice Bunch Gomer. Mary and Ewell live near Salmon, Kentucky.
   1. GOMER, Robert Curtis. Born January21, 1929 near Salmon, Kentucky. Married July 26, 1950, Hallie Ladise STONE (b. July 25, 1931), daughter of Hughie Hinton and Mable Louise Lothridge Stone.
      a. GOMER, Robert David. Born September 1, 1952 in Franklin, Kentucky.
      b. GOMER, Larry Stone. Born May 3, 1954 in Franklin, Kentucky.
      c. GOMER, Sharon Sue. Born May 2, 1961 in Bowling Green, Kentucky.
      d. GOMER, Donna Louise. Born May 8, 1964 in Bowling Green, Kentucky.
   2. GOMER, Glenn Holland. Born February 22, 1932 near Salmon, Kentucky. Married in Michellville, Tennessee, Sumner County, November 25, 1955, Dorothy Ann

CRAFTON (born July 5, 1935), daughter of Clarence Jefferson and Mary Dora Lindsey Crafton.

a. GOMER, Rickey Glenn. Born February 14, 1957 in Franklin, Kentucky.

b. GOMER, Timothy Douglas. Born January 22, 1959 in Franklin, Kentucky.

c. GOMER, John Kevin. Born January 27, 1964 in Franklin, Kentucky.

d. GOMER, Kelley Brian. Born January 24, 1968 in Franklin, Kentucky.

3. GOMER, Jimmy Ross. Born August 21, 1935 near Salmon, Kentucky. Married April 11, 1962, Malinda Jane FINN (b. June 5, 19____ in Franklin, Kentucky), daughter of Edward and Lillie Mae Sloan Finn.

a. GOMER, Kathy Jane. Born October 17, 1963 in Franklin, Kentucky.

b. GOMER, Kenneth Allen. Born April 11, 1966 in Franklin, Kentucky.

G. HOLLAND, George Brooks. Born October 1, 1909 near Salmon, Kentucky. Unmarried. He lives at old home about 2 miles east of Salmon, Kentucky with his brother, John William Holland.

X. PEORIA TENNESSEE HOLLAND. Born April 18, 1855 in Black Jack Community in Simpson County, Kentucky; died July 9, 1933 at Glendale, Hardin County, Kentucky. Married December 24, 1878, MAYHEW, Timothy Whitfield (b. October 21, 1854; d. May 23, 1930 in Franklin, Kentucky), son of Alexander and Morris Mayhew. "Tennie" and Timothy are buried in Salem Cemetery in Simpson County, Kentucky.

A. MAYHEW, Zettie. Born June 27, 1887 in Temperance, Simpson County, Kentucky; died April 11, 1965. Married January 8, 1903, LANE, John Herschel (born January 27, 1881; died_____), son of Joseph and Rhoda Emaline Dison Lane (b. October 15, 1830; died October 1, 1926).

1. LANE, Marvin Guy. Born September 27, 1903 in Temperance, Simpson County, Ky. Married November 30, 1930, Beulah TROUTNER.
2. LANE, Joe Timothy. Born September 24, 1906 in Simpson County, Kentucky. Married June 6, 1941, Gladys Bess TRAIL.
3. LANE, Margie Annie. Born March 8, 1917 in Franklin, Ky. Married in Napoleon, Ohio, May 16, 1941, MEPHAM, Alvin (b. May 15, 1914 in Canada), son of Harvey and Ida Klemz Mepham.

XI. GEORGE W. HOLLAND. Born March 28, 1858; died April 4, 1892; buried in Black Jack Cemetery, Simpson County, Kentucky.

FOOTNOTES

1. *Bedford County, Virginia, Court Order Book 18,* p. 379, June 14, 1824.
2. W. W. Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy,* Edwards Brothers Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1936, Vol. 6, p. 933.
3. Richard Cooke, *Putnam County Survey Book 1825 - 39,* Entry #485, p. 553. Tennessee Archives.
4. Ibid., p. 889.
5. Ibid., p. 1052.
6. *Sumner County, Tennessee Marriage Records 1787 - 1838* p. 212. In Tennessee Archives, Nashville.
7. *Saline County, Illinois, Circuit Court Records,* Box 11, Position 3.
8. Ibid., Box 10, Position 28.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Saline Co

11. *Saline County, Illinois, Circuit Court Records,* Box 100, Position 21.
12. Ibid., Box 10, Position 11.
13. *Franklin County, Tennessee, Court Minutes, 1832 - 37,* Vol. 2, Part 2, p. 518.
14. *Mountain District Land Grant Book No. 10,* p. 98 - 99, Grant No. 11030. Tennessee Library and Archives, Nashville.
15. *Franklin County, Tennessee Marriage Records, 1838 - 75,* Winchester, Tennessee.
16. Robert's age is deduced from the facts that William was born in 1801, and that Robert was a minor (under 21) in 1824.
17. *Smith County Chancery Court Records 1825 - 42,* November 3, 1825, p. 20. Also May 19, 1826, p. 30. See Reed 20, Tennessee Archives.
18. Walter S. McLain, *A History of Putnam County, Tennessee* Herald Publishing Co., Cookeville, Tennessee 1925, p. 20.
19. *Smith County Deed Book L, pp. 154 - 55.*
20. *U. S. Census, Smith County, Tennessee, 1840.*
21. From George B. (Blanty) Holladay's records given to the author.
22. *Saline County, Illinois, Court Records,* Box 11, Position 26, 1856.
23. From Blanty Holladay, Camden, Tennessee.
24. We visited this cemetery in 1972. It is well kept.

Chapter 11

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLLADAY: PATRIARCH OF WEST TENNESSEE

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mix'd in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world "This was a man!" *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar*

The pioneer and patriarch of the Holladays in Carroll County, in western Tennessee, was George Washington Holladay (0-253), oldest child of David and Ann Lee Holladay. George was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, near the Smith County line, on June 18, 1811. Named for the nation's first President, this staunch citizen of the new western frontier upheld the integrity and advanced the honor of the family in a period of history as difficult as any experienced since Corehead. Although blessed by fortune in many ways, including a devoted wife, thirteen children, and periods of prosperity, his was a life of struggle and successive tragedies hardly matched in the annals of the Holladay family with the possible exception of his English forebears.

Early in George's life—during his first four years—his father was obliged to be absent on two lengthy military campaigns, as already narrated. For about half the period of nearly two years he was deprived of the guidance and protection of his father. This must have created some feelings of insecurity and anxiety in this young boy. Then the loss of his brother Lewis (0-256) when George was about eight years of age left its scars. The family had already moved from Bagdad on Salt Lick Creek some five miles up to the "ridgewaters of Defeated Creek" in 1816, when George was five. At about the time of Lewis's death fate dealt him the most crushing blow of all, the death of his father. Changes came fast, for within fifteen months his mother remarried, this time to Daniel Young. Then in quick succession came a number of Young children, half brothers and sisters.[1] All of these changes matured George rapidly, adjusted him to hardship, and instilled self-reliance.

Relatively little is definitely known about the details of his youth, although a great deal can be safely deduced. During the summer months George and his brothers, John, William, Robert, and Stephen helped with the crops, assisted by Jacob the slave. They undoubtedly enjoyed the privileges of most country boys—hunting barefoot in the hills and valleys of the "ridge" area for rabbits, squirrel, and other game, and fishing in Peyton, Defeated and Salt Lick Creeks, and probably killing snakes (some rattlers!).

George's sister, Elizabeth (0-257), was a comely girl. She doubtless listened with interest to her mother's accounts of life in the village of Leesville back in Campbell County, Virginia, and especially of her namesake, David's mother, in Bedford County. But she must have been kept quite busy with the chores at home, with all her brothers and sisters. We imagine that she was a good carder and weaver of wool, and helped to make the durable garments for the children. She probably partook with joy of the wisdom and lore of Charlotte, the faithful old slave. It may be that Charlotte's daughter, Kilt, helped to relieve her of missing Amanda so much, since apparently her older sister Amanda died young.

We do not know what schooling these six Holladay children received, or whether in Jackson, Macon or Smith County. Judging from George's success in political, educational, and civic activities he engaged in during later life, he apparently received a reasonable amount of formal education to match his fine native ability and good judgment. It is likely that he attended a local "grammar school" or "academy" or may have enrolled at a boarding school in Carthage or some other surrounding town. As a matter of conjecture he probably finished the present equivalent of the eighth grade.

It is known that the children's Uncle Henry and Aunt Permelia Crider lived in adjoining Sumner County from 1816 to 1822, before moving to Carroll County.[2] Apparently the Criders lived in the eastern part of Sumner County, and thus likely within relatively easy visiting distance of the Holladay children.[3] It is likely that when David died in 1819 Henry and Permelia knew of it and attended the funeral. We may indeed safely state that during the following four years the Holladay children periodically visited their Uncle Henry and Aunt Melia. By 1823 there were several Crider children: Elizabeth Ann, 17; Matilda, 15; Sophia, 13; William, 11; Richard, 6; Catherine, 4; and Emeline, 2. These children certainly made good playmates, and created ties for life and for generations to come.

When Andrew Jackson, serving as an agent for the Government, bought the Chickasaw Territory west of the Tennessee River in 1818, a whole new frontier was opened for the settlers. Seeing that Ann was remarried, Henry and Permelia Crider decided to move west. He saw a chance to buy land cheaply, so in 1822 he moved to Carroll County, two hundred miles to the west, just one year after it was formed.[4] This move undoubtedly made the Holladay children unhappy, but the families kept in contact by a fairly regular mail service now in operation, and by friends going back and forth. Certainly Ann and Permelia wrote to each other regularly, as good sisters usually do.

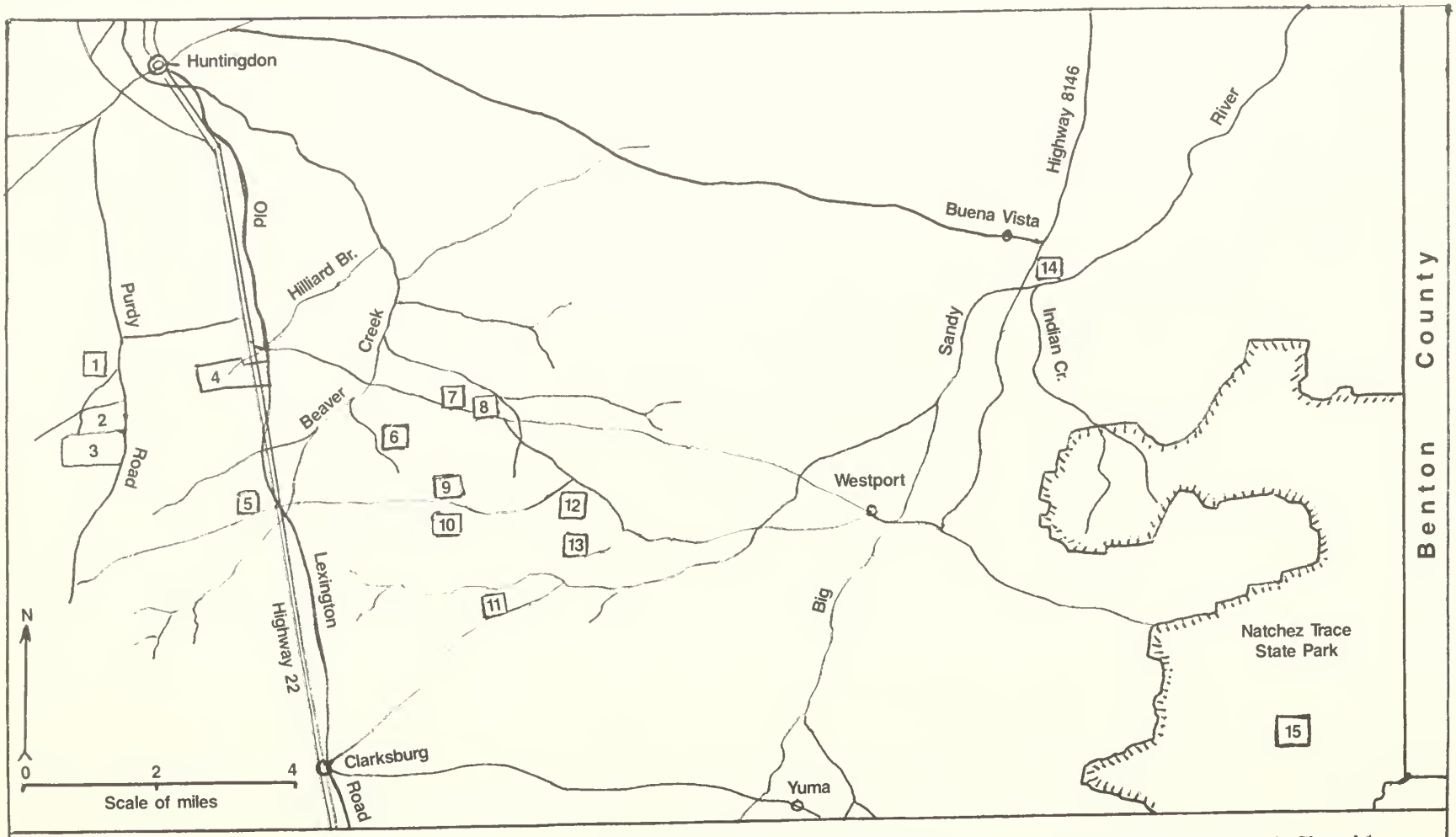
So the years drifted by and the Holladay children grew up in the Young household in the hills of Smith County during the 1820's. In the course of time, most likely about 1832, events led George to decide that he, too, should move west. He was now 21, "a man of his own." Various suggestions have been made as to why he made this decision. The remarriage of his mother, and her need to share her attention over the years with so many children had likely cast some feeling of neglect on the minds of George, Stephen and Elizabeth. At least they knew that their mother's love had to be divided, and that she could not give them priority. By this time, John, William, and Robert had already left home. It seems, therefore, that two truisms determined George to seek his fortune elsewhere: one is that children tend to seek those who love them most; the other is that adversity matures children faster than does ease. Being the oldest child, George naturally felt the duty to make the first move. He was perhaps just growing restless and wanted to see the world. Perhaps his stepfather was not always kind to him, as family legend has often stated. However, there is little evidence to support this, for the Youngs were also of a good Virginia family. Perhaps and this is most likely the strongest motivation—George was lured west by the memories of his cousins, the Criders. It is possible that he visited them at an earlier age and liked the flat lands. It may be that Henry or William had come by the Youngs on a trip to Virginia and simply invited George to return home with them.[5] We do not know the details. But we do know that, despite the distance, he did go to West Tennessee at about the age of 21. It is not likely that either Stephen or Elizabeth went with him.

The trip to Carroll County took about five days, depending on the weather. George had a choice of going to Nashville on horseback, stagecoach, by a boat on the Cumberland, or of course by walking. It is likely that he went by boat since the first steamboat (named the "**Andrew Jackson**") had begun serving Nashville as early as 1819, and by now service was extended up the Cumberland as far as the Kentucky line.[6] Carthage was a regular point for docking. One of the favorite boats was the **Harry Hill**, and George may well have ridden it. This journey to Nashville took about two days.

We may imagine the impression that this country boy received of Nashville, now a thriving town of 5566 souls. Since 1823 it boasted of a bridge across the Cumberland.[7] It seems safe to say that George spent some time browsing about the town that claimed itself proudly to be the hometown of Andrew Jackson, now completing his first term as President.

To go from Nashville to the Criders George most likely took a stagecoach out the old Charlotte Pike, on to Charlotte in Dickson County, thence to Reynoldsburg on the Tennessee River. Here he crossed the river by ferry. He could now proceed southwesterly on what has been called the Natchez Trace, going near Buena Vista, and from there to the Criders. Or he may have gone westerly on the new road to Huntingdon, now a town less than ten years old. If he took the latter route, then the final lap of his journey took him southward about four miles on the old dirt Lexington Road, then eastward on what is now the Westport road to the Henry Crider place on Beaver Creek, a tributary of Obion River. The Criders lived about a mile northeasterly from Hampton Cemetery (see the map). The farm had several springs on it, the land was rather fertile and tillable, and forests for wood, game, and building materials spread in all directions. The Criders had moved to this place, from near Buena Vista, about three years before.

George must have felt at home quickly, for there were many children, although older now by nine years. In 1832 Betsy Ann, now 26, had not yet married; Matilda, now 24, had married Robert Hilliard in 1827; Sophia was 22 and had married Felix Rutherford in 1831; William was 20, Richard 15, Catherine 13, Emeline 11, James 8, John 6, and Andrew 3. Cousins and playmates aplenty! William and Richard in particular made good hunting companions and workmates. Word of George's



1. Palmer's Shelter
2. Felix Crider Farm
3. Joseph Laycook Farm
4. George W. Holladay Second Homeplace
5. Andrew Crider Farm
6. Henry Crider Second Homeplace
7. George Holladay First Homeplace
8. Concord Baptist Church
9. Richard Crider Farm, 1860
10. Hampton Cemetery
11. Mud Creek School/Church
12. Stephen Holladay Farm
13. Williams Chapel
14. Henry Crider First Homeplace
15. John A. Brinkley Farm

HOLLADAY-CRIDER SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN CARROLL COUNTY, TENNESSEE

frontier life reached Stephen, so it was not long before he, too, decided to go west. This may have resulted from one of George's visits back to Smith County. If so, it seems that there was little difficulty in persuading Stephen to return to Carroll County with him. As far as we know Elizabeth (0-257) did not go west during this period, but married John Holland about 1834, lived on the ridge until about 1850, and then moved to Simpson County, Kentucky, about seven miles northeast of Franklin, beyond Salmon, where Blackjack now is, and spent the remainder of her life there.[8]

Shortly after George went to live with the Criders there arose a need for a schoolmaster at the local Mud Creek School. He had apparently favorably impressed the neighborhood and school authorities with his learning and character for he began to teach there about 1833. This school was located about two miles from the Criders and some two miles northeast of Clarksburg (see the map). It is likely that Stephen, now 17, also attended this school for a time. Legend, so generally true, has it that several Crider children also attended, including Catherine, now 14.[9]

Now this young girl became quiet impressed with her new schoolmaster, in fact, she fell in love with him despite the fact that they were first cousins. Finding suitable mates in those days of sparse population posed considerable problems for the young people, and as a result marriage among cousins was rather commonplace. In any event, George found this sprightly young girl attractive also. So, Henry and Permelia, finding a fine young schoolmaster an asset, gave their blessings to the courtship. Love triumphed over kinship and on July 19, 1835, George, now 24, took unto himself a sixteen year old bride.[10] This was indeed more than a fleeting youthful fancy but a marriage of deep and abiding love. It must have been to survive the trials ahead, including a civil war and the rearing of thirteen children!

Years later, just before her death in 1900, one of her favorite grandsons, John R. Holladay, rode his bicycle some 20 miles from his home in Holladay, in Benton County, to visit "Grandma Kitty." One day he mustered the courage to ask her: "Grandma, how could you love your **first cousin** enough to marry him?" Her prompt and firm reply was: "Why, Johnny, that just made me love him that much the mo'!"[11]

Their picture on the next page, taken at the zenith of his career, about 1855, shows them holding hands, an eternal symbol of devotion.

Henry Crider apparently liked his new son-in-law from the beginning, for his wedding gifts were generous for that day. They were "one filley, one cow and calf, one featherbed and bedstead and suitable bed clothing to complete off a bed; set of knives, forks, plates, wash pot, etc., a Negro boy named Porter some 7 or 8 years old, healthy, stout, and well grown to his age . . ."[12]

Industrious and competent, George quickly assumed the duties of establishing a new home. They settled down in the neighborhood, apparently renting a farm near the Crider place where they resided until 1850. Census records of 1850 show his home to be next to Thomas Stokes. The Stokes farm, now owned by Ed Stokes, is within half a mile of the Crider place, just east of Beaver Creek.

Events moved fast in the thirty years of their married life. These centered on farming, raising a family, engaging in some politics, and practicing some religion. These four activities have long been Holladay favorites. And in the best of Holladay traditions George and Catherine began to add to their family without delay. Their first child, Permelia Ann (P-250) was born May 21, 1836. Their second, Henry, named for Henry Crider, was born August 27, 1837, but died three days later. Eleven more children were to follow.

George's first land transaction recorded in the Carroll County Courthouse at Huntingdon was dated August 4, 1841, in which he bought fifty acres of land in the 12th Civil District for the sum of $120.13. We do not know the exact location of this land, but presume that it was near his residence. On September 22, 1845, was recorded his purchase from James Duvall of "an assortment of stock, cattle, equipment, etc. for $1.00 and other considerations."[14] He was apparently adding to his farming operations, made necessary by a growing family now consisting of three girls and two boys. On October 7, 1846, he purchased from James Duvall "for $1.00 and other considerations" 75 acres of land on the west side of the Sandy River.[15] This location is quite vague since this stream was used in that day as a kind of dividing line for locating land. In all likelihood this land was either near the Crider place or near his future home on Lexington Road.

Meantime, George became interested and involved in local politics. He was Justice of the Peace for twelve years (apparently from 1836 to 1848).[16] In those days the Governor appointed men to

CATHERINE CRIDER AND GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLLADAY (O-253) IN ABOUT 1855, WITH SIGNATURE IN 1843

this office. Hence, Governors Newton Cannon, James K. Polk, James C. Jones, Aaron Brown, and Neill S. Brown made these appointments. Carroll County records show that he performed many marriage ceremonies as Magistrate, and that among these was one for his first cousin, James Carroll Crider, to Jane E. Weathers in 1845. The minutes of the Carroll County Court show that in 1840 he was appointed Chairman of the Court. His political star was rising. During the 1846-52 period he was on a committee with China Wilder to pay repeatedly the clerks of the court and to disburse various other county funds. His remuneration for these services was $5.00 per day for those days he worked!

He was elected Deputy Sheriff for the period 1848-52, and then to Sheriff for six years, 1852-58.[17] His duties in these offices were strenuous. He rode many a mile on horseback over muddy roads and in all kinds of weather in the discharge of his duties.[18] This exposure may well have been a contributing factor to his relatively short life. His activities were so numerous that it would be impossible to list here all those recorded in the Courthouse at Huntingdon. The inventory of valuables given later gives some indications of the extent of his interests. It is of some interest to note that among these activities, as official duties, was the selling of slaves and land, presumably to collect from those who had failed to pay for these items.

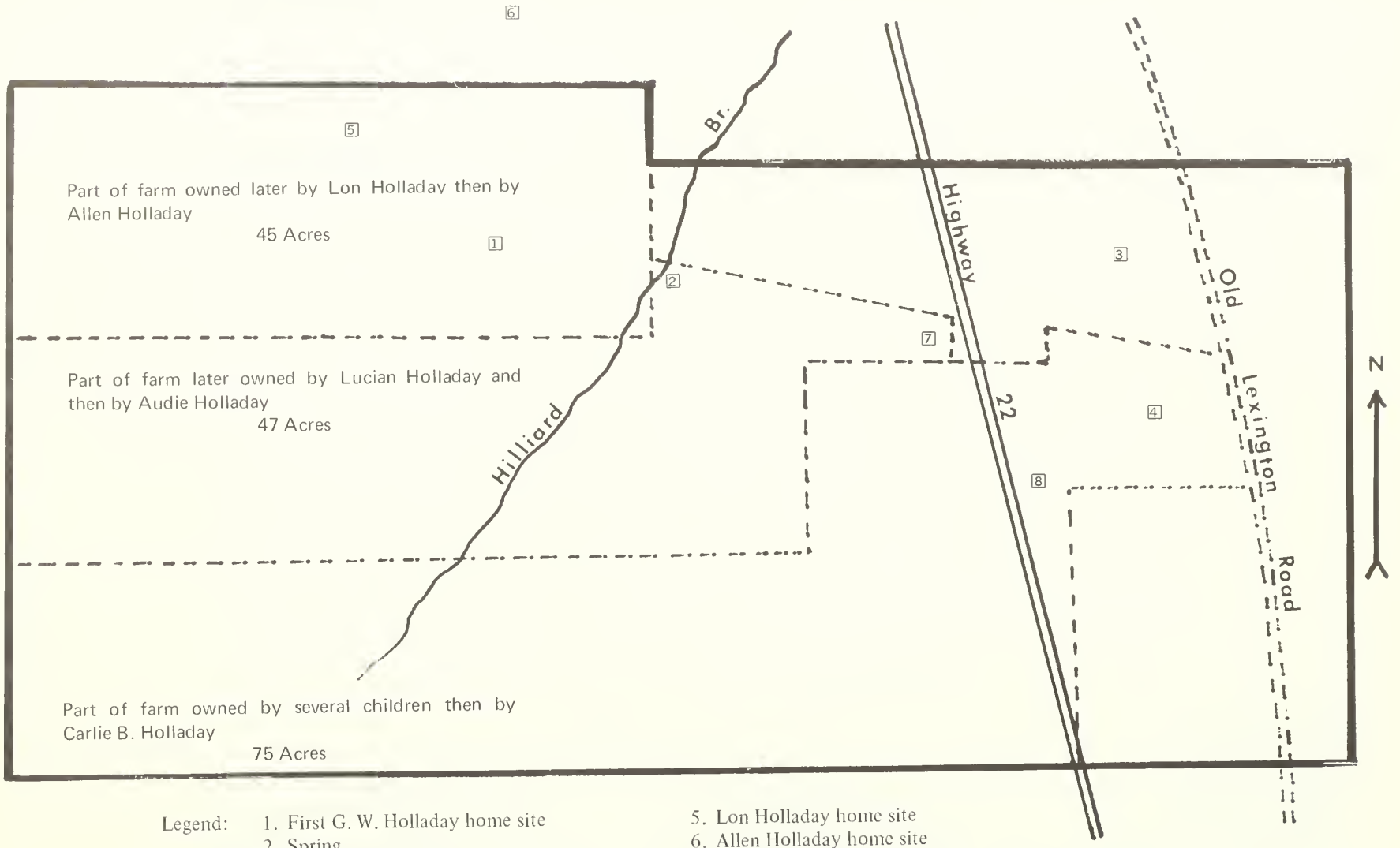
By 1850, when George was Deputy Sheriff, he and Catherine had six living children, an average of one each two years. With their family increasing, and with George's business calling him more and more to Huntingdon, it now seemed advisable to buy a larger farm, and to get one nearer the county seat. So, on November 9, 1850, he purchased a 205 acre farm from John Killough located four miles south of Huntingdon, on the Lexington Road, in the twelfth district.[19] The price was $800. We may well imagine the excitement of the children as they moved northwestward two miles to their new farm. The first child born in the new home was Colonel Beverly Allen, on December 5, 1851.

The house was located on a knoll some 200 yards northwest of a spring on Hilliard Creek (see the map). It is likely that the house was standing when George bought the farm, and could have been the residence of Mr. Killough. The location was a good one, for it was largely surrounded by forests, and the land was fertile. There was an orchard, and there was plenty of room for a spacious garden.[20] Of great importance was the nearby spring, which to the pioneer was a virtual necessity. Wells were not yet generally being dug, and a creek, while not necessarily polluted, was sometimes a fickle source of water during the dry summers. To this day this particular spring still flows freely beneath some sheltering trees, and still offers to quench the thirst of the passerby if he but pause and partake.[21]

George built a brick kiln just east of the house two hundred yards away. It was probably operated largely by slaves. Bricks were precious in those days, and once again the business acumen of this industrious man was demonstrated in this enterprise. Even today pieces of these brick can be picked up on this spot.

Catherine's mother, Permelia Crider, had died on November 27, 1849, and Henry remarried, to Frances E. Webb, within a very short time, on February 3, 1850. This change may have been a factor in persuading George and Catherine to move a short distance away. The Holladays had hardly settled in their new location when Henry himself "shuffled off this mortal coil" suddenly and unexpectedly on February 1, 1853. He was buried by the side of Permelia in Hampton Cemetery. Although Henry had planned to write a will, unfortunately he failed to do so. Fortunately his children were all grown so that this worked no special hardship. The court appointed George Holladay and Henry's oldest son, William, as administrators of the estate.[22] Henry would doubtless have been pleased by this selection. For, although pugnacious and sometimes irritating himself, he got along well with his affable and business-like son-in-law, and would surely have entrusted him with this final responsibility.

The Holladay family lived "above the spring" until about 1855. With nine living children at this time, and the family continuing to grow, they decided that a larger house was needed. In addition it would be more convenient and perhaps prestigious for a High Sheriff to live on Lexington Road itself. So George selected as his new homesite a gentle knoll 300 yards to the west of the road, and half a mile due east of the spring. Here he constructed a commodious, two-story log house in keeping with his office. He took advantage of the large poplar trees on the farm as a source of the



Legend:
1. First G. W. Holladay home site
2. Spring
3. Second G. W. Holladay home site
4. Carlie B. Holladay home site
5. Lon Holladay home site
6. Allen Holladay home site
7. Audie Holladay home site
8. Holladay Church of Christ

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLLADAY FARM PURCHASED FROM JOHN KILLOUGH

logs. They were a softer type wood, easy to hew, had an attractive yellow color, and withstood decay for decades. The space between the logs was "chinked and daubed" with small pieces of wood and mortar to form a virtually airtight and well insulated wall. The outside of the house was eventually weatherboarded. It turned to a dull gray color over the years, and never saw paint. The inside was covered with tongue-and-groove boards on both the ceiling and walls.

Typical of the architecture of the larger homes of the period, a hallway (called a "dog-trot") ran across the middle section of the house. Originally there were doors at each end to shut out the winds of winter. During the summer the hall was open, and here one could sit on a warm day and be lulled into slumber by the gentle breezes that pleasantly drifted through this passageway. Dogs and cats were always welcome to sprawl on the board-planked floor and nap along with their master. A staircase led from the north side of the hallway to the upper floor.[23]

Each room had a window on the east and west sides, and the south rooms had a window on each side of the fireplace. Large brick chimneys on a solid foundation of large sandstone rock stood at the north and south ends of the house. The fireplaces on both floors provided heat during winter. Carrying logs upstairs to fuel the fire was a chore for the young men with the strongest backs. The downstairs fireplace on the south end had iron hooks for suspending kettles over the fire for cooking the food.[24] A kitchen and dining room (at least in the later years) extended westward for the north portion of the house to make the entire structure L-shaped.

It staggers the imagination to think of all the living the loving, the grieving, the rejoicing, the hoping—experienced in this old mansion. What memories clustered about this house![25]

During later years a wooden fence was built to enclose the yard. In front of the house stood several sizable cedar trees to provide some shade and also to serve as hitches for horses. A road wound eastward across a slight valley to the old dirt Lexington Road. Even to this day can be seen a small cut in the bank of the main road where the driveway entered it.

Back of the house and near the garden on the south side of the yard stood a wooden V-shaped "ash-hopper" into which ashes from the fireplaces were dumped. Rainbarrels were placed to catch the rain from the roof. This water was poured over the ashes periodically to leach out the lye as it was needed. The lye was mixed with scrap fats to make soap. A large black iron kettle was used for this purpose, as well as for use in family laundry, rendering fats, cooking hominy, and so forth.

To the south of the garden a tobacco barn was eventually built (the lot later becoming the garden plot of the C. B. Holladay family). Near the garden, just to the west, was a sizable orchard of apple trees. To the west of this, some 300 yards from the house, stood a large log barn.

During the years of the later 1850's life was more gracious than harsh. Comfortable but not affluent, it moved on at an even and leisurely pace. There was much hard work to be done, but it was work that was clean and fruitful. Farming was of course the main activity, for life revolved about the land. What else would those of English descent prefer?

George W. Holladay's 205 acre farm of rolling land had an abundance of timber on it, and several creeks traversing it. Hunting was naturally good in the woods and fields. The young men could, without much effort, go out hunting for a few hours and bring home a number of rabbits, squirrel, birds, and the like. No wonder that these young men became so expert at sharpshooting' 'Possum was plentiful, as were 'coons, but these delicacies were generally considered more suitable dishes for the slaves. Wild turkey and quail were the favorite birds of sport. It was a custom to have a "squirrel stew" or "barbecue" of rabbits or birds, once or twice during the year. Neighbors for miles around would come to join in the feast.

Crops grown on the farm were generally corn, cotton, tobacco, and hay. When the fertile fields began to lose their yields they were converted to pastureland, and "new ground" was cleared by the men to provide more land for cultivation. The logs that came from this clearing were used for building houses and barns, rail fences, and so on. Some, especially chestnuts, were split to make rails for fences. Limbs and scraps were piled in big heaps and burned. When this was done at night the fires could be seen for miles away. The logs were likewise piled in big heaps, known as a "log rolling," and either burned or used around the farm. At these affairs the neighboring womenfolk prepared the meals and thus it became a mixture of socializing and work.

The womenfolk had occasional "quilting bees" to which the local friends were invited to come and help sew pieces of cloth together in colorful patterns to make quilts for the beds. These

occasions were rich sources for local gossiping as well. The spinning wheel and loom were still in common use.

These farm operations kept the older children healthfully busy so that delinquency was not often a problem. Sometimes a local rowdy, aided a bit by a touch of libation, would get out of hand at a square dance, and would require tending to. Fist fights were not considered in poor taste in those days, especially if the cause was good enough, but the more aristocratic groups frowned on a fight for its own sake.

The Holladays had about 28 slaves, valued usually at about $1000 each.[26] Representing, therefore, a substantial investment, they were generally treated most humanely for financial if not for humanitarian reasons. The masters were benevolent as a rule to the slaves; most of them, like G. W. Holladay, being " Southern gentlemen," and they had no compunctions of conscience that these "darkies" should serve as slaves. The slaves were especially adept at routine tasks such as "cotton choppin'," "cotton pickin'," "tobacco strippin'," and the like. The old mammy would often assume role of disciplinarian for the younger white children, and would not hesitate at all to exert her authority when necessary.[27]

It is interesting to note that even a century after the Civil War the Republicans generally live in the hilly regions of West Tennessee, while the Democrats live in the flat lands where cotton culture, and hence slavery, once flourished.

Many humorous and sometimes sagacious stories have come down from the slave days. One of these originated with one of "Marse Gawge's" (George) slaves named "Eph" (for Ephraim). One hot summer day Eph had been out in the fields busy burning brush piles that had resulted from clearing the land or ditch banks. Returning home somewhat disturbed and hatless, he met George, who asked him where his hat was. Eph was perfectly honest in his somewhat sheepish reply: "Marse Gawge, while I wuz out der in the field burnin' brush piles, 'long come a puff o' wind and blowed my hat smack in ter dat roarin' fire. And Marse Gawge, I swar, my hat done burned faster'n Hell could singe a feather!"[28]

So it was that for a few precious but memorable years this old patriarch, George Washington Holladay, enjoyed the peace and comfort of home and the fruits of a life of dedicated labor. "Life with its sorrows, life with its tears" had at last begun to offer its share of joys and fulfillments.

By 1860 George's mother, Ann Lee Holladay Young, was 71. We do not know how often George had visited her since he left Smith County nearly thirty years before. We feel safe in assuming that he did visit some, and that he certainly kept in touch by mail and through friends. Now that he had relinquished the duties of Sheriff he had the time (and the means) to make the trip. The first certain evidence of his visiting Smith County came in 1860. When his mother died on February 17, 1860, we do not know whether George was present, or whether he attended the funeral. But we do know that he was in Smith County on November 19, 1860, when he and his other full and half brothers and sister entered into an agreement involving the surviving heirs of Ann Young, Daniel Young, and David Holladay in the settlement of the personal property of these estates, and that part coming from the estate of Ann's father, Capt. John Lee, Sr., of Campbell County, Virginia. This document is of such interest that it is given here in its entirety:

> *We the undersigned heirs of Daniel Young and Ann Young and David Holladay as well as distributees etc. under the Will of John Lee Sen. Dec'd., have agreed mutually among ourselves to the following division and settlement of all the property personal which we held in common with each other emanating in any manner whatever from the aforesaid sources of inheritance and devise, as well as also out of interest in common in and to what we were entitled by virtue of the death of our deceased brother Leonidas D. Young: FIRST there being of us seven in all (7) thus concerned and interested and the said personalty consisting of seven (7) slaves to wit: Charlotte, Jacob, Chaney, Tamer, Nelson, Frank, Debby and also cash notes and stock common to farming etc and the said Charlotte being valueless and there being only six valuable negroes to be divided between the said seven heirs, and the said slaves being of unequal value we have therefore made the following amicable contract as a complete full and absolute division of said personal property so as to have given each one interested his or her proper and lawful share thereof, and in as much as it was impossible to have given each an equal proportion or part in property we have arranged and*

contracted so as that one gets his in money and some getting negroes of inferior value get the deficit in money as that the following negroes fall to the following heirs to wit: William B. Young gets Tamer the girl named above, John M. Young gets the said girl Debby, Richard H. Young the women Chaney, Milton D. Young the boy Frank, George W. Holladay the boy Nelson and John Holland and his wife Elizabeth L. get the man Jacob, and Stephen C. Holladay gets his in money and stock to wit: $1,143.35 cts. in money and the balance of $70.00 in stock aforesaid making in the aggregate $1,213.35 cts. which is the distributive share each of George W. and Stephen C. Holladay and John Holland and his wife Elizabeth L. which amount they each severally and respectively hereby acknowledge the receipt of, from William B., John M., Richard H., and Milton D. Young.

The notes and stock consisting of horses, cattle, mules, etc have been taken into consideration in the said division and have been delivered up, accordingly as they were set apart to the respective parties thus contracting and therefore upon the consideration of the aforesaid basis we John M., Richard H., and Milton D. Young, George W. Holladay, Stephen C. Holladay, John Holland and his wife Elizabeth L. Holland hereby transfer and convey unto the said W. B. Young each and all our respective rights and interests severally in and to the said slave Tamer and we hereby each and all of us quitclaim to the said slave Tamer so as to vest the title thereto fully and separately in the said W.B. Young and his heirs forever and in like manner we each and every one of us except the said John M. Young do hereby in consideration of the aforesaid basis quit all claim or interest in and to the said slave Debby and hereby convey the same to the said John M. Young and his heirs forever and in like manner for the aforesaid consideration we each and every one of us except Richard H. Young quitclaim to any and all interests that we may have in and to the said slave Chaney and hereby convey the same to the said Richard H. Young and his heirs forever, and in like manner and for the consideration above explained we each and every one of us except Milton D. Young quitclaim to any and all interests that we collectively and severally have in and to said slave Frank and hereby convey the same to the said Milton D. Young and his heirs forever, and in like manner and for the consideration above mentioned and explained we each and all of us except George W. Holladay hereby quitclaim to the said boy Nelson, and hereby convey the said slave to the said George W. Holladay and his heirs forever, and in like manner and for the consideration above expressed and explained we and each of us and every one of us, except John Holland and his wife Elizabeth L. do hereby quitclaim to the said slave Jacob and hereby convey all our respective interest in the same to the said John Holland and his wife Elizabeth L. and their heirs forever.

It being the true meaning and intent of all concerned that the full and unlimited right and title to each of said slaves shall be held perfect and good in each of said parties above named and described as the ones to whom each slave is set apart separately as aforesaid to the entire exclusion of any claim or interest upon the part of the others either severally or collectively and that this be a final full complete and absolute settlement and division among us all of the interests that we have heretofore held in common in and to the estate or property of Daniel Young Dec'd, Ann Young Dec'd, Leonidas D. Young Dec'd and John Lee Sen., Dec'd late of Campbell County, Virginia. This settlement includes a negro girl Kilt or Kitty daughter of the said Charlotte that had been sold by Daniel Young in his lifetime and which has been taken into consideration and accounted for by the heirs of the said Daniel Young Dec'd to the heirs of the said David Holladay Dec'd.

Witness our hands and seals this the 19th day of November 1860.

W. B. Young (Seal)
S. C. Holladay (Seal)
John Holland (Seal)
R. H. Young (Seal)
G. W. Holladay (Seal)
J. M. Young (Seal)
Elizabeth L. Holland (Seal)

Witness
Will Young
Nathaniel Terry[29]

From this agreement we can see a most complimentary respect which these half brothers and sisters had for each other. Also here is evidence of George's trip to Smith County. It is only unfortunate that the disposition of the Young farm, and its location, were not revealed in one of these documents.

During these years the Holladay family maintained its traditional interest in religious matters. Along with the Criders it attended the Concord Missionary Baptist Church of Christ located on Beaver Creek about two miles to the east, on Westport Road (see the map). The minutes of the church state that on "Thursday after the 3rd Saturday in August 1850 received by experience Citta (Kitty) Holaday (sic), also Arter (Artill) Hampton, then adjourned."[30] There is also a notation on September 15, 1850, which reads: "Saturday night—a door open for the reception of members. Received by experience and baptism James Brown and Permely (Permelia) Ann Holladay . . . ." No record was given for the "joining" of George and Stephen, but in 1849 Stephen was listed as contributing $3.00 and in December, 1854, George gave $1.00 and in 1856, $2.00. These two had apparently been members for some time. The Civil War created much division in this congregation.

In 1860 the Holladay children were all either at home or living in the neighborhood. In Holladay tradition each one had been given a nickname, as shown: Permelia Ann ("Duck"), now married some five years to Nathan Phillips, and living nearby; Emily Elizabeth ("Tick"), married for three years to Albert Hilliard; John, now 20, and just called "John"; Stephen Washington, 18, called "Snip" because of his sharpshooting ability; Amanda Euphemia, 16, called "Pheme"; Richard Elcany ("Bud"), 13; Colonel Beverly Allen ("Colonel" or "Allen"), 9; Leonidas ("Major," apparently because he was just below Colonel in age, or "Lon"), 7; George William ("Jack" or "Willie"), 4; Georgia Ann ("Nan"), 2; and Lucian Van ("Dicher" or "Van"), now 1. What a wonderful family to be proud of!

It seems that in life sorrow and joy alternate. Just when George had built up a good estate (probably worth $50,000 in current money), and his family confortably situated, came the greatest tragedy of his life—the Civil War. For some years he had been observing the growing antagonism between the North and South. He undoubtedly wished to remain neutral in this dispute. He was basically a man of peace, and was calm and humane by nature. In previous years he had become alarmed at some arbitrary actions of the Jackson administration, and had consequently adopted the Whig flavor of politics in protest to this. Now he could see the uncompromising attitudes of the industrial North and the agrarian South. He could without doubt see the evils of slavery, but could equally well see the hypocrisy of the North in promulgating a scheme to dominate the South economically and politically under the guise of trying to free the slaves. Like most men of the South, he therefore found conflict more acceptable than subjugation. Few men of English blood would reason otherwise. Thus, when the war broke out in April, 1861, and Lincoln prepared to invade the South militarily, he had but one choice, like his Lee cousins back in Virginia, and that was to defend his hearthstone, his State, and his South. This decision was the costliest in his life, yet he had his Corehead to defend.

The first sacrifice he made was to see his two sons leave for the Army. (Details are narrated in the next chapter.) John, the oldest of the boys, now 21, left first, in October to join as Lieutenant in Company C of the Tennessee 55th Infantry Regiment at Trenton. No one really expected a prolonged conflict. So "Snip," Stephen, just turning 19 in December, finally persuaded his parents to let him join the Army so that he might join John's Regiment. One of the most poignant scenes in the Holladay annals during this sorrowful period occurred when Snip left home. As he prepared to leave, George walked with him to the gate, filled with emotion, gave him a "gold pieee" of money, spoke words of encouragement to him, embraced him, and bade him farewell. This was the last time they would ever see each other.[31]

It is not intended here to dwell on the horrors and distress of these four unfortunate years of war that followed, for too much bitterness has lingered anyway. But the fortunes of the Holladay family were severely depleted by it, and generations even to the present have suffered as a result. George lost $30,000 when the slaves were freed. Farming during the period was made most difficult by the marauding bands which took cattle, work horses, and other possessions. The family was repeatedly terrorized by the bushwhackers and Yankees who pillaged, destroyed, harassed, and stole. Previously friendly neighbors turned enemy, suspicion aroused suspicion, and although some tried to remember George's Whig politics they knew that he had sons in the Confederate Army.

On one occasion, during the winter months, a band came through and ransacked the house, and despite the protestations of the ladies, especially of Catherine, they took quilts, clothing, and other necessities, and whatever they desired. The children at night had to huddle around the fireplace to

try to stay warm when sleeping.[32] It may well be that these conditions contributed to the death of Sophia Catherine on February 18, 1862.

Even in the darkest hours of war there were some lighter moments. One story was often told by Uncle Dicher (Lucian) and Aunt Lizzie Holladay. During the war one day a group of Yankee soldiers visited the old homeplace on a "foraging" mission. This was a kind word for confiscation. Little Van, just a toddler, having heard so many horrible stories about the Yankees, when he saw the Yankees coming, took refuge under the huge hoop skirts of the Negro cook, "Aunt Deft" Dalton. When the soldiers surveyed the place they decided that they would like a chicken dinner. So they forced Aunt Deft to kill, dress, and cook a number of the fowl under their haughty directions. She pretended to go about the business with good grace, but she was actually resentful of the intruders. At one point during the cooking of the fowl, Aunt Deft managed to place her ample body between the cooking pots and the Yankees, and catching the soldiers' attention diverted elsewhere, she showed her contempt by copiously spitting into the pots.[33] Her loyalty to "her family" and her disdain for the invaders were unmistakable. The Yankee could never understand this feeling of respect and affection which the two races had for each other in the South, which never existed in the North, and which still exists in many places in the South. It is regrettable that the so-called Civil Righters have done so much to destroy this feeling.

No wonder that during her life, after the war, Aunt Kit always referred to the wartime President as "that ole Lincoln!" She often related to her grandson Carlie Holladay, and to others, how the Federal troops marched back and forth over the farm, and how she could distinctly hear General Forrest's cannon roaring at the Battle of Parkers Crossroads, some twelve miles to the south, on December 31, 1862.[34]

During these long years of war George and Catherine received letters fairly regularly from John and Snip despite the presence of Federal troops in the area. It is difficult to weigh the anxiety they must have felt after each battle—Island No. 10, New Hope, Peachtree Creek, Ezra Church, Franklin, Nashville, and Benton. They probably learned within a few days of the capture of the Confederate forces at Island No. 10 in April 1862, and the resulting imprisonment of John at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, and of Snip at Camp Randall, Madison, Wisconsin, and at Camp Douglas near Chicago.[35] But there was joy when they were exchanged at Vicksburg in September. There was perhaps some concern as to whether Richard, 17 in 1864, would have to join the ranks before the strife ended. Finally, the sad word came of the Battle of Ezra Church, just west of Atlanta, where on July 28, 1864, Joe and Dan Crider, first cousins to John and Snip, lost their lives during a charge that afternoon. John lost his right arm, but Snip escaped harm. The family kept informed of the movements of Hood's army from Atlanta across Alabama, up through Middle Tennessee, to the bloody Battle of Franklin on November 30, and to the futile Battle of Nashville on December 15-16. Again, Snip was unscathed, and helped to fight a rearguard action on the retreat to Tupelo. How close to home, yet how far!

During March John was placed in the Invalid Corps and allowed to return home. The pathos of reuniting of this modest hero with his family was so typical of those tragic years. John could see the Southern cause fading in the spring of 1865, but he was equally saddened by the poor health of his father. He could console the sick old man with his safe return, but he could not relieve him of his anxiety over Snip's absence, for most of all George had naturally been most concerned about his two soldier boys. The news from the warfront in North Carolina in May told of a battle in which Snip was likely engaged. This worried him endlessly. He would spend hours sitting in the hallway propped in his chair and vainly looking eastward to the highway, longing once again to see his young son.[36]

During these days John met all his brothers and sisters and exchanged many stories of events that had occurred these four hectic years. He had many private talks with Aunt Kit on his father's condition. There were many questions to discuss: How did things look for Snip? Would the cursed war never end? What about the crops, now that spring was here? Would the freed Negroes stay on and help? Most important, what was the outlook for John's father? The drama and tragedy of it all made those days appear to come from the pages of a book of fiction written on the Civil War.

But the war was continuing to take its tolls. George Washington Holladay could no longer endure its onslaughts. Worn from the strain of age and war, tired from so active a life, crippled by

heart dropsy and perhaps diabetes, this brave old warrior, the proud father of eleven living children, surely a casualty of the conflict, passed away on April 18, 1865. All eleven children—except for Snip—were close enough to home to attend the funeral. Aunt Kit, steady, brave, and calm as ever, hardened to losses and privations, was a good soldier through it all. This faithful wife and the children laid their husband and father to rest in Hampton Cemetery near little Henry and Sophia, and within a few steps of his father- and mother-in-law. The family placed a marble shaft at his head which reads:

George W. Holladay
June 18, 1811-April 18, 1865
A loving husband, a father dear
A faithful friend lies buried here

The history of a nation is written in the lives of its people. Surely it will record that George W. Holladay in his own humble way contributed well to the character and the fiber that have made this country great. He was truly a noble and notable patriarch.

"Aunt Kitty" now had the management of the farm and family on her hands. There were still eight children at home.She could rely on John to help, as well as Permelia Ann ("Duck"), Emily ("Tick") and their husbands. Euphemia was now 21, Richard Elcany 18, Colonel Allen 14, Leonidas 12, Jack 9, Georgia Ann 7, and Lucian Van 5. How this brave woman reared this family, even one grandchild, restored the farm from the ravages of war, and outlived John by two years as she kept the household for another thirty-five years, would in itself make a book fit for the best of family annals. But these things she did, and did well.[37]

Her first problem was to settle the estate (for apparently George did not leave a will), collect from the debtors, and pay the creditors. To indicate the scope of this work, as well as to show the diversity of George's interest during his life, the following partial list is given.

An inventory of G. W. **Holiday** *Dec'd acct. on A. J. & R. H. Crider payable Henry Bridges for $100, due 25 December 1854 upon which there is a payment of $100 September 30, 1857.*
Note on A. J. and R. H. Crider payable to Henry J. or I. Bridges due December 25, 1854 for $50.
Note on R. H. Crider payable to G. W. **Holaday** *for $14.16, due March 21st 1858.*
Note on R. H. Crider payable to G. W. **Holaday** *for $55 due January 2nd 1856.*
Note on R. H. and A. J. Crider payable to G. W. **Holaday** *& W. A. Crider administrators of Henry Crider's estate Dec't for $119.85 due February 22nd 1854 credited $29.38 February 7th 1860.*
Note on Wm. R. Chambers payable to G. W. **Holaday** *for $196.42 due December 17th 1859 credited $100 January 1st 1860. 5 loads of tobacco making 7542 lbs. delivered to Norman Fuqua making $1126.80 at $15.00 per hundred.*
Claim on Neill Lemans for $8.15 for hire for Bay Jack for work on farm G. W. **Holaday** *and Wm. A. Crider administrators of Henry Crider Dec't due December 25, 1853.*
Note on R. King & J. T. Rust for $395.00 payable to T. A. Porter due July 1, 1853.
Note on W. W. Woods for $3.70 payable to G. W. **Holaday** *due January 9th 1857.*
Note on W. A. Crider for $50 payable to G. W. **Holaday** *due October 23, 1853.*
Note on Leniel W. Rust for $5.50 payable to G. W. **Holaday** *due December 25, 1848.*
Noat *on T. A. Hawkins for $36.00 payable to Claiborn Hicks due April 30th 1848.*
Note on Luke Thomas for $91.00 payable to G. W. **Holaday** *due December 6, 1856.*
Note on Thomas Laycook & J. M. Dalton for $10.00 payable G. W. **Holaday** *& W. A. Crider adm. of Henry Crider Decst. due February 22, 1854.*
Note on W. J. Manum & J. H. Alexander for $70.00 payable to G. W. **Holaday** *adm. of Benjamin Allen Decst. due December 25th 1858.*
Note on Carroll Green for $2.12 payable to John Clark due March 7th 1840.
Note on John Morgan for $10.00 payable to G. W. **Holaday** *due August 2, 1853.*
Note on **Jhon** *W. Brewer, James E. Rutely for $1.30* **dew** *January 11th 1857.*
Note on Henry **Kertis** *for $540.00 payable to John Norman due May 11th 1850. Credited $5.00 December 17 1850, account against Widow Allen for $19.32 paid G. W.* **Holaday** *account dated May 6th 1857.*
Note on Lisha Bond for $8.92 payable to Weathers & McCormick due January 2nd 1855.
Note on R. E. McAdoo & M. D. Neell for $15.75 payable to N. W. Hanna & William P. Null Excts. due September 14th 1856 credited $10.00 January 10th 1857.
Note on J. C. Hunt for heirs of Williamson Harris Dect. for $25.50 payable to James McClanahan due February 18th 1842.
Note on J. A. Barnhart for $5.00 payable to Jerry Wiley due June 6th 1848.
Note on John S. White to Benjamin Wheeler for $38.52 payable to **Holaday** *& Crider adm. of*

Henry Crider Dest. due February 22nd 1854 credited $22.11 March 15th 1854.
Note on L. S. Brinkley for $10.40 payable to Holaday *& Crider adm. of Henry Crider Dest.*
Note on A. R. Vickers for $10.72 payable to Holaday *& Crider adm. of Henry Crider Dest. due February 22, 1854.*
Note on John T. Laws for $15.00 payable to William C. Peeple and due May 6, 1847.
Note on Matilda S. Hilliard for $193.00 payable to Holaday *& Crider adm. of Henry Crider dest. due December 16th 1859.*
Note on J. F. Parkerson $20.00 payable to W. H. Beck due December 25th 1854.
Claim on Hosa *Belew for cotton still due September 10th 1862. $67.41.*
Note on B. S. Allen for $60.00 payable to Holaday *due April 4, 1857.*
Note on G. C. Hurt for $20.00 payable to Thomas Poindexter & assigned to M. G. Crenshaw due October 1842, credited $30.00 September 1, 1858.
Note on Elijah Roark & H. S. Sellers for $1.75 payable to Holaday *adm. of Benjamin Allen due December 12th 1857.*
Note on Dudley Ivins *& W. King for $10.00 payable to S.T.C. James due July 6, 1857.*
Note on S. M. Jones for $50.00 payable to Holaday *due December 21, 1855.*
Note on Adison Hawkins $7.75 payable to Martha Allen due 12 December 1857.
Note on John J. White for 90 cts. payable to B. S. Allen dew *November 20th 1840.*
Note on John D. Crider for $820.00 payable to Holaday *& Crider adm. of Henry Crider Dest. paid to John D. Crider due October 22nd 1855.*
Note on John D. Crider & J. M. Dalton for $28.37 payable to – – –.
(Many other notes were listed, including some on David Wilson, Henry Crider's son-in-law, Joseph Laycook, Chesley King, Samuel Jameson, Isaiah Hampton, Jacob Belew, Aaron Suggs, James Ross, S. C. Holladay, Yancey Bledsoe, W. G. Crockett, Felix Rutherford, James H. Humphrey, and William Horton.)

Inventory of debts due on various items:

S. C. Holladay	*1 Turning plow*	*$1.25*
Wm. White	*1 Turning plow*	*3.55*
Wm. White	*1 Turning plow*	*.25*
Wm. White	*2 Cart wheels*	*6.50*
Albert Hilliard	*2 Buggy Irons etc.*	*10.00*
A. Briant	*Plow irons etc.*	*2.00*
John Holaday	Moing *scythe*	*5.00*
S. C. Holaday	*One* rabit *saw*	*4.00*
S. Pinkley	*Spinning machine*	*5.00*
Widow	*Buggy & harness*	*.50*
Widow	*1 Yoke oxen*	*40.00*
Widow	*5 Head eattle*	*8.00*
Widow	*2 Sows & 3 pigs*	*4.00*
Widow	*1 Bed & stead*	*.10*
Widow	*1 Bed & stead*	*.10*
Widow	*1 Sideboard*	*.10*
Widow	*1 Bureau*	*.10*
Widow	*1/5 interest in molasses mill*	*5.50*
Silas Pinkley	*1 Lot tobacco*	*60.50*
		$151.50

Inventory of continued and uncurrent money

Of the Union Bank	*$130.00*
Bank of North Carolina	*25.00*
Bank of the State of North Carolina	*34.00*
Planters Bank of Tennessee	*55.00*
Bank of West Tennessee	*105.00*
Bank of Tazewell	*5.00*
Northern Bank of Mississippi	*10.00*
Exchange Bank of Columbia, South Carolina	*50.00*
Peaoples Bank of South Carolina	*5.00*
Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee	*20.00*
Northern Bank of Alabama	*15.00*
State Bank of South Carolina	*15.00*
Bank of Hamburg South Carolina	*10.00*
Commercial Bank of Columbia, South Carolina	*5.00*
Ocoe Bank State of Tennessee	*1.00*

Citizens Bank Nashville & Memphis	*75.00*
Bank of Tennessee signed by Laskett	*50.00*
Also six one dollar bills	*6.00*
Bank Tennessee Winchester	*1.25*
Bank Tennessee old issue	*510.00*
Georgia Railroad & Banking Co.	*1.00*
Farmers Bank South Carolina at Green Borough	*5.00*
Planters & Mechanics Bank South Carolina	*5.00*
Bank Claiborn Tennessee	*5.00*
Bank of America Clarkesville Tennessee	*10.00*
Planter's Bank Fairfield South Carolina	*5.00*
Northern Bank Tennessee	*25.00*
Bank of Wilmington North Carolina	*10.00*
Mechanics Bank Memphis Tenn.	*1.00*
Exchange Bank Murfreesborough Tennessee	*4.00*

The foregoing is a full and perfect inventory of all the goods, assets & property which came to my hands as administrator of G. W. **Holaday** *dest. A great many of the notes & claims are of little if any value. A great many others appear to be notes placed in Holaday hands to be collected by him as an officer and for which receipts may be out now.*

The foregoing is a full, true and perfect inventory of all the goods, effects and property which has come to my hands as administrator of G. W. **Holaday** *dest.*

This June 18th 1866, Alfred Briand Adm.[38]

It is obvious that George dealt substantially in financial matters during the last fifteen years of his life.

Catherine lived a widow for over thirty-five years. As time passed the remaining nine Holladay children gradually married and moved away: John to Rachel B. R. Mathews in 1869; Richard to Josie Brevard in 1870; Snip to Cordelia Wood in 1873; Lon to Zipporah Crider in 1874; Colonel Allen to Sallie Utley in 1880; Euphemia to Robert Rutherford in 1885; and George to Daisie Aden in 1898. This left Georgia Ann and Lucian at home with their mother. However, when Colonel's wife died in 1884, their son Carlie, at the urging of the two women, came to live with them at the old Holladay place. These four lived together until Catherine's death.

It is interesting to note that for many years Catherine smoked a pipe regularly.[39] Even when the house was torn down years later it was reported that there was a lingering odor of pipe-tobacco smoke. Her grandson Carlie saw her light the pipe so many times that he reportedly became quite repulsed at the idea of smoking, never took up the habit, and discouraged his children from doing so.

During Catherine's remaining years her married children of course periodically visited her and brought her things. John especially was always a steady source of help and strength. He moved to Benton County about 1868 to teach school and to be a merchant. Snip joined him a little later. John liked to stop by the John A. Brinkley place (north of present day Maple Creek Lake, and between Mt. Comfort Baptist Church and Natchez Trace Road in eastern Carroll County) and pick up a quantity of peaches for his mother during the summer months. She apparently liked them particularly well. He would bring her various merchandise as she needed it.

She stayed in relatively good health until a short time before her death on October 14, 1900. She was well past her eighty-first year. She had been ailing for some days so that most of her family was there on that particular Sunday. This included Snip and George from Holladay and Richard from Fulton, Kentucky.[40] We are not sure about Permelia, Emily, or Euphemia. The following account appeared that week in the Huntingdon paper:

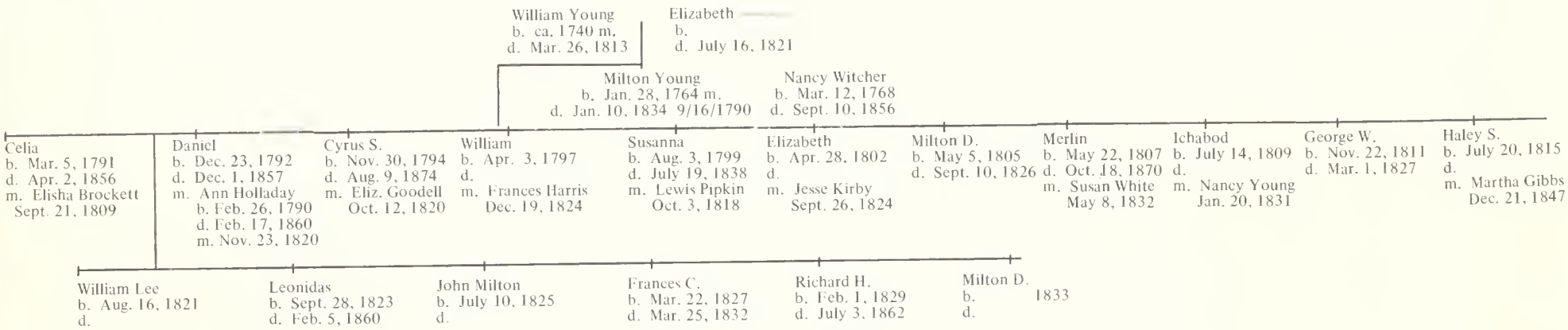
> *Mrs. Kittie Holladay, mother of C. A. Holladay of our town, died at her home four miles south of Huntingdon last Sunday night at 8:20 o'clock with old age and other complications. She was nearly 82 years old, a member of the Baptist Church at Concord and had been for over 50 years and was a most excellent Christian woman. The deceased was one of the oldest residents of the community and had lived there nearly all her life. She was a mother of a number of children, six boys and four girls survive her. She commanded the esteem and confidence of everyone who knew her and her death is a sad bereavement to the children and friends. The burial occurred Tuesday at the Hampton graveyard, Rev. Marshall Joiner conducting the burial services.*[41]

This great woman needs no tribute, for her life was a great monument of courage and strength of character. Her name is firmly enshrined in the annals of the family. She lived during an era of great progress in her state and nation—from the canoe and the oxcart to the telephone and automobile. But the memory of her will not be perpetuated by longevity of her life or the material progress made during it, but by the love she bore her family and the sacrifices she made for it. Long may her name be blessed.[42]

GEORGE WASHINGTON HOLLADAY HOUSE IN ABOUT 1930
(East side of house. Built in about 1855. Weatherboards were placed over logs. Children are Richard and Annie, of Lucian Holladay (P-262).

FOOTNOTES

1. The Young family tree was as follows:



Most of this information is found in the Tennessee State Library in Nashville, taken originally from the Milton Young Bible once owned by T. W. Brockett, 310 Cleveland St., Nashville. Milton Young and his family moved from Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on October 10, 1803, and arrived in Smith County on October 29. This information was copied by Maud McGlasson of Gainesboro, Tennessee in 1937. It is to be noted that in all probability Daniel and Ann Young's first five children born before George Washington Holladay left Smith County for West Tennessee.

The Youngs probably came from Brinkworth and Lea, Wiltshire, England. There Daniel Young had children Mary, John, Daniel, Jacob, and Ann in the 1677-88 period. (See *Vital Records of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire of the Quakers,* Reel 812210 of Microfilm in Mormon Library, Salt Lake City, pp. 448-449).)

THE YOUNG FAMILY

2. The Crider family has been so closely associated with the Holladays for some 150 years that materials are being gathered for a separate volume on them. The Criders (Kreider, Cryder, Krider, etc.) most likely originated in the Switzerland, in the western section near France. A map of that country shows a Cruyder Lake and a Cruyder village about 30 miles from the French border and 50 miles northeast of Geneva. Evidence points to this being their place of origin. Some studies of the family indicate that it came from Germany, but it went from Switzerland to Germany first. George N. MacKenzie, in his *Colonial Families of the United States of America*, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Maryland, 1966, Vol. III, pages 289-292, states that the family originated in Switzerland. This refers to the Kreiders in Ohio who undoubtedly descended from the Pennsylvania group. Being Mennonites the family was religiously persecuted in Switzerland and therefore moved northward down the Rhine River to the Palatine section of Germany about 1690. With the welcome extended to such groups by William Penn in Pennsylvania during this period, a migration began to that State.

   The first known Kreider to come over was Jacob in the 1712-15 period, who settled in the Conestoga Creek section of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The author has a 100-page microfilm from the Pennsylvania Historical Society, 1700 Locust Street, Philadelphia, written by the Rev. J. G. Francis in 1919 which documents much of this early settlement. Jacob was followed by Hans (Johann or John), Michael, and others. Daniel Crider descended from one of these settlers. Records indicate that he owned land (and thus was presumably living) in Philadelphia County in the 1769-83 period, and then moved to Virginia. He may have spent a year or so in the upper part of that State, perhaps in Augusta or Rockingham County since Criders lived there then. There is today a hamlet near the West Virginia border in Rockingham County named Crider. Histories of the various surrounding counties mention the influx of German people during the Revolutionary War period, encouraged, no doubt, by the turmoil in the areas toward the coast.

   Daniel first appears in the court records of Pittsylvania County on January 16, 1786, when he bought a 40 acre farm on the north side of Pigg River, in the northwest portion of the County. This author visited this area in August, 1970, and met several of his descendants named Crider in and around Chatham, and especially in the Frying Pan area eight miles west of Gretna. One of Daniel's sons was Henry, born March 22, 1781. According to the 1850 Carroll County Census he was born in Virginia, although his older brothers and sisters were born in Pennsylvania. The records at Chatham, county seat of Pittsylvania County, are in excellent order and contain voluminous references to the family, including original deeds and the like. Henry married Permelia Lee, daughter of Capt. John Lee, who lived about 15 miles to the north just inside Campbell County, at Leesville, which John Lee founded. (See notes on the Lee family in the preceding chapter.) Henry and Permelia married October 17, 1805, and lived in that section until 1816 when they moved to Sumner County, Tennessee. They had been preceded into the area by Permelia's sister Ann who had married David Holladay, and who moved to Jackson County in 1810. The Sumner County Census of 1820 lists Henry to be between 26-45 (he was 39); 2 males 0-10 (William and Richard); 3 females 0-16 (Elizabeth Ann, Mathilda, Sophia); 1 female 26-45 (Permelia). Somehow the infant Catherine, perhaps asleep in a cradle, was overlooked!

   Catherine recounted to her grandchildren how she could remember seeing Indian campfires on her way to West Tennessee in 1823. She was then four years of age. We know that Henry was in Carroll County in 1823, for he served as a juror that year, in December. Considerable testimony bearing on these dates is found in the case of *Felix Rutherford and others vs. William A. Crider and others*, File C, 1859-70, Chancery Court of Carroll County, at Huntingdon. This case developed over the settlement of the estate of Henry Crider after his death in 1853, and over the interpretation of the will of John Lee, Henry's father-in-law, who died at Leesville, Virginia in 1818. It is intended to include all this testimony in the Crider book. Henry's brother-in-law, Daniel Young, testified that he heard Henry speak of the will between the "periods of 1820-23." This shows that he first knew Henry when he married Permelia's sister, Ann, in 1820, and that he could no longer hear Henry speak of it after 1823 since he had moved to Carroll County. Another deponent, Mary Cravens, testified that Henry came to Tennessee in 1816 and that he moved to Carroll County "about 30 years ago" (or in 1823, since the deposition was taken in 1853).

   Catherine's sister, Emeline, born March 10, 1821, related to her children, and the story comes down as late as 1971 from her grandson, Hulon Eunice Simpson, living at Henry, Tennessee, that she rode as a baby in her mother's lap on an oxcart "from Virginia." She was actually referring, of course, to the trip from Sumner County.

   Henry first lived near Buena Vista. (See *"History of Carroll County,"* op. cit., p. 1.) His name is found frequently in the court records at Huntingdon during the 1823-30 period. About 1829 he moved to a farm on Beaver Creek (see the map), Cedric Horn presently lives on this site, about four miles south of Huntingdon, and two miles east of the Westport Road. The site is about a mile directly northeast of Hampton Cemetery. John R. Clark testified in the above mentioned case that he had known Henry for 25 years. This deposition was taken in 1853, hence Henry had moved about 1828 or 1829 to his new location.

3. In the above court case, Daniel Young, Henry's brother-in-law, testified that Henry lived in Smith County. Whether he meant Sumner County, or whether he was so near the Smith County line that Daniel did not know the difference, we do not know. This does provide evidence of the proximity of the Crider and Holladay families.

4. Carroll County is of such importance to the family history that it deserves some mention here. The first white settlers in West Tennessee found the Chickasaw Indians to be friendly, and there were other attractions. There were extensive forests, abundant game—turkey, bear, deer and fine fishing. Wildcats, wolves, and panthers were also present. It was reported that some newcomers found as many as "fifty bushels of frogs to the acre," and snakes enough to fence the land." (*"History of Carroll County,"* Mrs. Edwin Carter and Mrs. Julian Devault, McKenzie Chamber of Commerce, 1969, p. 2). There were many areas devoid of trees, known as "the Barrens," being covered with grass so tall that only a man's head could be seen as he rode on horseback through the growth. The soil was fertile and virgin.

   A few roads or traces led through the territory, growing out of buffalo trails. One of these, called the Natchez Trace, entered West Tennessee west of Waverly and ran in a southwesterly direction through present day Natchez Trace State Park. There is found a huge pecan tree reputedly planted by one of Jackson's men returning from the military campaigns of 1813-15. These roads followed the ridges to avoid the well nigh impassable swamps found then in some areas.

   With the purchase of the Chickasaw Territory in 1818 migration into the region began in earnest. One Knoxville paper in 1825 reported that four or five thousand carts, wagons, and carriages were passing annually to the west, and that it was common to see eight, ten, or fifteen wagons passing in a single day. Some pioneers made the trip by boat, going down the Cumberland River, the Ohio, the Mississippi to the Obion, Forked Deer, or Wolf Rivers, and up these to their destination.

Large tracts of land had been granted to North Carolinians for military service. One of these, Memucan Hunt and Company, held warrants for 20 tracts of land of 5000 acres each. (*Carroll County Court Minutes*, Tennessee Archives, 1821-26, p. 492.) In 1794 Mr. Hunt conveyed to Isaac Roberts five of these tracts for having obtained the grants.

The first settlers in what is now Carroll County found residence at what is now McLemoresville in the western part of the county, and near Buena Vista in the eastern part of the county, around 1820. Among the first settlers at Buena Vista were James Hampton, Henry Crider, and their friends. The first settlers at Huntingdon were John Crockett, Samuel Ingram, Thomas Ross, John Gwin, and Robert Murray.

Carroll County was organized by an act of the General Assembly on November 7, 1821. It was named for William Carroll, one of Jackson's Generals at the Battle of New Orleans, and Governor of Tennessee 1821-27 and 1829-35. The first County Court was held at McLemoresville. On November 21, 1821, a committee was appointed by the court to select a site within three miles of the center of the county for the seat of justice. This site was chosen on the north side of Beaver Creek, now called Huntingdon, on land belonging to Memucan Hunt. Title to 50 acres was obtained on July 21, 1823, from Thomas Hunt, executor of Memucan Hunt's will. Meantime, in June 1822, a committee was appointed to lay out the county seat, superintend the sale of lots and erect the public buildings. The first courthouse was built of logs, in 1822, near the site of the present one. Nathan Nesbitt, chairman of the Court of Pleas, blazed his way through the forest from his residence five miles east of town to the County Seat, carrying with him a cross-cut saw with which he sawed the door out of the new Courthouse, entered, and opened the first court there on December 9, 1822. The first jurors at the Court were obliged to bring their own provisions and camp out!

The town was first called "Huntsville," after Memucan Hunt. (*Carroll County Court Minutes*, op. cit., p. 92). It was surveyed and laid out by James H. Gee, a musician as well as surveyor. At his suggestion to the Court on December 8, 1823, the name was changed to Huntingdon, which it has been ever since. (Ibid., p. 105.) The first courthouse was sold in 1824 to John Crockett, who moved it and made a kitchen from it. It was replaced by a frame house 20 by 24 feet. This stood until 1830 when another structure, 30 by 50 feet, was built of brick. This was the structure first used by George Holladay. The fourth courthouse was built in 1844, a two-story brick structure with two offices and courtroom on each floor, costing $12,000. (*History of Carroll County*," op. cit., p. 2.) The fifth courthouse was built about 1885, but was destroyed by fire in 1931. The author clearly remembers this old brick building, and around 1920 seeing watering troughs and hitching rails for horses all around it. The horses and wagons easily outnumbered the cars. The present stone structure was built while the author was a freshman in high school there.

The first settlers in Carroll County had many inconveniences. The closest grist mill, for example, was in Humphreys County (now Benton County) fifteen miles away! In 1822 the first grist mill in West Tennessee was built in Carroll County by Isaac Blount, on Blount Creek. In 1824 William Harris and Reddick Hillsman built another one on Reedy Creek. William Roberts was the first man married in the County; the first will (for David Clark) was probated in June, 1824; Andrew Neely was the first infant ward, and John Neely the first guardian. Time was courteously erased the name of the first prisoner. (*"History of Carroll County*," op. cit., p. 2.)

In August, 1885, appeared an unusually graphic description of Carroll County during its early days. This article, thought to be in *The Republican* of that date, was written by George Holladay's brother-in-law, Richard Henry Crider (Uncle "Rich", who, suffering so much from the Civil War and the Yankees, was buried at his own request in Hampton Cemetery lying north and south so that on Resurrection Day he would rise with his back to the North in proper disdain!):

EARLY RECOLLECTION

Of Carroll County by R. H. Crider.

Mr. R. H. Crider, who is now 68 years of age, and one of the early settlers of Carroll County, on being interviewed, gave in substance the following narrative:
My father, Henry Crider, was a native of Pittsylvania county, Va. His father and mother were Germans, and he first learned to speak the German language, and, though afterwards he learned to talk English, he kept, to the day of his death, a German Bible, and always preferred to read it. My mother was of Virginia birth, but of English descent. Her maiden name was Permelia Lee, daughter of John Lee, who was seven years a soldier in Revolutionary war. After marriage and birth of one child, Wm. A. Crider, my father and mother moved to Smith county, Tennessee, at which place I was born, and in the year 1822 we came to Carroll county and settled on a tract of land that my father had leased from Samuel Hawkins, who then resided in Maury county, Tennessee. This was the place on which was, afterwards, situate the mill of Addison Hawkins. At that time there was no cleared land on the tract, and in fact the whole county was a howling wilderness.

I can now call to mind but two settlements for many miles around. It seems to me that a man by the name of Montgomery was living about where John Orr now lives, and there was a small settlement somewhere about where Buenavista now is, that we called McKee town. Huntingdon had been laid off some two years before this, but I think that there were but few people living there.

The place at which we first settled is about seven miles southeast of Huntingdon. It was several years before anybody else came into that settlement. James Hampton and William Horton were of the first, and soon Moses F. Roberts settled about where Merideth Wilson now lives, and McPete settled on the old Hawkins place two miles south of Huntingdon.

The country then presented a grand appearance, such as would be well calculated now to captivate a man who might expect to till the soil for a living. The bottom land was covered with pea vines knee deep, and the soil was so loose that a horse would sink to the pastern every step. The higher or barren lands were covered with what we called barren grass, often as high as a man's head, which made first rate hay. I have often known my father to mow it and stack it up out on the commons, and I think that, as a food grass, it was fully equal to the red top of today. Where this grass was not too thick, the barrens were covered with native strawberries, which, though smaller than the cultivated varieties of the present time, were very palatable. I have sat down where all the earth seemed covered with the most delicious of these berries, in a wild or uncultivated state, and without moving gathered as many as I could eat within arm's length. There were also, at that time, many wild plums which always matured well, and was a fruit not to be dispised. And in many places were acres and acres of hazle loaded with fruit. In the bottom the cane was always green. There was yearly a fine mast, and with the green waving barren grass it may readily be imagined that live stock fared well. It was no trouble to keep and raise cattle, and I can recollect when we had fourteen cows giving milk at the same time. So plentiful indeed was butter that I have

known my mother to make it into soap, and a splendid article it made. It was hard to beat as a shaving soap! My father once carried 100 pounds of butter to Huntingdon for sale at one time, and was only offered two cents per pound.

With the rude implements at hand the soil readily yielded from ten to twelve barrels of corn per acre, and almost everything that we planted came, with but little work, in great abundance.

All the high land about Concord church and for miles around, was known as barrens, with only now and then a chance scrubby oak to be seen; and for hundreds of yards great gangs of deer could be seen bounding playfully over nature's unclaimed domain. The country seemed to be literally alive with deer. Near where Esq. R. P. Chambers now lives I have seen as many as forty at a time.

Bear were also quite numerous. On one occasion a bear came near the house and caught a black hog, and while it was squealing my father ran with his gun and fired with a view of killing the bear but missed it and killed the hog.

One day I saw a large panther between where Wm. Springer now lives and Concord church.

Wild turkeys were reasonably plentiful and ground-hogs and pole cats were very common.

Rattle snakes were then a terror to the settlers. My father had cleared a small field of about three acres, and Wyatt, a colored, while ploughing over it one time killed five rattle snakes—none of which measured less than five feet in length. In those days ground mice were bad about taking up corn after it had been planted, and my father and a man by the name of Miller, that lived with us, one night went out into the field with torches to scare the mice out, and while there, the rattle snakes commenced to rattle in every direction, and so terrorized the torch bearers as to cause them to beat a hasty retreat back to the house leaving the snakes and the mice in possession of the field.

At this early day the opossum was the terror of the poultry yard—so much so that it was with great difficulty that chickens could be reared on account of his depredations.

Bee trees were then plentiful and we always had honey in abundance.

When there were but few inhabitants here the society was good, and great hospitality prevailed among the settlers. It is true they did not have much money, nor did they need much. What they wore and what they eat was made at home; and of both apparel and food there was always a bountiful supply—such as it was. There were then no mills in the country, and our meal was grated or beaten in a mortar. I think that the first mill in the county was Blount's mill, on Blount creek on the east side of Sandy river.

About this time I was but a small boy, and my recollection, I should think, would not be so good as would that of Wilson Nesbitt, who was one of the early settlers of the country and older at the time than I was.

There was but few roads in the country then. My father helped to cut the Lexington road after we came here. No Indians lived here, but it had been their hunting ground and I saw a number of Indian camps or shelters covered with cane and bark; and on the place where I now live was a high place or mound about which I have found javelins and old pieces of pottery.

The country today, though exhibiting many evidences of the advance of art and science, does not present the imposing prospect for the farmers that charmed all sixty years ago. Where we then had a rich and alluvial mould, the earth is now packed and hard; and where we could then produce twelve barrels of corn to the acre we would now be glad to get six. While time has worked such a change upon the face of the country its effect is even more distinct upon the families that resided here at that time, the older members having nearly all passed away.

5. In the above cited court case Daniel Young testified on October 31, 1853, that he and Henry Crider went to Virginia in 1827 to receive money from the executors of John Lee's will. Obviously, Henry saw George at this time. He may have invited George to visit the Criders on his return to Carroll County. It is easy also to think that Henry brought along an older Crider child or two, or perhaps Permelia too, to visit the Holladay family.

6. Byrd Douglas, *Steamboating' on the Cumberland*, Tennessee Book Company, Nashville, Tennessee, 1961, pp. 7, 35, and 62. By 1829 small steamboats had gone upriver as far as the mouth of the Caney Fork at Carthage. Around 1831 small packets were making fairly regular runs to all points on the upper Cumberland as far as the Kentucky line.

7. Ibid.

8. Stephen Holladay's grandson, Dud, now living at Huntingdon, once had a letter written to Stephen by his sister Elizabeth (whom they affectionately called "Pop") from Kentucky. She was bemoaning the fact that the Youngs were not properly taking care of the "old home place" in Macon County on the ridge. The Youngs apparently had little interest in the Holladay place. Dud states that Elizabeth visited Carroll County one or more times during her lifetime. Unfortunately, the above mentioned letter was destroyed when Dud's home burned a number of years ago. Elizabeth's family tree follows.

9. This story is actually more than legend. Its chief source was G. B. ("Cousin Blanty") Holladay, who was 27 when his grandmother Catherine died in 1900, and who of course knew her well. He lived to be 95, and died May 19, 1968. He was a careful family historian, and as mentioned earlier has been a rich source of material to the author. The reader should not confuse this old Mud Creek with the present day Mud Creek Church which is about one-half mile south of the Concord Church.

10. The date of this marriage comes by way of Blanty Holladay, and is not doubted in the least. However, a record of it has not yet been found in the Carroll County Courthouse.

11. Told to Allen Holladay by Blanty Holladay of Camden, Tennessee.

12. Case of *Rutherford vs. Crider*, op. cit., testimony of William A. Crider.

13. *Deed Book F*, Register's Office, P. 130, Carroll County Courthouse.

14. Ibid., p. 323.

15. Ibid., p. 445.

16. *Goodspeed's History of Tennessee*, Goodspeed Publishing Company, Nashville, Tennessee, 1887, p. 941.

17. Ibid.

18. The old black leather saddlebags which George used on these trip lay for years in the attic of his old home on Lexington Road. The author saw them several times. His brother Leon saw them when he helped to tear down the house in 1938. Their whereabouts is not known now.

19. Warranty deed is recorded in *Deed Book H*, Carroll County Register's Office, pp. 151-2, February 12, 1851. Killough was listed in the Carroll County Census of June 30, 1850, as a native of Georgia, and 59. His wife Delila was 60 and from North Carolina. A son William was 20 and daughter Nancy was 16, both born in Tennessee. He was a member of the Concord Baptist Church along with the Criders and Holladays. He testified in the case of Rutherford vs. Crider, and said in 1853 that he had known Crider 12 or 13 years. The description of the farm, somewhat in error as far as dimensions are concerned, reads as follows:

"Located in the 12th Civil District, Carroll County, Tennessee, as follows: Beginning on a stake at Jesse Watson's N.E. corner, formerly Thomas Hearn's N.E. corner, runs north 115 poles to 3 black oaks; west 118 poles to 3 maples; north 18 poles to a stake; west 138

poles to black oak with two black oak and gum pointers, south 133 poles to black oak, hickory, and persimmon pointers; east 256 poles to the beginning, containing by estimation 200 acres more or less."

20. The author recalls seeing broken porcelain, glass, and related household articles on this site when fields were plowed. Nearby was a piece of land known even in the 1940's as the "orchard piece" undoubtedly named from the orchard located on this spot.

21. This spring, long a spot for family activities, picnics, etc., deserves comment. Someone long before the memory of the present generation sank a wooden curb about three feet in diameter around the spring, and cool, clear, pure water still flows from it. Howmany memories flood our thoughts as we occasionally revisit this delightful spot now surrounded by towering trees! How many times have the weary plowmen, field hands, and tired beasts on so many a hot day paused to quench their thirst from its sparkling and refreshing waters! How many gallons of molasses ("lasses") have been cooked at sorghum mills operated at this place! How many soiled clothes have been laundered in its clean waters! How many shivering baths have been taken in its chilly waters during the summer season! May the family preserve this memorable spot.

22. See *Carroll County Inventory Book B*, p. 290, Clerk and Master's Office. Several pages of the inventory are also found in the County Court Clerk's office. George apparently was trusted by Henry on other occasions. For example, in the *Rutherford vs. Crider* mentioned above, James Hampton testified on February 1, 1855, that "Squire Holladay read a few lines" of the will of John Lee at Martin Dalton's death in the presence of and at the request of Henry Crider.

23. The author well remembers how in his youth he would wander barefoot from his home a few hundred yards to the south on a hot summer day, and enjoy idling in the hallway. He also enjoyed climbing this stairway.

24. During the 1920's the author attended at least one of these barbecues at this house, at this very fireplace. Rabbit and quail were roasted over the hot coals. On one occasion he recalls that one of the roasted quails turned up missing about the time it was ready for serving. There was much searching to locate the missing bird, but to no avail. He always suspected two cousins of the theft!

25. By 1938 all of Lucian ("Uncle Dicher") and Lizzie's children had married and left home, and the house had become dilapidated. So it was torn down in March and April of 1938 by the author's brother, Leon, his father, Freemon Holland, and others. Some logs were used to build a smaller house nearby for Lizzie's use. This house still stands about a hundred yards east of Highway 22, and is occupied. While razing the old house a number of Civil War letters were found tucked behind the upper northeast wall. These letters had come from Stephen (Uncle Snip) from various parts of the South while he served as a Confederate soldier. (See the next chapter for details.) The author has one of these original letters written from Camp Cummings, Alabama.

26. There was at least one slave cabin on the site of the Holladay Church of Christ located on the east side of Highway 22 on the south side of the farm (see the map). Old rocks and pieces of brick can still be seen lying around. While the slaves were likely buried in white cemeteries, the author recalls that several times in his early boyhood passing this spot on a dark night and being frightened by tales of Negro ghosts lurking in the bushes.

27. The author can personally verify this. When he was young (in the 1918-22 period), his mother was sick, and a local Negress, "Aunt" Alice Bennett came to the house to help with the children and chores. He can remember clearly how one sour look from her wrinkled old face would remove all thoughts of mischief.

28. Related to Allen by Uncle Dicher and his father, Carlie Holladay.

29. *Smith County, Tennessee, Deed Book AA-BB 1860-66*, pp. 527-29, Courthouse, Carthage, Tennessee.

30. The original minutes were reviewed by Allen Holladay in 1971, and are currently in the hands of the Secretary of the Church, Paul Simpson, a descendant of Stephen and Emeline Holladay.

31. Related by Blanty and Will Holladay.

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid.

34. Colonel Allen, a boy of 13 in 1864, described with feeling to the author how the armies marched and camped about the farm during the war. As for the Federals he often spoke with wrath about those "dod-burned Yankees!" It is remarkable that Aunt Kit was as restrained as she was about the war. She had lost two nephews, Dan and Joe Crider, her son John had lost his right arm, and Snip had endured every hardship. It is interesting to note that her daughter Georgia Ann discreetly waited until after her death to marry William "Dutch" Douglass in 1904, who was a Union soldier at the Battle of Parkers Cross Roads!

35. Records of these soldiers have been obtained from the U. S. Archives, Washington, D.C. On December 29, 1971, the author, with his family and brother Allen visited Island No. 10. Trenches of Rucker's Battery are still well preserved, about 400 yards long and about 600 yards from the river levee.

36. These last days of this brave old warrior were related many times by the author's father, who heard it directly from Aunt Kit and Blanty. So long a time did George spend in the hallway, sitting with his head propped against the wall looking to the road for the return of Snip, that his head developed a greasy, smooth spot on one of the boards. This could be seen by Leon and Carlie Holladay when they tore down the residence in 1938. Leon confirms this. The author remembers the early summer of 1930 when Uncle Dicher was similarly afflicted with heart dropsy, and would sit for days with badly swollen legs in the hallway, just prior to his death.

37. Blanty once remarked to Allen with some emphasis: "Allen, Grandma lacked a lot of being a damned fool!" Now Blanty was not a profane man in any sense of the word. He was genteel and religious. This was merely his way of expressing with great sincerity his appreciation of his grandmother.

38. Carroll County Clerk Office, *Inventory Book B*, p. 290.

39. It was not unusual for women in those days to smoke a pipe. Andrew Jackson's wife, Rachel, did so regularly.

40. On the same page as Catherine's death notice, in the *Carroll County Democrat* of Friday, October 19, 1900, were two notes under "Town and County News" which concerned the visit of Snip, George, and Richard.

41. Ibid. A new marker was placed at Catherine's grave in 1973 after the successful effort of Carolyn Holladay of Camden and Allen Holladay.

42. After Catherine's passing Lucian continued to live at the old place, and married Lizzie Martin on November 9, 1902. They reared a large family there. He died in the house on June 18, 1930. His wife and children continued to live there until the place was razed in 1938. She then moved to the smaller house until about 1960, and then went to live with her son, Pete, three miles to the south, and died there on June 28, 1965. The part of the farm between the old Lexington Road and Highway 22 was sold to Cecil Kirby about 1962. He presently lives there.

Chapter 12

A DOZEN PLUS ONE

"In sober state
Through the sequestered vale of rural life
The venerable patriarch held the tenor of his way"

B. Porteus

George Washington and Catherine Crider Holladay begat one dozen and one children, a notable contribution in itself to a growing nation, and in keeping with the Holladay tradition for large families.

These children and their descendants are presented in this chapter in order of age.

P-250. PERMELIA ANN HOLLADAY

Born May 2, 1836, in Carroll County, Tennessee; died June 4, 1903, in Weakley County, Tennessee; buried between her sons, Cicero and Bunyan, in Collier Cemetery, about eight miles southwest of Martin, Tennessee.

She married in Carroll County, December 20, 1855, Nathan G. PHILLIPS who was born in North Carolina in 1828, the son of John and Elizabeth Phillips. The Phillips family moved to Carroll County about 1830.

Nathan Phillips was a school teacher in Carroll County and a clerk in Mud Creek Primitive Baptist Church of Christ. He taught in Mud Creek School for several terms, then moved his family about 1875 to near Hickman, Kentucky. About 1880 the family moved to Lavada, Collin County, Texas, where Nathan, a son George, and daughter Emily, died about 1882. Soon afterward, Permelia moved back to Weakley County. Permelia Ann's nickname for some unknown reason was "Duck."

This account of Nathan Phillips was given by G. Blanton Holladay and brother, John R. Holladay:

> *He was a very able school teacher and had an excellent school at Mud Creek (see map) in Carroll County. Many years ago the writers attended a large reunion of his pupils and their descendants at Mud Creek. Honorable John E. McCall, Federal Judge for West Tennessee, was one of the speakers. He was one of his pupils and called attention to this able teacher and gentlemen in his laudatory remarks and named many of the pupils who attended the school, among them the members of the Holladay family and members of his father's family. Lake Erie Holladay of Dresden made an excellent speech on that occasion. It was a wonderful occasion and a great honor for their old teacher and friend, who had been dead for many years that such a large crowd, many from long distances, so honored his memory.*

No photograph of Permelia has been located.

Descendants:

I. CICERO PHILLIPS. Born 1857 in Carroll County; died 1935, buried beside his mother in Collier Cemetery. He never married. He was also an able school teacher in Western Kentucky and Tennessee.

II. ARIZONA EVELINE PHILLIPS. Born January 19, 1860 in Carroll County; died August 15, 1896, buried in Sellers Cemetery, 8 miles south of Huntingdon.
Married December 31, 1874, BRANDON, James Alexander (b. April 18, 1852; d. May 28, 1938, buried Sellers Cemetery), son of Barton W. and Sallie Roark Brandon.

A. BRANDON, Leila. Born December 30, 1875; died October 22, 1945. Married September 17, 1893, SPRINGER, Henry H. (b. August 17, 1873; d. June 23, 1959, buried in Sellers Cemetery), son of Hosea and Nancy Sellers Springer. The Brandon family belonged to the Church of Christ and lived near Clarksburg.

1. SPRINGER, Eula B. Born July 13, 1894. Married SMITH, James Augustus, (b. April 8, 1889; d. November 12, 1969, buried Sellers Cemetery).
   a. SMITH, Augusta. Born 28 May 1918; died March 7, 1919.
   b. SMITH, Infant Son. Born February 1920; died in infancy.
   c. SMITH, Infant Son. Born March 1921; died infancy.
   d. SMITH, Infant Son. Born September 1922; died infancy.
   e. SMITH, Infant Son. Born October 1936; died infancy.

2. SPRINGER, Infant Son. Born September 10, 1896; died September 11, 1896, buried Sellers Cemetery.

3. SPRINGER, Arlie. Born 1898; died 19__, buried in Memphis. Married November 24, 1917, GOOCH, James A.
   a. GOOCH, Harold. Born October 10, 1921; died December 1949, buried New Hope, east of Yuma, Tennessee. Married 1942 Alice Clayton BIRDWELL (b. October 23, 1919).
      (1) GOOCH, Alice Carolyn. Born June 1, 1945. Married November 27, 1968, NEWTON, Ernest Douglas.
         (a) NEWTON, Henry Elliott. Born July 23, 1969.
         (b) NEWTON, Kate Mitchell. Born June 13, 1970.
   b. GOOCH, Burton. Married 1943, Dorothy Jean WALL (b. December 22, 192). Live in Memphis, 1235 Cherry Road 38117;
      (1) GOOCH, Priscilla Jean. Born 194_. Married December 1968, SPECK, Steve.
      (2) GOOCH, Jerry Burton. Born August 19, 19__. Married 1968.
   c. GOOCH, Fairy. Married CUNNINGHAM, Edwin. Live in Memphis.
      (1) CUNNINGHAM, Eddie. Born _____
      (2) CUNNINGHAM, Stevie. Born _____
      (3) CUNNINGHAM, Cindy. Born _____
   d. GOOCH, Richard. Born ca. 1935, died age 7. Smothered in cotton.

4. SPRINGER, Floyd. Born October 13, 1900; died July 24, 1901, buried Sellers Cemetery.

5. SPRINGER, Alexander Reed. Born November 19, 1902; died March 19, 1972. Married October 4, 1924, Annie Ramell BROWN (b. August 17, 1907). Lived at 966 Blythe Street, Memphis, 38104. Reed was torpedo man in Navy 1919-1924 and at the time of his death was a retired railroad machinist.
   a. SPRINGER, Norma Dean. Born July 30, 1925 at Clarksburg. Married November 12, 1961, INMAN, Tom, of Sheffield, Alabama.
   b. SPRINGER, Barbara Nell. Born May 19, 1928. Married July 12, 1947, NELSON, James Oliver. Live in Memphis.
      (1) NELSON, Jack Oliver. Born May 23, 1948. Married ca. 1968.
         (a) NELSON, Doris Lynne. Born June 27, 1969.
      (2) NELSON, Sherry Lynn. Born January 8, 1950.
   c. SPRINGER, Joyce Ray. Born October 8, 1930. Married October 8, 1947, JOHNSON, Richard. Live in Searcy, Arkansas where he coaches.
      (1) JOHNSON, Nancy Carol. Born ca. 1948.
      (2) JOHNSON, William Allison. Born January 8, 1950.

d. SPRINGER, Larry Doyle. Born May 21, 1941. Married May 25, 1962, Doris THAXTON. Live in Memphis.
(1) SPRINGER, Keven Doyle. Born September 11, 1970.

6. SPRINGER, Thelma. Born February 20, 1906. Married November 25, 1923, JOHNSON, Joe B. (b. February 8, 1898), son of George Washington and Sammie Warbritton Johnson. Live at 3172 Hoskins Drive, Memphis.

a. JOHNSON, Joseph Darrell. Born August 20, 1924.in Carroll County. Married January 24, 1948, Mary Lois FLEMING (b. January 10, 1925).
(1) JOHNSON, Paula Kay. Born December 10, 1952.
(2) JOHNSON II, Joseph Darrell. Born November 16, 1954.

b. JOHNSON, Bonnie June. Born December 24, 1926 in Carroll County. Married (1) June 23, 1946, POWELL, Gene, married (2) BAILEY, Joe. Live in Searcy, Arkansas.
(1) POWELL, Michael Gene. Born May 5, 1947. Married January 1971, Shirley ARON.
(2) POWELL, Joseph David. Born October 11, 1948. Married October 18, 1969, Deborah WURSLIN.
(3) POWELL, Stephen Terry. Born August 16, 1949. Married September 18, 1970, Patti MADDOX.
(a) POWELL, Heather June. Born April 19, 1971.

c. JOHNSON, Clifton Blake. Born April 10, 1929. Married June 12, 1950, Clarice KARENS.
(1) JOHNSON, Brenda Karen. Born October 2, 1952.
(2) JOHNSON, Roger Blake. Born April 7, 1955.

d. JOHNSON, Dale Springer. Born December 28, 1932. Married August 7, 1961, Diane WAGNER. Dale is English professor in University of Colorado.
(1) JOHNSON, Carlyle Pengree. Born October 23, 1963.
(2) JOHNSON, Kelmie Blake. Born October 17, 1967.

e. JOHNSON, Jack L. Born November 13, 1935. Married January 17, 1960, Joyce MADDOX.
(1) JOHNSON, Deborah June. Born October 18, 1960.
(2) JOHNSON, Jeffrey Maddox. Born April 16, 1962.

7. SPRINGER, Lama. Born ___ Married ___SMITH, Tyler. Divorced. Lama teaches in Whittier, California. She has: (a) son Brent in Los Angeles. Brent has two children, born 1953 and 1956; (b) son Gary living in Jacksonville, Florida, who has a daughter born 1964 and a son born in 1967.

8. SPRINGER, Glenn. Born 1914. Married February 14, 1940, Martha A. SMITH (b. 1914; d. January 1972). Glenn lives in St. Louis, Missouri. Their sons are Bill and Joe.

9. SPRINGER, Hosea. Born August 30, 1917. Married January 6, 1946, Catherine NUNNALLY. They live in Memphis.

a. SPRINGER, John Ray. Born November 18, 1947.

B. BRANDON, Barton. Born November 9, 1877; died Feburary 11, 1899.

C. BRANDON, J. Nathan. Born September 14, 1879; died April 24, 1881.

D. BRANDON, Walter B. Born July 23, 1881; died September 12, 1881.

E. BRANDON, Infant. Born and died July 28, 1882

The above four children are buried in Sellers Cemetery, Carroll County, Tennessee.

F. BRANDON, Siddie Emily. Born August 12, 1883; died December 1, 1956. Married December 19, 1899, LAWS, John Sims (b. February 8, 1878; d. February 20, 1920), son of John Wesley and Susan Jane Williams Laws. "John and Emma" lived and died on Sellers Hill where daughter Floy Laws Rushing now lives, about 2 miles north of Clarksburg, They are buried in Sellers Cemetery.

1. LAWS, Charles Barton. Born September 22, 1900. Barton's first wife fell from a boat and drowned in Reelfoot Lake. Married (2) November 28, 1929, Vivian PACK (b. December 28, 1907.) They live near Nolensville, Tennessee. Barton is a minister of Church of Christ, having recently returned from Africa (1971) where he spent 2 years as missionary.
   a. LAWS, Mary. Born and died March 24, 1931.
   b. LAWS, Martha. Born and died March 24, 1931.
   c. LAWS. Ann Whitcomb. Born September 13, 1934. Married April 23, 1958, WIGLE, Tom Allen, (b. June 20, 1933). Live in Virginia.
      (1) WIGLE. Sandra Elizabeth. Born October 22, 1962.
      (2) WIGLE, Carol Ann. Born March 4, 1964.
      (3) WIGLE, James Allen. Born July 17, 1965.
      (4) WIGLE, John Thomas. Born June 13, 1968.
   d. LAWS, John Willard. Born August 25, 1941. Married July 26, 1962, Nancy Rebecca ____, (b. June 21, 1944).
      (1) LAWS, John Russell. Born August 20, 1963.
      (2) LAWS, Sharon Rebecca. Born March 1, 1968.
2. LAWS, Mamie. Born November 22, 1902. Married December 8, 1920, DILL, Lusky, (b. August 2, 1893). Live 1-1/2 miles south of Huntingdon, Tennessee. Both retired.
   a. DILL, Eldred. Born September 9, 1924. Married May 28, 1946, Annie STOCKARD (b. July 27, 1924). Live in Nashville.
      (1) DILL, TYANNE. Born November 3, 1952.
   b. DILL, Meredith. Born March 16, 1929. Married May 1, 1948, MEGGS, Charles, (b. July 18, 1929). Live near Meredith's parents 1-1/2 miles south of Huntingdon.
      (1) MEGGS, Gail. Born May 31, 1949. Married November 10, 1966 in Florence, Alabama, JONES, Maxie Lynn, of Martin, Tennessee.
         (a) JONES, Kimberley Gail. Born November 1, 1968 in Memphis.
      (2) MEGGS, Edwin. Born December 12, 1957.
      (3) MEGGS, Rita. Born August 28, 1960.
3. LAWS, Edith. Born January 12, 1905. Married January 24, 1926, PENDERGRASS, Lewis, (b. April 17, 1893). They live in Atwood, Tennessee.
   a. PENDERGRASS, Marjorie Faye. Born August 20, 1927. Married March 8, 1946, PERKINS, John Calvin, (b. June 28, 1924). Live in Terry Community, Carroll County.
      (1) PERKINS, Dennis Gene. Born January 6, 1947.
      (2) PERKINS, Barbara Lynn. Born March 5, 1948. Married September 29, 1968, Don Lee HAWKINS, (b. November 12, 1945).
         (a) HAWKINS, Donald Dwayne. Born March 23, 1969.
      (3) PERKINS, Gary Dean. Born October 29, 1952; died April 29, 1972; buried in Hopewell Cemetery near Lavinia.
   b. PENDERGRASS, Robbie Sue. Born August 19, 1933. Married June 21, 1955, WEBB, Frank (b. January 15, 1935). Live in Memphis.
      (1) WEBB. Keith. Born September 24, 1956.
      (2) WEBB, Michele. Born July 11, 1958.

c. PENDERGRASS, Wilford. Born October 17, 1935. Married June 29, 1956, Ruby MELTON (b. August 26 __). Live in Memphis.
(1) PENDERGRASS, Lori Eve. Born March 17, 1961.
(2) PENDERGRASS, Mark Wilford. Born April 29, 1963

d. PENDERGRASS, Doyle. Born December 29, 1937. Married December 25, 1958. Azlee PATE (b. December 24, 1938), daughter of Tom and Harriett Moore Pate. Live in Nashville.
(1) PENDERGRASS, Shannon Leigh. Born August 14, 1960.
(2) PENDERGRASS, Steven Doyle. Born July 27, 1965.

4. LAWS, Alma Elaine. Born February 14, 1907. Married June 18, 1927, BUSH, Valous Council, (b. August 7, 1904; d. August 7, 1968). Elaine lives in Henderson County between Cedar Grove and Lexington.

a. BUSH, Valeda Elaine. Born April 20, 1928. Married February 11, 1951. WILSON, James Elwood, (b. August 24, 1929 in Henderson County).
(1) WILSON, Joy Nelle. Born December 13, 1952.
(2) WILSON, James Elwood, Jr. Born January 21, 1954.
(3) WILSON, Michael Lynn. Born October 3, 1956.
(4) WILSON, Laura Jill. Born December 12, 1959.
(5) WILSON, Jacqueline Ann. Born February 12, 1962.

b. BUSH, Danny Joy. Born June 20, 1930. Married May 17, 1952, McKEE, Elston Lonzo, (b. January 25, 1931).
(1) McKEE, Benita Elaine. Born January 6, 1954; died
(2) McKEE, Debora Jane. Born November 3, 1955.
(3) McKEE, Jeffrey Elston. Born October 24, 1957.
(4) McKEE, Pamela Rose. Born July 6, 1953.

c. BUSH, Denton Davis. Born April 3, 1932. Married May 23, 1953, Muriel Sylva MILLER (b. February 13, 1934).
(1) BUSH, Marylyn Kay. Born June 23, 1954.
(2) BUSH, Denny Alan. Born February 16, 1956.
(3) BUSH, Donald Brian. Born November 19, 1960.
(4) BUSH, Brent Allison. Born October 6, 1965.

5. LAWS, Floy Lucinda. Born June 2, 1909. Married February 22, 1929, RUSHING, Luther Cecil, (b. March 2, 1907). Live near Clarksburg.

a. RUSHING, Luthrea Eloise. Born December 28, 1929. Married December 16, 1949, ROSS, Carl Kelly, (b. January 14, 1931), son of Cauley Hiram and Effie Kelly Ross. Carl is a teacher and minister in Church of Christ in Nashville.
(1) ROSS, Betsey Marlayne. Born December 21, 1953.
(2) ROSS, Brian Kendrick. Born March 2, 1961.
(3) ROSS, Janet Michelle. Born May 10, 1962.

b. RUSHING, George Earl. Born August 26, 1933. Married July 21, 1958, Charleen TRAVIS.
(1) RUSHING, Marty Kevin. Born June 12, 1962.
(2) RUSHING, Daphne Yvette. Born December 20, 1965.

c. RUSHING, Darwyn Laws. Born August 13, 1935. Married December 29, 1964. Marilyn WILSON. Live in Dresden, Tennessee
(1) RUSHING, Michele Renee. Born February 4, 1968.
(2) RUSHING, Sonya Yvette. Born February 12, 1970.

d. RUSHING, Franklin Wayne. Born June 10, 1949.

6. LAWS, Dwayne. Born December 14, 1916. Married February 13, 1937, Ruby HILLIARD (b. August 13, 1918), daughter of Ben W. and Colie Brown Hilliard.

a. LAWS, Marla Kay. Born February 1, 1938. Married June 22, 1956, FLANNERY, Ray, (b. June 23, 1934).
   (1) FLANNERY, Lincoln Ray. Born December 16, 1958 in Columbus, Ohio.
   (2) FLANNERY, Lori. Born June 22, 1960 in Columbus, Ohio.
   (3) FLANNERY, Lisa. Born December 21, 1963 in Atlanta, Georgia.

G. BRANDON, Henry Milton. Born August 1, 1885; died_____ 1962. Married (1) August 10, 1904, Telitha JOHNSON (b. June 20, 1885; d. 1926), daughter of George W. and Mary Johnson. Married (2) May 26, 1934, Flora Roark BOBBITT. Henry Milton was born, lived and died near Clarksburg. Buried in Sellers Cemetery. He was a member of the Church of Christ and leader in Anark congregation.

1. BRANDON, Basil. Born June 27, 1905. Married February 1925, Emma ELROD (b. February 13, 1907). Live in Bemis.
   a. BRANDON, Russell Lee. Born January 7, 1928. Married October 31, 1953, Helen Irene McALEXANDER (b. August 14,).
      (1) BRANDON, Regina Lee. Born November 13, 1955.
   b. BRANDON, Billy Joe. Born January 1, 1933. Married March 18, 1955, Delores Ellen SWANSON (b. February 2, 1934).
      (1) BRANDON, Terry Joe. Born July 13, 1959.

2. BRANDON, Hester. Born October 16, 1907. Married February 7, 1925, RUSSELL, Homer, (b. September 12, 1907). Lived in Hardeman and Madison Counties. Now live on old "Alec" Brandon farm near Clarksburg.
   a. RUSSELL, Pansy Ruth. Born October 30, 1926. Married July 4, 1945, ANDERSON, Amos, (b. June 17, 1923), son of Robert and Ollie Kirk Anderson. Live 2 miles south of Huntingdon. Pansy is a practical nurse in Wilson Clinic. Amos is employed by Carroll County Electric Department.
      (1) ANDERSON, Brenda Joyce. Born December 29, 1947.
      (2) ANDERSON, Delores Gaydean. Born July 14, 1950. Married June 1, 1968, PERDUE, James Jenkins.
      (3) ANDERSON, Deborah Kay. Born August 15, 1954.
      (4) ANDERSON, Timothy Earl. Born September 23, 1965; died November 4, 1972.
   b. RUSSELL, Nell Marie. Born December 29, 1928; died August 1929. Born and died in Madison County.
   c. RUSSELL, Carolyn June. Born November 1, 1930; died September 8, 1958. Married February 2, 1947, MYRACLE, Dennis Paul. Lived in Lexington.
      (1) MYRACLE, Delinda Lou. Born November 9, 1947. Married RUDY, Paul.
         (a) RUDY, Tanea Carol. Born September 5, 1969.
      (2) MYRACLE, Elizabeth Paulette. Born June 12, 1949. Married ca. 1965, RUSSELL, Rodney, (b. April 1, 1941).
         (a) RUSSELL, Sheri Lyn. Born December 27, 1966.
         (b) RUSSELL, Rodney Nolan. Born March 7, 1970.
      (3) MYRACLE, Betty Gail. Born June 7, 1951. Married ZUILER, Matthew.
         (a) ZUILER, Dennis Matthew. Born March 20, 1970.
      (4) MYRACLE, Anita Carol. Born April 27, 1954.
      (5) MYRACLE, Eddie Susan. Born June 27, 1956.
      (6) MYRACLE, Cindy Ruth. Born April 13, 1958.
   d. RUSSELL, Telitha Sue. Born March 4, 1934. Married (1) _____RICHARDSON, Marvin. (2)__SIMPSON, George Everett. (3)___RUST, Jimmy. (Live Channon, Ill. Box 157)
      (1) RICHARDSON, Walter.
      (2) SIMPSON, Brant.

(3) SIMPSON, Janet.
(4) RUST, James Anthony.

e. RUSSELL, Nancy Lynn. Born September 11, 1935. Married _____, 1952, HART, Aaron, (b. December 1933).
(1) HART, Jennifer Lynn. Born December 11, 1954.
(2) HART, Beverly Gail. Born February 25, 1959.
(3) HART, Michael Aaron. Born July 20, 1962.

f. RUSSELL, Willie Brandon. Born April 30, 1938; died July 1938. Born in Madison County.

g. RUSSELL, Patricia Ann. Born November 29, 1943. Married December 6, 1959, ATKINS, Albert Harold, (b. January 19, 1937).
(1) AKINS, Richard Harold. Born December 13, 1960.
(2) AKINS, Adam Keith. Born March 16, 1965.

h. RUSSELL, Sandra. Born August 11, 1945. Married June 20, 1964, CROSS, Richard, (b. January 5, 1944). Live near Westport.
(1) CROSS, Mark Anthony. Born April 12, 1967.

3. BRANDON, George A. Born February 7, 1909. Married September 16, 1932, Maurine CARRADINE (b. January 9, 1911), daughter of Samuel H. and Myra Elizabeth Marsh Carradine. "G.A." and Maurine live about 2 miles north of Clarksburg.

a. BRANDON, George Henry. Born January 29, 1933. Married May, 9, 1958, Shirley PRESCOTT (b. August 26, 19).
(1) BRANDON, Alex Wade. Born March 27, 1960.
(2) BRANDON, Vicki Gail. Born April 3, 1965.

b. BRANDON, Maureen Anita. Born January 29, 1933. Married June 22, 1956, LEE, Howard.
(1) LEE, Lisa Maureen. Born September 14, 1957.
(2) LEE, David. Born October 18, 1960.

c. BRANDON, Bruce. Born September 10, 1934. Married June 22, 1957, Janie JACKSON.
(1) BRANDON, Janet Lyn. Born January 24, 1958.
(2) BRANDON, Michael Bruce. Born April 1968. (Adopted.)

d. BRANDON, Marlin. Born December 20, 1937. Married June 6, 1964. Jean COLLINS (b. June 29, 1942), daughter of Paul and Gladys Hunley Collins.
(1) BRANDON, Jennifer Marlene. Born October 6, 1969.

4. BRANDON, Mary Zonia. Born April 14, 1911. Married ca. 1928, LOVETT, Cleo.

a. LOVETT, Cleo, Jr. Born February 27, 1929. Married June 3, 1949, Gloria Jean WILES (b. November 29, 1930).
(1) LOVETT, Phillip C. Born June 8, 1951.

b. LOVETT, Dorothy May. Born March 17, 1930. Married ca. 1948, JORDAN, Billy Joe.
(1) JORDAN, Joe Dennis. Born September 20, 1950.

5. BRANDON, Thelma. Born February 7, 1912. Married January 29, 1933, WILLIAMS, George Leland, (b. June 1, 1913), son of James and Myrtle Ringold Williams. Live 511 Merrell Street, Baytown, Texas.

a. WILLIAMS, Robert Lee. Born December 16, 1934. Married Sally O. TAYLOR. Live in Jasper, Alabama.
(1) WILLIAMS, Angela Kay.
(2) WILLIAMS, Robert Stevens.
(3) WILLIAMS, Richard Lee.

b. WILLIAMS, Kate Elizabeth. Born June 20, 1936. Married August 1957, BEEBE, John M. Live in Austin, Texas.
(1) BEEBE, Patricia Gayle. Born _____1959.
(2) BEEBE, Alexander McRae. Born 1961.
(3) BEEBE, James. Born _____1963.

c. WILLIAMS, Freeda Montez. Born September 11, 1937. Married _____ REID, Tommy. Live in Adamsville, Alabama.
(1) REID, Phyllis.
(2) REID, Pamela.
(3) REID, Robin.

d. WILLIAMS, George Leland. Born April 27, 1941. Married June 1967, Catherine GREGORY (b. May 30, _____). Live at Deer Park, Texas.
(1) WILLIAMS, George Leland III. Born October_1969.
(2) WILLIAMS, Jason A. Born _____; died August 5, 1973.

e. WILLIAMS. Jack Okle. Born June 10, 1942. Married January 9, 1964, Patsy BROWN (b. August 24, _____). Live in Hankamet, Texas.
(1) WILLIAMS, James Frederick. Born October 8, 1967.
(2) WILLIAMS, John Wesley. Born January, 1971.

f. WILLIAMS, Wilburn Milton. Born May 27, 1944. Married January 21, 1966, Shirley Jean MIMS (b. June 4, 1946).
(1) WILLIAMS, Shonda Lynn. Born May 20, 1970.

6. BRANDON, Cecil Dorris. Born June 19, 1913. Married November 19, 1932, Lucille BOBBITT (b. March 10, 1917), daughter of Curtis and Flora Roark Bobbitt. Live in Union City, Tennessee.
a. BRANDON, Curtis Eugene. Born August 2, 1934.
b. BRANDON, Dorris Ray. Born April 15, 1937. Married:
(1) BRANDON, Mark Dean. Born March 25, 1966.
(2) BRANDON, Cathy Yvette. Born April 2, 1969.

7. BRANDON, Elmer. Born December 18, 1916. Married November 22, 1943, Marcella TUCKER (b. February 13, 1927), daughter of Wade and Vallie Etta Brewer Tucker. Elmer and Marcella live in Paris, Tennessee.

a. BRANDON, Michael Johns. Born May 21, 1944. Married June 18, 1966, Joyce BELL (b. April 23, 1944).

b. BRANDON, Sharon Elise. Born June 20, 1949. Married September 12, 1969, MULWITZ, Arthur Ross.

8. BRANDON, Weldon. Born January 10, 1918. Married December 13, 1941, Mary Elizabeth BROWN (b. February 2, 1918), daughter of E. T. and Fannie Mae Miles Brown. Live in Huntingdon, Tennessee.

a. BRANDON, Warren Lynn. Born November 10, 1944. Married March 19, 1964, Harriett GABRIEL (b. September 19, 1944), daughter of Russell and Julia Elizabeth Hawkins Gabriel. Live in Huntingdon.
(1) BRANDON, Beth Lynn. Born October 1, 1965.
(2) BRANDON, Kimberley Ann. Born April 30, 1968.

9. BRANDON, Brooksie. Born October 19, 1965. Married December 27, 1941, ORR, Thomas Newt, (b. August 19, 1922), son of Carl and Vernie Mitchell Orr. Live in Concord community 7 miles southeast of Huntingdon.

a. ORR, Thomas Ritchie. Born November 24, 1941. Married October 9, 1971, Rita Kay PENDERGRASS, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Pendergrass.

b. ORR, Angela Kay. Born July 2, 1955.

H. BRANDON, William P. Born July 24, 1887; died October 29, 1891. Buried in Sellers Cemetery.

I. BRANDON, Huron. Born June 15, 1890; died December 1, 1949. Married July ____, Kate DANIEL (b. June 4, 1888). Kate lives in Bowling Green where Huron died. Huron was a teacher in business college.

1. BRANDON, James David. Born January 9, 1926. Married July 4, 1952, Virginia HAMBLEN (b. January 4, 1926), daughter of Robert Lee and Myra Stone Hamblen. Live 1127 Grimes Lane, Nashville, Tennessee.

a. BRANDON, James Frederick. Born Mary 31, 1959 (Adopted).

b. BRANDON, Robert Hamblin. Born January 26, 1960.

2. BRANDON, Marian. Born April _, 1922. Married _____ PHILLIPS, Raymond.

a. PHILLIPS, ____.

J. BRANDON, Ernest B. Born September 6, 1892; died December 8, 1945. Married _____, Carolyn LONG. Carolyn lives in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

K. BRANDON, Erie B. Born February 24, 1895; died April 5, 1895. Buried in Sellers Cemetery.

III. GEORGE W. PHILLIPS. Born 1862 in Carroll County. Died 1882 in Levada, Collin County, Texas.

IV. SOPHIA PHILLIPS. Born February 22, 1864 in Carroll County. Died April 13, 1951, buried in Collier Cemetery, Weakley County, Tennessee. Married (1) COLLIER, Randall Leonidas. Married (2) TILLMAN, Billy Joe. No issue.

A. COLLIER, Audy Field. Born July 8, 1897. Married December 1916, Ollie B. HARRISON (b. January 14, 1900; d. March 17, 1972), daughter of General Grant and Mary Elizabeth Rogers Harrison. Live at Greenfield, Tennessee.

1. COLLIER, Sophia Elizabeth. Born April 23, 1918. Married 1946, HAMM, Richard I., (b. October 17, 1914), son of Isaac B. and Lucy Rebecca Hamm. Live 704 Jewell Street, Danville, Illinois.

a. HAMM, Walter Collier. Born March 1, 1949.

2. COLLIER, Mary Magdalene. Born August 4, 1923. Married (1) October 5, 1940, THETFORD, James H., (b. July 19, 1921; d. July 15, 1951, buried Brock's Cemetery, Greenfield, Tennessee), son of Homer B. and Willie Ann Williams Thetford. Married (2) HARRISON, Hollis, No issue. Live 2 miles north of Greenfield, Tennessee, on Kimery Road.

a. THETFORD, Carol Diane. Born May 6, 1944. Married February 3, 1968, MITCHELL, Lawrence Ray, (b. September 3, 1946). Live at Greenfield.

(1) MITCHELL, Mary Wendolyn. Born May 19, 1969.

b. THETFORD, Timothy Harold. Born January 25, 1947. Married December 17, 1971, Nina SELLERS (b. March 1, 1951).

c. THETFORD, Mary Jeanice. Born October 18, 1951. Married March 24, 1972, ADKINS, Roger.

V. EMILY E. PHILLIPS. Born ____1866 in Carroll County, Tennessee. Died ____1882 in Levada, Collin County, Texas.

VI. NATHANIEL BUNYAN PHILLIPS. Born ____1869 in Carroll County. Died _____1949 in Madison County, Tennessee. Buried Collier Cemetery about 8 miles southwest of Martin, Tennessee.

VII. ROBERT E. PHILLIPS. Born _____187 ; died _____19__. Married _____Queenie SMITH. "Bob" Phillips died in Chicago, buried there.

A. PHILLIPS, Basil. Born _____; died _____.

VIII. EUPHEMIA PHILLIPS. Born August 28, 1874; died July 13, 1954. Married CRAIG, James Robert, (b. September 27, 1874; d. October 17, 1960, buried Collier Cemetery).

A. CRAIG, Aurelia Catherine. Born January 31, 1909; died October__, 1956 at Jackson, Tennessee, buried Greenfield. Married July 28, 1930, TILLMAN, Bennett Brock, (b. March 16, 1907), son of Elisha Bennett and Nancy Catharine Hatcher Tillman. Bennett Tillman lives in Jackson.

1. TILLMAN, Bennett Brock, Jr. Born October 6, 1931. Married June 6, 1954, Jo Ellen WILLIAMS (b. August 19, 1933), daughter of Joe Ernest and Evelyn Tinkle Williams. Live at 1007 E. Chester, Jackson, Tennessee.

a. TILLMAN, David Gregory. Born August 8, 1957.

b. TILLMAN, Katharine Elizabeth. Born November 22, 1959.

2. TILLMAN, Robert Craig. Born June 3, 1941, at Jackson. Married November 28, 1964, Vera Lou MELTON (b. October 3, 19__). Lives at Jackson.

a. TILLMAN, Stephen Craig. Born August 12, 1965.

b. TILLMAN, Christopher Reid. Born July 8, 1969.

3. TILLMAN, Thomas. Born September 24, 1946. Married June 7, 1968, Carol EVANS.

IX. LILY AURELIA PHILLIPS. Born October 18, 1879 in Hickman, Kentucky. Died June 7, 1943, buried in Cincinnati, Ohio. Married May __, 1909, TOMLINSON, James Silas, (b. July 17, 1859 in Weakley County; d. February 22, 1952 in Cincinnati).

A. TOMLINSON, Pamelia Cathryn. Born May 26, 1910 in Weakley County. Married May 2, 1950, MOORE, Thomas Carlisle, (b. January 30, 1892; d. August 15, 1967). Cathryn lives in Florida.

B. TOMLINSON, Annie Laurie. Born November 26, 1911. Married November 26, 1949, BRECHT, Robert Otto, (b. November 23, 1911 in Indiana).

1. BRECHT, Robert Lee. Born December 29, 1950 in Miami, Florida.

C. TOMLINSON, James Shirley. Born December 15, 1913 near Greenfield. Unmarried, Lives at 4456 Erie Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45227.

D. TOMLINSON, Lillian Margaret (Dixie). Born March 10, 1916; died August 3, 1963. Married in Cincinnati, February 18, 1956, KELLER, Julius, (b. November 4, 1903 in Indianapolis; d. February 13, 1968 at Columbus, Ohio.

E. TOMLINSON, Philip Burton. Born March 18, 1918. Married August 19, 1936, Mildred Loraine CARL. Live in Cincinnati, Ohio.

1. TOMLINSON, James William. Born May 20, 1937; died traffic accident West Palm Beach, Florida, December 3, 1961. Served USAF 1955-1959.

2. TOMLINSON, Phyllis Ann. Born July 18, 1939 in Cincinnati. Married November 16, 1963, WALZ, Paul Daniel, (b. November 17, 1937). Live at Covington, Kentucky.

a. WALZ, Paula Danielle. Born August 5, 1967.

b. WALZ, Leslie Ann. Born July 9, 1969.

c. WALZ, Richard Anthony. Born March 30, 1971.

3. TOMLINSON, Joseph Michael. Born March 22, 1943 in Cincinnati. Served USAF 1962-1966. Married May 13, 1968, Rosemary FARENHOLTZ (b. June 13, 1947) of Covington, Kentucky.

4. TOMLINSON, Robert Winston. Born April 27, 1945 at Covington, Kentucky. Married at Park Hills, Kentucky, August 30, 1969, Dianne Rose VOTEL (b. April 7, 1945).

   a. TOMLINSON, Jamie Lynn. Born July 17, 1970 in Covington, Kentucky.

5. TOMLINSON, Richard Carl. Born March 22, 1948. Sgt. U.S. Army Infantry November 1968-August 1971. Served one year in Vietnam.

6. TOMLINSON, Mary Jane. Born December 25, 1949. Had meningitis at age 5 which left her deaf. Graduated from St. Rita School for Deaf June 1970. Attending Rochester, N.Y., Institute of Technology.

P-251. HENRY HOLLADAY

Born August 27, 1837, in Carroll County, Tennessee. Died August 30, 1837, in Carroll County. Buried in Hampton Cemetery.

P-252. EMILY ELIZABETH HOLLADAY

Born November 10, 1838 in Carroll County; died March 10, 1913; buried in Hampton Cemetery. "Tick", as she was called, married January 8, 1857, Albert D. HILLIARD, who was born June 3, 1828 in Carroll County; died July 22, 1902; buried in Hampton Cemetery. They lived four miles south of Huntingdon on Hilliard Branch of Beaver Creek. "Al" fell off a logging wagon and was run over and killed.

I. SAMUEL W. HILLIARD. Born _____ 1859; died _____ . Never married. Went to Texas and died there of typhoid fever as young man.

II. JOHN BELL HILLIARD. Born 1861; died October 17, 1944; buried in Hampton Cemetery. Married (1) December 26, 1882, Josie JOHNSON (b. 1859; d. September 9, 1898), daughter of Berry and Mary Smith Johnson. Josie was buried in Humble Cemetery in Carroll County. Married (2) Nancy A. ROSS (b. 1872; d. May 1, 1905, buried Hampton Cemetery). No children. Married (3) January 6, 1912, Mary SHELTON (b. , d.). No children.

   A. HILLIARD, Pinckney. Born March 17, 1887; died July 2, 1907, buried Humble Cemetery. Unmarried.

III. STEPHEN WILLIAM HILLIARD. Born 1863; died June 4, 1887. "Will" was ambushed near Martin, as he returned from a "date", by a Mr. Robinson. He is buried Hampton Cemetery.

IV. MINNIE LEE HILLIARD. Born October 8, 1866; died April 21, 1950. Married December 27, 1900, McCORD, R. D. "Bud" (b. _____ 1863; d. _____ 1937). Lived in Benton County. "Bud" was Sheriff of Benton County 1902-1906. Buried "Upper" Cemetery, Holladay, Benton County, Tennessee.

   A. McCORD, Irene. (Adopted). Married _____ WOFFORD, Haven (b. September 26, 1911; died December 19, 1960). Had one or more children. Lived Nashville.

V. ALBERT EMMETT HILLIARD. Born _____ 1869; died August 23, 1946. Married Mattie GRISSOM (b. ca. _____ 1877; d. January 16, 1929). Married and lived Guntown, Mississippi. Buried Oak Grove Cemetery, Guntown, Mississippi.

   A. HILLIARD, Bessie. Born May 3, 1897; died _____ 1947. Married _____ McGLAUN, Logan in Camden. Buried Dickson, Tennessee.

      1. McGLAUN, Logan Hilliard. Born _____. Married _____ Christine DUDLEY. Lives in Portland, Oregon; moved from Detroit, Michigan. Have two adopted children.

B. HILLIARD, Ocie. Born October 13, 1899; died _ __ 1964. Married _____ CANNON, Vardy. Buried Fort Pierce, Florida.

1. CANNON, Vardy, Jr. Born

2. CANNON, Grace. Born _____. Married _____ Carl FORD.

C. HILLIARD, Aline. Born August 22, 1903; died December 6, 1966. Married (1) ca. 1923, ADEN. Harvey Clinton. Married (2) _____ KELLY, _____. Lived in Memphis. Buried Memorial Park Cemetery, Memphis.

1. ADEN, Harvey Clinton. Born September 11, 1925. Married _____ 194_ Frankie EDWARDS. Live in Huntsville, Alabama.

a. ADEN, Timothy Clinton. Born March 3, 1944. Married ca. 1964, Diane HAMM. In Edwards Air Force Base, California 1970.

b. ADEN, Sharon Ann. Born August 8, 1948.

c. ADEN, Mark. Born July 3, 1951.

D. HILLIARD, Ena. Born February 7, 1907; died May 8, 1920.

E. HILLIARD, Albert Edward. Born March 8, 1911. Married June 14, 1953, Catharine Belle COOK. Retired - Lives 3345 Rosamond, Memphis, Tennessee.

F. HILLIARD, Martha Frances. Born October 13, 1914. Never married. Lives 1004 Prescott, Memphis.

G. HILLIARD, John Ellington. Born September 10, 1919; died 1943. Married _____ 193_ Charlotte CALVERT.

1. HILLIARD, Wade Hampton. Born October 23, 1940. Married _____ 196_ Myrna DAVIS. Live 3759 Nancy Road, Memphis.

a. HILLIARD, Michael. Born May 26, 1964.

b. HILLIARD, Kent Ellington. Born August __, 1970.

VI. RICHARD HANNIBAL HILLIARD. Born October 6, 1871; died September 10, 1939. Married October 28, 1891, Queen Victoria ADAMS (b. March 2, 1876 in Benton County; d. September 15, 1951). Lived in Benton County about 15 years then moved to old Hilliard farm, Carroll County, four miles south of Huntingdon. Buried "Upper" Cemetery, Holladay, Benton County, Tennessee.

A. HILLIARD, Ola Victoria. Born July 31, 1892. Unmarried. Lives at Huntingdon.

B. HILLIARD, Dossie B. Born September 1, 1894; died September 24, 1901. Buried "Upper" Cemetery, Holladay, Benton County, Tennessee.

C. HILLIARD, Minnie Lee. Born October 27, 1897. Married October 25, 1916, PAFFORD, Luther (b. October 17, 1895). Live 3½ miles south of Huntingdon.

1. PAFFORD, Virginia Lee. Born May 7, 1917; died August 12, 1967. Married November 16, 1945, CROSS, John Edward (b. September 2, 1914). Lived and died in Memphis. Virginia is buried Carroll County Memorial Gardens.

a. CROSS, Judy Lee. Born September 1, 1948. Married December 9, 1967, PASCHALL, Steve.

b. CROSS, John Edward, Jr. Born June 25, 1952. Married July 14, 1972, Donna CANTRELL.

2. PAFFORD, Robert Hilliard. Born June 24, 1925. Married August 15, 1946, Helen WILLIAMS (b. October 22, ____), daughter of Clarence and Kizzie Blount Williams of Westport.

a. PAFFORD, Robbie Marie. Born October 15, 1951.

D. HILLIARD, Albert Alexander. Born November 23, 1902. Married January 1, 1923, Nancy Lera McCORD (b. October 22, 1906), daughter of William Thomas and Nannie Pearl Rogers McCord. Live 3½ miles south of Huntingdon.

1. HILLIARD, Addison Floyd. Born March 10, 1926. Married August 17, 1946, Jeannette WILLIAMS (b. August 23, 1931), daughter of Herman and Janie Wilkes Williams. Ad lives in Memphis.

   a. HILLIARD, Phillip Wayne. Born March 13, 1952.

   b. HILLIARD, Ruth Ann. Born August 3, 1956.

2. HILLIARD, Allison Lloyd. (Twin) Born March 10, 1926. Married August 21, 1949, Virginia ORMAN (b. September 12, 1928), daughter of James and Elsie Orman. Live in Memphis.

   a. HILLIARD, Kathy. Born January 15, 1953 in Memphis.

   b. HILLIARD, Allison. Born September 12, 1956 in Memphis.

   c. HILLIARD, Alexander A. Born July 8, 1961 in Memphis.

E. HILLIARD, Joe Hannah. Born December 4, 1904. Married August 28, 1932, Addie SUGGS (b. December 24, 1906). Lived in Memphis, Dresden, Huntingdon, Dyersburg and Bowling Green, Kentucky. Retired and live in Huntingdon.

1. HILLIARD, Nancy Jo. Born March 19, 1936. Married (1) August 21, 1953, KIRBY, Bobby Joe. Married (2) June 14, 1958, FULLERTON, James Lyle. Nancy and James live in Nashville.

   a. KIRBY, William Robert. Born November 19, 1954. Married April 1, 1972, Linda Gail AUSTIN.
      (1) KIRBY, Vanessa Jo. Born October ___, 1972.

2. HILLIARD, Richard Jordan. Born January 19, 1941 in Dresden. Married ___ ___, 1965, Joan ALLOCO (Divorced). Lived in Florida. Richard now lives in Nashville.

   a. HILLIARD, Robert Lee. Born August 17, 1966.

   b. HILLIARD, Phillip Jordan. Born June 7, 1969.

3. HILLIARD, Joe Hannah, Jr. Born October 18, 1944. Married July 23, 1966, Mary Ellen STONECIPHER.

VII. WALTER G. HILLIARD. Born ____ , 1873; died ca. 1898.

VIII. LINNIE E. ("Chuck") HILLIARD. Born _____ 1875; died February ___, 1903. These two never married. Had pneumonia. Buried in Hampton Cemetery.

IX. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR HILLIARD. Born ca. 1877; died February 28, 1928. Buried Hampton Cemetery. "Horton" was a "timber" man—bought tracts of timber and cut or harvested same. Worked with brother, J. B., and Gene Morgan. Lived 4 miles south of Huntingdon until about 1915 when he moved to Huntingdon. Married October 24, 1908, Queenie Esther MOODY (b. January 31, 1890). Queenie remarried and lost that husband; now lives in Jackson with a grandson.

A. HILLIARD, Althea. Born August 30, 1909. Married September 18, 1937. ROBISON, M. Price (b. January 13, 1907). Live in Nashville. No children.

B. HILLIARD, Lindon Ray. Born March 28, 1913. Married (1) ____ . Married (2) _____ . Lindon lives in Oregon.

C. HILLIARD, Flora Belle. Born August 30, 1917. Married August 20, 1938, CROWE, William Vernon (b. January 10, 1910). Live in Memphis.

1. CROWE, William Lynn.

2. CROWE, James.

D. HILLIARD, Martha Emoline. Born January 26, 1922. Married May 29, 1940, RAMPLEY, Leon Gresham (b. October 17, 1917). Married in Marion, Arkansas. Present address (1971): 107 Parker Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

1. RAMPLEY, Charlotte Lee. Born June 22, 1941 in Jackson. Married October 10, 1967, CAMPBELL, Thomas R. Thomas is an attorney; Charlotte a special teacher.

2. RAMPLEY, William Gresham. Born May 27, 1942 in Jackson, Tennessee. Unmarried. English teacher—Woodbridge High School, Woodbridge, Virginia.

3. RAMPLEY, Suzanne. Born November 16, 1948 in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Married July 10, 1966, FUSSELL, Lonnie Charles. Divorced February 1969. Suzanne is a student at Knoxville Secretarial School, Knoxville, Tennessee.

a. FUSSELL, Kimberley Renee. Born March 24, 1967.

E. HILLIARD, Anna Jarvis. Born May 10, 1924; died April 27, 1957. Married ____194_ BARNES, Isaac Graham. Lived in Jackson.

1. BARNES, Charles Edward. Born July 30, 1944. Married August 1968, Melody JONES (b. May 5, 1950).

a. BARNES, Melody Ann. Born April 18, 1969.

b. BARNES, Margaret Candy. Born May 4, 1971.

2. BARNES, Michael Leon. Born January 2, 1946.

3. BARNES, Iris Cecelia. Born October 24, 1947. School teacher.

F. HILLIARD, Clara Ann. Born September 9, 1926. Married March 3, 1951, WHEATLEY, Barney (b. October 17, 1922). Live at 82 Idlewild, Jackson, Tennessee.

1. WHEATLEY, Michael. Born February 24, 1952.

2. WHEATLEY, Jeffrey. Born January 24, 1964.

X. CLARENCE HILLIARD. Died in infancy.

P-253. JOHN MILTON HOLLADAY

Born August 22, 1840, in Carroll County, Tennessee; died February 18, 1898 at his home in Holladay, Tennessee. Married (1) October 13, 1869, Rachel Blanton MATHEWS (b. November 5, 1842, in Benton County; d. January 7, 1887, at Mt. Carmel (now Holladay), Tennessee, daughter of Joseph Randolph and Sarah ("Sally") Blanton Ryan Mathews. Married (2) January 28, 1891, Mrs. Rosannah COLE Williams (b. March 2, 1858, in Benton County; d. March 22, 1922, in Carroll County; buried in Spellings Cemetery, Buena Vista, Tennessee).

John's early life was spent on the family farm four miles south of Huntingdon.

When the Civil War began in April, 1861, John, now twenty, and his first cousin, Dan Crider, were in Yalobusha County, Mississippi, working at a saw- mill to make enough money to go to New Orleans and catch a boat to California. They had gone via Jackson, Tennessee. Being in a sizeable town the first time these country boys were impressed with the sights. John related in later years how they saw a large sign in the shape of a boot...and in front of a store. It was a story tall. These boys could only exclaim: "Lord, what a boot!"

Even before Tennessee voted to secede on June 8, John and Dan discussed what they should do now that war was declared. Should they proceed to California or should they join the Army? Their decision was a matter of life and death. Believing that the North would not fight, and that the war would end in a short time, Dan elected to join Company E, Blythe Rifles, of Yalobusha County, on May 6, 1861. This company later became part of the 44th Mississippi Regiment under General Cheatham, and distinguished itself at Belmont, Island No. 10, Shiloh, Perryville, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Franklin, and other battles during the war.

FAMILY OF JOHN M. AND RACHEL MATHEWS HOLLADAY (P-253) IN ABOUT 1881
(Left to right: John Randolph (P-253-IV); Rachel, John M.'s wife; George Blanton (P-253-II); Meta Kathy (P-253-III); John Milton, with missing right arm)

Meanwhile, John felt that he would prefer to fight with fellow Tennesseans. He also wanted to discuss the decision with his Whig father who might be a bit neutral on the war issue, and who might advise coolness. Upon John's arrival home George and Kitty did discuss the situation with him during the summer months. They were distressed to see so fine and gentlemanly young man go off to war, yet they recognized that it was better to volunteer as an officer than to wait and be conscripted as a private.Consequently, John volunteered as a 3rd Lieutenant in Company C of the 55th Tennessee Regiment composed of Carroll County men. He was paid $80 per month of good Confederate paper currency.

Enlisting with John were Joe Crider (Dan's brother); Bob Rutherford, who would later marry John's sister, Euphemia, and Daniel H. (Dick) Dalton, who would later marry Joe's sister, Pamela Crider in 1867. The tearful partings of these young men from their families and sweethearts were so typical of the griefs of the war suffered by so many families of the South for the four long agonizing years of conflict.

The men assembled at Clarksburg under the command of Capt. L. W. Clark and J. D. "Jake" Bledsoe. Company C was organized at Trenton on October 10, 1861. It became part of a West Tennessee Battalion under Lt. Col. William A. Jones and Major J. H. Hilsman, under General Leonidas Polk. They were first ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, being joined by John's brother "Snip" (Stephen Washington) in December. On March 17 they withdrew to Island No. 10, just north of Tiptonville. For three weeks the Confederate fortress there was severely bombarded, baptizing these young soldiers with fire. The troops were under adverse conditions of mud, rain, and cold. Finally, on April 8, eight companies, including Company C, totaling 2000 men, surrendered at Tiptonville.

The shock of capture was doubtless eased for these young soldiers by the fact that they had escaped Shiloh which was fought just two days before the surrender. The officers were sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where John's name appeared on the roll of prisoners of war on April 13. By May 1 he was transferred to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, near Sandusky, Ohio. Actually John fared better that summer on the cool shores of the lake than he would have marching along the hot, dusty roads of Dixie.

On September 20, 1862, John was exchanged as a prisoner near Vicksburg, Mississippi, and he was promptly promoted to 2nd Lieutenant on September 26. The Regiment reported to Port Hudson, Louisiana, fifteen miles north of Baton Rouge, where it remained until May 7, 1863. Going next to Crystal Springs it was engaged in a number of battles in and around Jackson and Vicksburg, including Champion Hill on May 16. Part of Maxey's Brigade, the 55th Tennessee was now commanded by Gen. S. G. French in Gen. Joseph Johnston's Army. After Vicksburg's fall the 55th withdrew to Jackson, then to Enterprise. On August 30, 1863, it moved to Camp Cummings, Alabama, four miles west of Mobile. Here the 55th was transferred to the command of Brig. Gen. W. A. Quarles, where it remained in distinguished service for the remainder of the war.

The 55th remained at Camp Cummings for about three months. John's brother Snip wrote several letters from here, recorded later in this chapter. John was away from camp a good part of the time rounding up deserters.

In late November the 55th was ordered to reinforce Bragg's Army near Chattanooga. The trip by rail was via Montgomery, Atlanta, and Dalton, and took about a week. The Regiment reached Ringgold, Georgia, ten miles south of Chattanooga just as the Battle of Missionary Ridge was being completed on November 25. It retreated with Bragg's Army some fifteen miles to Dalton on November 27. John did not make this trip, although Snip did.

Very cold weather ensued, and on January 19, 1864, the Regiment was ordered back to Camp Cummings to enjoy balmier weather. Quarles Brigade was now placed in Gen. E. C. Walthall's Division, Polk's Corps, Army of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

On May 8, 1864, the Union Army began to move south through Georgia from the Dalton area. The 55th was again ordered from Camp Cummings, on May 21, and reached the vicinity of Dallas and New Hope Church in time for a fierce battle there with Sherman on May 25-28. Quarles Brigade was cited for valor. After heavy rains in early June, the 55th was engaged as a reserve unit at Kolb's Farm Battle of June 22 between Hood and Hooker, which Hood lost. On June 24 the Yankees made a vicious but unsuccessful assault on the CSA lines at Kennesaw Mountain, in which the 55th was deeply involved. Upon Polk's death on June 14, the 55th, still in Quarles Brigade, and Walthall's Division, was commanded by Gen. A. P. Stewart for the remainder of the war.

A battle at Smyrna, Georgia, occurred on July 4. On July 20 the CSA, now under Hood, attacked the Yanks at Peachtree Creek north of Atlanta. The 55th played a key role. How the boys survived so many fights was little short of a miracle. Except for Dan Crider, still in the 44th Mississippi, the boys missed the "Battle of Atlanta" east of the town on July 22. They were busy fortifying the city itself.

Then began Sherman's historic siege and bombardment of Atlanta. From Saturday until Wednesday Dan Crider visited with the boys in the 55th. When, on Wednesday, July 27, Hood observed Union forces moving west of town near Ezra Church with a purpose of cutting the railroad there, at eleven a.m. he suddenly ordered Dan' Regiment to march out to Gordon (Lickskillet) Road and encamp there for the night about a mile from the church. Thus, Dan was left behind in John's Company.

Thursday, July 28, a hot, sultry day, was one of the saddest in the family's history. At about 11:30 a.m. a battle erupted between Union General Logan and CSA General John C. Brown in what is now Mozley Park near Ezra Church. Several bloody CSA charges failed to dislodge the Yanks from their position. Seeing a growing battle, Hood ordered Stewart's Corps about noontime to go to Brown's support. Walthall's Division first reached the field about one o'clock. At this point Dan learned of the predicament of his old Regiment. In this critical moment Joe, John and Snip, seeing that their Regiment was preparing for a charge, pleaded with Dan to remain with his wounded comrades and help them. The reply of this young veteran of Shiloh, Stone's River, Chickamauga and Atlanta was classic: "No, boys, I've joined the Army to fight, and I'm going to fight this one with my fellow Tennesseans!"

There is no way to measure the feelings and reflections of these sweating, weary young soldiers in Company C, now veterans of so many battles, as they stood back of undergrowth and a slight ridge a few hundred yards west of the little church, waiting for their orders to charge. Must it be "theirs not to reason why, theirs but to do and die"? Here they were, checking their rifles, taking a long drink from their canteens, counting their bullets, and perhaps trying to ease the tension with some bantering talk. Some were thinking of their home back on Lexington Road, and the sweet peace of their quiet farm far from the din of conflict.

But there was little time for reflection; the moment of truth was at hand. The climactic hour of a long, bitter campaign had arrived. Even as the smoke of the earlier attacks still hovered over the little valley, and the wounded and crying soldiers from Lee's Corps were being helped to the rear, the orders came about 2:30 to attack Logan where Brown had failed. Walthall's men Snip, John with Dan on one side and Joe on the other, Dick, and the others advanced cautiously over the same ground which Dan's comrades had reddened with their blood a short time ago. The men stumbled over the bodies of Brown's men, gruesome evidence of Union firepower. The dead lay in ominous numbers, and the wounded still crouched here and there behind trees and fences for meager protection, crying piteously for water.

The men felt their way from tree to tree, from thicket to thicket. Bullets whined past with a message of hate and death. The burst of cannon shells, the acrid smell of burnt powder, the crackle of rifles, the shouting of orders, the dust, the unbearable heat and sweat, the smoke, all blended in the hell of battle that blazed around the little wooden church built to save men's souls. This was the horror of war described by Sherman. The men advanced toward the barricade which spouted forth flames, smoke, and shell. It took the highest courage to attack so superior an enemy, to invade the very jaws of death there to be wounded, killed, or captured. Walthall's men, dead and wounded, fell intermingled with Brown's.

Acts of herosim were occurring on every side. At one point John Holladay and Jim Freeman of Huntingdon were near each other beside a rail fence. Jim was wounded, and John jumped the fence to assist him. Just as he cleared the upper rail a Minie ball splintered the rail, but John was safe.

As the charge continued against the barricade, Dan and Joe Crider paid the ultimate price of war. They were killed instantly, within seconds of each other, one on either side of John.

Moments later John also paid a price. Being an officer he could not carry a rifle, only a pistol. As he advanced he saw a Federal soldier some thirty spaces away aim his rifle at him. John whirled sideways to present a smaller target even as he reached for his pistol.* But John was too late, and the Yankee bullet hit him in the right arm above the elbow, plowing into the marrow, splitting the

*Details of this episode were related to the author by Will Holladay, grandson of John Holladay.

arm and knocking it to his back. When Snip and Dick Dalton saw him fall they managed to drag him off the field and behind a rail fence. John fainted from the loss of blood but when he revived he was so angry that he climbed on the rail fence and sat on the top rail with the bullets splintering the rails here and there. Snip, recognizing John's dazed condition, begged him to stay behind the fence, but John said that he was ruined for life and wanted to be killed.

Soon thereafter John was taken to a field hospital and his right arm was amputated just below the shoulder. Upon gaining consciousness John vehemently chastised the surgeons, thinking that the wound did not justify the amputation.

May the annals of ancestry and posterity faithfully record that these brave young men who faced death at Ezra Church did not flinch when the test came, but upheld the highest traditions of honor and valor. No words can pay a just tribute to their devotion, dedication, and heroism. Today no shrine stands to be kissed by the winds of heaven or to be caressed by the soft dews of Dixie. Only the wind sighs through the trees at Mozley Park. The gentle southern zephyrs waft over the slopes of red Georgia clay once made crimson by the blood of heroes, and whisper that the eternal spirit of these devoted soldiers lingers and inspires.

Dan and Joe were buried in a mass grave at the battle site and no marker has been found to their graves. As for John, he slowly recovered. He was placed in the Invalid Corps in December, was honorably discharged, and returned home soon thereafter. He was able to spend a few months with his ailing father before the latter's death on April 18, 1865.

After the Civil War, John Milton Holladay was called to Benton County, Tennessee, to teach school at old Mount Carmel Presbyterian Church located a short distance southwest of the present town of Holladay.

After teaching school for a time he purchased a general merchandise store and the 33 acre tract of land on which the store stood. As the business grew he found that he needed assistance and sent to Carroll County for his brother, Stephen Washington Holladay, to come to Benton County. He gave him a one-half undivided interest in all the property and they organized the firm of J. M. Holladay and Brother which continued in successful business until the fall of 1897 when it was mutually dissolved.

Before the regular election in 1874, the Confederate veterans of Benton County decided that their old comrade, John M. Holladay, would be their candidate for Tax Collector for Benton County and he was elected to that position until the Legislature in 1875 abolished the office and turned its duties over to the County Court Trustee. In the early part of 1876 he was elected County Court Clerk, serving until September 2, 1878. Because the business had continued to grow, other land had been purchased, a cotton gin was to be erected and the farming interest required his presence and attention, he was not a candidate for re-election.

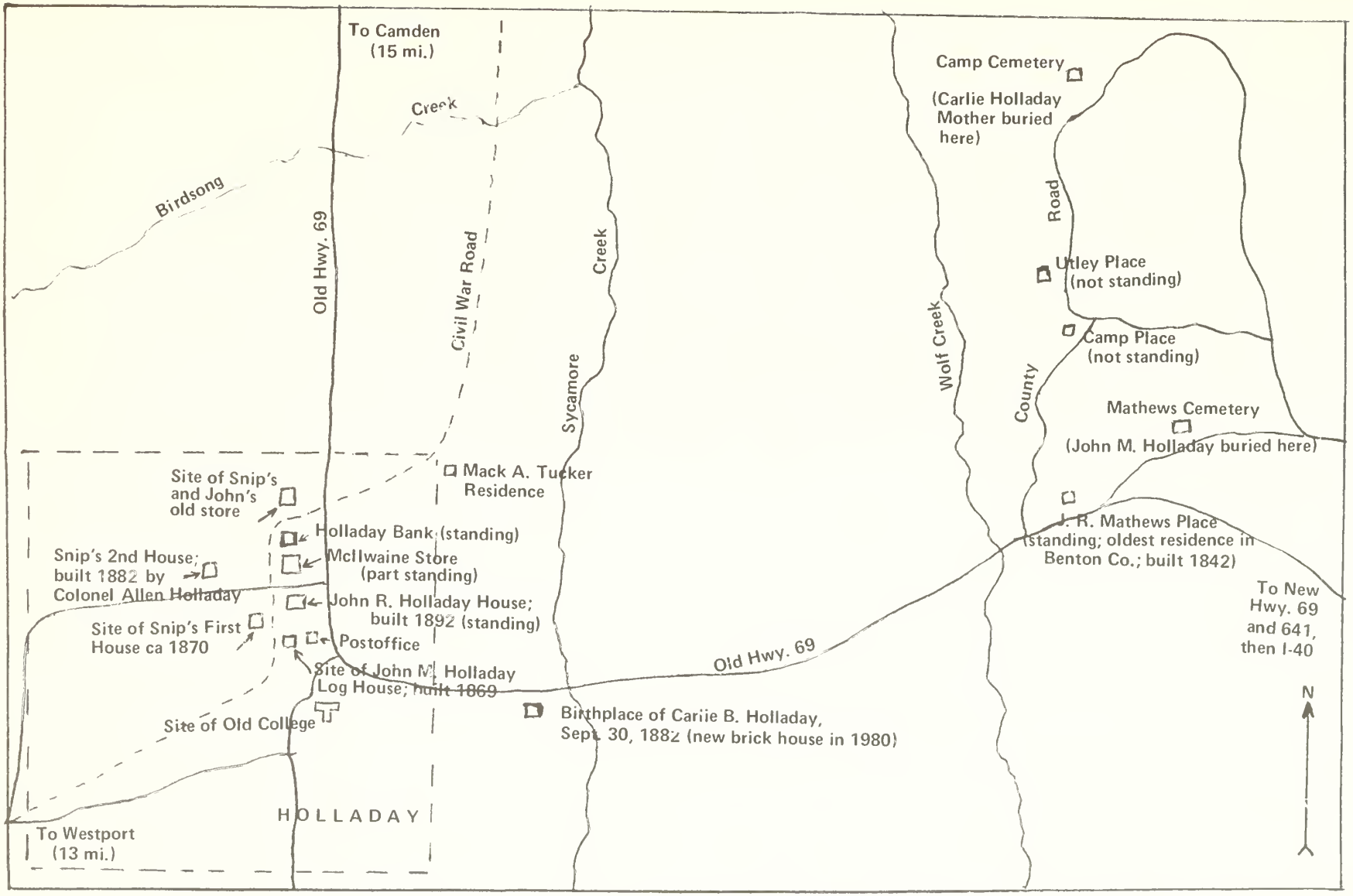
In 1886 some citizens of the town sent a petition to Hon. John M. Taylor, at that time Congressman from their district, asking him to establish a post office for them. He answered that petition by writing them that he would establish the office and that he was naming it in honor of his old wounded Confederate comrade, John M. Holladay, and named him Postmaster. This office opened March 16, 1887. The town of Holladay was of course named for him.

Later John served as one of the School Directors of the 2nd Civil District for many years. The firm of J. M. Holladay and Brother assisted very materially in the erection of a two-story frame school building in the town of Holladay, at that time one of the best in the county. The Holladay Independent Normal was chartered by the State of Tennessee and authorized to give degrees and give diplomas to the graduates. With a faculty of outstanding ability it soon was the leading school of the county and in 1893 had 278 boarding pupils. John M. Holladay was one of the five directors of this school.

The following appeared in **The Sunday Shilalah**, February 27, 1898:

Requiescat in Peace

John M. Holladay is dead. In the zenith of his manhood and usefulness the angel of death touched him with his sable wings, and he was forced to cross over the river and rest under the shade of the everlasting trees. As a man he stood peerless; as a father and husband, there was none



FAMILY SITES IN AND NEAR HOLLADAY, BENTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE

more affectionate or considerate; as a friend, that of Damon and Pythias can scarce compare; as a man of honor, his word was as correct as the bond of most men. Upright in all his dealings with his fellow men, he won the confidence, respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. As a soldier, the armless sleeve that he won was a more priceless badge of heroism than that of the cross of the Legion of Honor, though won in the lost cause while defending the stars and bars.

As a Democrat he was true as steel in every emergency to the interest of those with whom he served.

Our deepest sympathies go out to the bereaved family, and while the tears of the mourners cannot bring him back, yet we cannot restrain ours as they mingle with theirs.

He died Friday night, February 18, at Holladay, and was buried Sunday.

John Milton and Rachel Blanton Ryan Mathews Holladay are buried in the Mathews Family Cemetery east of Holladay, Tennessee, near the old Joseph Randolph Mathews homeplace. Descendants:

I. LENA MILTON HOLLADAY. Born April 2, 1871, at Mt. Carmel (now Holladay), Tennessee; died 3 December 1871; buried in the Mathews Family Cemetery.

II. GEORGE BLANTON ("BLANTY") HOLLADAY. Born February 24, 1873 at Mt. Carmel (now Holladay), Tennessee; died May 29, 1968 at Waverly, Humphreys County, Tennessee; buried in Camden Cemetery. Married December 27, 1892, Mary "Mollie" Eudora BYRD (b. September 22, 1872 in Perry County, Tennessee; d. March 24, 1940 in Nashville, Tennessee; buried in Camden Cemetery), daughter of David D. and Sarah Ann Goodman Byrd.

The following appeared in **The Camden Chronicle**, Friday, January 6, 1893, Holladay News Section:

Mr. G. B. Holladay of this city and Miss Mollie Byrd of near Coxburgh were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's father on the 27th ultimo. The attendants were W. P. Diggs and Miss Minnie Hilliard, W. M. Stokes and Miss Meta Holladay and F. M. Dickey and Miss Della Byrd. The Rev. W. S. Brewer officiated. Immediately after the ceremony the happy couple and a few special friends returned to this place where a bountiful supper awaited them at the beautiful home of the groom's father, Mr. J. M. Holladay. The bride is one of Benton's fairest and loveliest flowers; she is a young lady whom to know is but to respect and love. The groom is a son of one of the leading merchants of Holladay, and is a gentleman of culture and refinement, and is well respected by all of his acquaintances. May their lives be one of happiness, peace and prosperity. Holladay, January 3.

George Blanton Holladay attended the public schools of his native town and received a B.S. degree fromthe Holladay Independent Normal in 1890.

"Blanty" taught school and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Holladay and elsewhere; was school director 1898; and Justice of the Peace from 1900 until he moved to Camden in 1902.

He manufactured tobacco in Camden for sixteen years. On September 23, 1905, he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Circuit Court Clerk and was elected without opposition in 1906 and 1910 and served until September 1, 1918; from March 13, 1920 to August 17, 1935, was Clerk and Master and was succeeded by his wife who served until her death.

He was railroad land appraiser under the Federal Valuation Act for the NC&StL Ry., 1919-1920; for the L&NRR 1921-1922; for the Tennessee Central Ry., 1925-1927 and 1930-1931.

"Blanty" was Mayor of Camden and for three years one of its Aldermen; February-July, 1918, Chairman Selective Service Board of Benton County.

For several years he was an Elder in the Camden Cumberland Presbyterian Church, moderator of Hopewell Presbytery, one of the Board of Trustees of Bethel College; a member of the Church Board of Education and for several years was one of the twelve trustees of his denomination. He was a lifelong Democrat, was a member of the County Executive Committee, serving as chairman from 1920-28.

"Blanty" was a prince of a gentleman who took a deep interest in family history and contributed greatly to this volume.

A. HOLLADAY, Ruth Vivien. Born November 4, 1893 at the Byrd home on Eagle Creek. Married December 20, 1965; McMILLAN, Herman (b. June 22, 1889; d. September 16, 1965; buried in Camden Cemetery), son of William Isaac and Evelyn Aycock McMillan.

1. McMILLAN, Ann Blanton. Born July 4, 1926. Married July 2, 1950, LAWSON, Bobby Joe (b. July 17, 1930).

   a. LAWSON, Pamela Ann. Born January 29, 1959.

2. McMILLAN, Mary Jane. Born January 1, 1928. Married (1) December 5, 1945, SHRYOCK, Joe Russel (b. March 11, 1916). Married (2) May 28, 1954, CREWS, Charles William (b. October 27, 1928).

   a. SHRYOCK, Sandra Ann. Born April 27, 1947.

   b. SHRYOCK, John Russell. Born April 9, 1951. Married May 18, 1974, Susan Lynn HALE.

   c. CREWS, Patricia Lynn. Born March 17, 1956.

B. HOLLADAY, John Milton. Born August 14, 1898 at Holladay, Tennessee. Married (1) November 26, 1924, Sara E. AGNEW (b. February 11, 1898 at Rives, Obion County, Tennessee; d. October 7, 1957 in Memphis, Tennessee, buried in Camden Cemetery). Married (2) June 24, 1961, Marian Tillman CLINARD.

John attended Camden, Tennessee, Elementary and High Schools and graduated from Cumberland University with an LLB degree in 1924. Admitted to practice of law in Camden, February 13, 1924.

He was with the Army at Camp Campbell clearing titles and paying for land; also in the same work in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio. He served as Camden City Recorder, Acting Postmaster, a two-year term as County Judge and Tax Attorney for Benton County for many years.

John was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church where he served on the Board of Elders for about forty years.

1. HOLLADAY, John Milton, Jr. Born January 30, 1930 at Union City, Tennessee.

   Married September 18, 1954, Carolyn Sue MAYES (b. December 2, 1930 at Earlsboro, Oklahoma), daughter of Sterling Leon and Alberta Beatrice Follmar Mayes.

   He attended Camden Elementary School and Louisville, Kentucky High School. A graduate of Columbia Military Academy, Columbia, Tennessee, he attended Vanderbilt University two years. He received a B. S. degree in Petroleum Engineering at the University of Oklahoma in 1952.

   In 1952, the Benton County, Tennessee Selective Service Board granted him permission to work for the Creole Petroleum Corporation of Venezuela, South America, as a Reservoir Engineer 1952-54; after his marriage he continued his engineering with the Kewanee Oil Company in Shidler, Oklahoma. He moved to Dallas, Texas, in 1956 and became vice president of D. R. McCord and Associates, Engineering Consultants; moved to London, England, in 1961 to be in charge of this firm's office there. He lives in Houston, Texas.

   a. HOLLADAY, Sherry Lynn. Born July 26, 1955 at Ponca City, Oklahoma. Married June 23, 1974, Noel Andy CAIN.

   b. HOLLADAY, Kathy Ann. Born July 18, 1958 in Dallas, Texas.

2. HOLLADAY, George Erwin. Born July 31, 1934 at Camden, Tennessee. Married October 10, 1965 in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Shirley Lynn BRINK (b. 29 April 1931). George is a dentist; lives in Denton, Texas.

   a. HOLLADAY, George Hunt. Born February 11, 1967.

   b. HOLLADAY, Sara Lynn. Born February 11, 1968.

C. HOLLADAY, George Byrd. Born September 11, 1900 at Holladay, Tennessee; died September 22, 1938 at Camden, Tennessee; buried in Camden Cemetery. Married (1) _____ DOWD. (2) _____, Ruth LLOYD.

D HOLLADAY, Anne Rachel. Born October 10, 1907 at Camden, Tennessee. Married June 16, 1933, PECK, Ralph Howard (b. March 3, 1903 at Cheshire, Connecticut; died April 14, 1947 at Columbia, Missouri; buried at Cheshire, Connecticut).
She attended Camden Elementary and High Schools and West Tennessee Normal Home Economics Department; graduate of Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee. She received a M.A. degree in Home Economics at the University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri. She taught Home Economics at Bethel College, McKenzie, Tennessee; for three years and in high schools in Florida, Missouri and Holladay, Tennessee.

1. PECK, Carole Anne. Born December 27, 1934 at Knoxville, Tennessee. Married (1) TROUP, David S.; (2) _____ FESMIRE

a. TROUP, Robert.

b. TROUP, Rebecca Elizabeth. Born January 26, 1960 at Perry, Florida.

III. META KATHY RYAN HOLLADAY. Born January 11, 1876 at Mt. Carmel, now Holladay, Tennessee; died February 14, 1913 at Farmington, New Mexico; buried at Farmington, New Mexico. Married December 24, 1898 at Camden, Tennessee, DIGGS, William P. (b. November 26, 1869 in Carroll County, Tennessee; d. August 31, 1954 at Gallup, New Mexico, buried Hillcrest Cemetery, Gallup, New Mexico). She received a B.A. degree at Holladay Independent Normal and taught in Benton and Henry Counties, Tennessee and in Georgia. William P. Diggs was a salesman, merchant and timber man and was City Marshall of Gallup, New Mexico 1923-24.

A. DIGGS, Pauline. Born January 28, 1900 at Holladay, Tennessee; died September 10, 1900, buried Holladay Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee.

B. DIGGS, Olive. Born January 28, 1900 at Holladay, Tennessee. Married May 31, 1924in Gallup, New Mexico, WILKINSON, E. E. (b. November 2, 1887 at Royal Center, Indiana; d. March 22, 1962).

1. WILKINSON, Meta Jean Born May 14, 1925 at Gallup, New Mexico. Married (1) December 1946 in Wichita Falls, Texas., WALKER, Philip H. Married (2) November 1947 at Las Vegas, Nevada, SUMPTER, John E.

a. SUMPTER, Linda Fay. Born July 23, 1948 at Mesa, Arizona.

2. WILKINSON, Arabella. Born December 7, 1930 at Gallup, New Mexico. Married 1949, CROWDER, Dennis M. (b. September 9, 19___ at Tom's Creek, Virginia.

a. CROWDER, Susan Yvonne. Born May 5, 1950.

b. CROWDER, James Dennis. Born May 2, 1957 at Midwest City, Oklahoma.

c. CROWDER, Robert Ernest. Born August 13, 1959.

C. DIGGS, Fay. Born November 2, 1901 at Holladay, Tennessee; died January 1972 at Gallup, New Mexico. Unmarried. She worked as a clerk in a law office in Gallup, New Mexico.

D. DIGGS, Rachel. Born January 24, 1907 at Winona, Oklahoma; died January 29, 1938 at Gallup, New Mexico, buried in Hillcrest Cemetery, Gallup. Married November 11, 1929, ABER, John David (b. May 2, ___, at Tucumcari, New Mexico).

1. ABER, Richard John. Born July 15, 1933 at Tucumcari, New Mexico. Married August 4, 1952, Mary Jo DAVIS (b. June 1, 1935 at Hollywood, California).

a. ABER, Richard William. Born December 7, 1952.

b. ABER, Mary. Born January 27, 1955.

c. ABER, Rikki Jo. Born November 14, 1956 at Phoenix, Arizona.

d. ABER, Cynthia Ann. Born December 7, 1957 at Phoenix, Arizona; died _____ buried St. Francis Cemetery, Phoenix.

IV. JOHN RANDOLPH HOLLADAY. Born October 17, 1878, at Mt. Carmel, now Holladay, Tennessee; died August 12, 1965, at Holladay, Tennessee; buried in Holladay Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee. Married October 6, 1907, Mary Lee TUCKER (b. June 19, 1882 at Mt. Carmel, now Holladay, Tennessee; died January 15, 1966, in Memphis, Tennessee, buried in Holladay Cemetery), daughter of Mack Allison and Louise King Tucker.

"Johnnie" was educated at the Holladay Independent Normal, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science at the age of fourteen. Later he completed a course at Draughon's Business College in Nashville. He taught school for two years then entered the stave and lumber business with his brother, G. B. Holladay. After three years in this business he disposed of his interests and on November 1, 1904 he became a rural mail carrier. He retired on December 3, 1934. In 1910 he assisted in the organization of the Bank of Holladay, and was elected president of that institution.

He was a lifelong member of the Democratic party, a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, and was a Master Mason. He was a member of the Holladay Church of Christ and was an Elder for many years.

A. HOLLADAY, Meta Lee. Born August 18, 1908 at Holladay, Tennessee. Married August 22, 1925 at Rives, Tennessee, HARMAN, Arthur Berlin (b. April 1, 1909 at Custer City, Oklahoma), son of Dr. A. B. and Hattie Florence Jones Harman.

1. HARMAN, Mary Florence. Born December 23, 1928 at Waukegan, Illinois.

2. HARMAN, Rosemarie. Born October 21, 1932 at Big Sandy, Tennessee. Married July 30, 1949 at Hernando, Mississippi, BURLISON, David Paul (b. February 4, 1929 at Brownsville, Tennessee).

a. BURLISON, David Paul, Jr., Born June 10, 1951 at Memphis, Tennessee.

b. BURLISON, Deborah. Born June 4, 1953 at Memphis, Tennessee. Married STAFFORD, James Mitchell.

(1) STAFFORD, Christopher Mitchell. Born December 15, 1971.

c. BURLISON, Laurel Marie. Born November 12, 1955 at Memphis, Tennessee. Married _____ HYLANDER, Albert Douglas.

(1) HYLANDER, Brandon Drew. Born November 12, 1973.

d. BURLISON, Mary Lisa. Born July 22, 1957 at Memphis, Tennessee. Married May 16, 1975, PHILLIPS, Robert Earl.

e. BURLISON, Holladay Belinda. Born October 8, 1960 at Memphis, Tennessee.

3. HARMAN, Arthur Bruce. Born September 4, 1937 at Detroit, Michigan. Married December 17, 1966 at Memphis, Tennessee, Sandra Kay MYRACLE (b. July 26, 1944 at Jackson, Tennessee). He is a graduate of Messick High School, Memphis, Tennessee and received a BS degree in Mechanical Engineering at Christian Brothers College in June, 1960.

4. HARMAN, John Berlin. Born January 16, 1942 at Troy Township, Michigan. Married September 7, 1968 at Memphis, Tennessee, Sandra TILLMAN (b. September 4, 1942 at Memphis, Tennessee). He is a graduate of Messick High School, and also received a degree in Mechanical Engineering at Christian Brothers College, Memphis, Tennessee.

JOHN RANDOLPH AND MARY LEE TUCKER HOLLADAY (P-253-IV)

B. HOLLADAY, John Randolph, Jr. Born July 30, 1911 at Holladay, Tennessee Married (1) May 19, 1934 at Benton, Kentucky, Theresa Delilah MELTON (b. September 20, 1913 at Eva, Benton County, Tennessee), daughter of Lindsey and Hattie Isabelle Herndon Melton. Divorced. Maried (2) April 3, 1949, Mavis Lorelle HOGUE. Divorced 1959. Married (3) February 27, 1960, Heda Faye WALKER. He is a graduate of Holladay High School and attended the University of Tennessee at Martin. He was employed by Memphis Transit Authority from 1944 until his retirement in 1975.

1. HOLLADAY, Carolyn Joan. Born August 7, 1935 at Camden, Tennessee. She is a graduate of Camden Central High School and Toler's Business College, Paris, Tennessee, and attended Draughon's Business College in Nashville. Employed by Foote Mineral Company, New Johnsonville, Tennessee. Carolyn greatly assisted in the preparation of this book – in typing, collecting data, and in many other ways. She has a deep interest in Holladay history. Married Doug Warden.

2. HOLLADAY, John Lindsey (Jack). Born October 17, 1939 at Camden, Tennessee. Married March 19, 1961 at Holladay, Tennessee, Alice Faye BAKER (b. November 21, 1941 in Benton County, Tennessee), duaghter of Erin Jackson and Caudie Louise Aldridge Baker. He is a graduate of Camden Central High School and is employed by E. I. du Pont de Nemours, New Johnsonville, Tennessee.

   a. HOLLADAY, Steven Mark. Born April 13, 1962 at Memphis, Tennessee.

   b. HOLLADAY, James Michael. Born June 23, 1966 at Memphis, Tennessee.

3. HOLLADAY, James Norman. Born May 30 1942 at Camden, Tennessee. Married December 26, 1970 at Holladay, Tennessee, Doloris Ann HENDRIX (b. June 15, 1950), daughter of Nathan Broda and Maxine Malin Hendrix .
   He is a graduate of Treadwell High School and Christian Brothers College in Memphis. He is employed at TVA's Sequoyah Nuclear Plant near Chattanooga, Tennessee.

4. HOLLADAY, Sonia Denise. Born August 22, 1961 at Memphis, Tennessee.

5. HOLLADAY, Constance Adele. Born March 23, 1964 at Memphis, Tennessee.

6. HOLLADAY, Stephanie Fern. Born October 5, 1967 at Memphis, Tennessee.

C. HOLLADAY, William Mack Arthur (Will). Born December 7, 1913, at Holladay, Tennessee. Married May 19, 1934 at Benton, Kentucky, Ernestine SMOTHERS (b. September 23, 1913 at Camden, Tennessee), daughter of Ernest H. and Rosa Ellis Smothers. He is a graduate of Holladay High School and Memphis State University. He taught school several years then for 33 years was a Rural Carrier. On February 28, 1975, he became Postmaster of the Holladay Post Office. A gracious and courtly gentleman, Will is a Church of Christ Minister at the Holladay congregation where he also serves as an Elder. Will has always shown a deep interest in Holladay history, and has encouraged this book.

1. HOLLADAY, Carole Jean. Born August 16, 1938 at Camden, Tennessee. Married September 13, 1958 at Holladay, Tennessee, MOORER, Emmett Lewis, Jr. (b. May 18, 1937 at Brownsville, Tennessee), son of Emmett Lewis and Mary TatumMoorer. She is a graduate of Holladay High School and Middle Tennessee State University at Murfreesboro. She teaches in the Metropolitan School System, Nashville- Davidson County, Tennessee.

   a. MOORER, Emmett Lewis, III. Born July 27, 1963 at Camden, Tennessee.

   b. MOORER, William Todd. Born December 13, 1965 at Newbern, Tennessee, d. 9/21/82.

2. HOLLADAY, William Richard. Born October 31, 1943 at Camden, Tennessee. Married June 1, 1963 at Holladay, Tennessee, Linda Carol (Susie) BOWMAN (b. August 24, 1945 in Decatur County, Tennessee), daughter of Floyd and Edith Louella Houston Bowman. He is a graduate of Holladay High School and is employed by E.I. du Pont de Nemours, New Johnsonville, Tennessee.

a. HOLLADAY, William David. Born August 2, 1972 at Camden, Tennessee.

b. HOLLADAY, Carol Lee. Born October 2, 1974 at Camden, Tennessee.

V. LEON HOLLADAY. Born December 30, 1893; died December 30, 1893; buried in the Mathews Family Cemetery.

P-254. STEPHEN WASHINGTON HOLLADAY

Born December 27, 1842, in Carroll County, Tennessee; died December 19, 1917, at Holladay, Tennessee; buried in Holladay Cemetery. Married December 25, 1873, Cordelia Ann WOOD (b. January 5, 1853; d. April 1, 1946 at Holladay; buried in Holladay Cemetery), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wood.

Stephen grew up on his father's plantation four miles south of Huntingdon, working on the farm during the times that he was not in school, until his enlistment in the Confederate Army. Stephen's role in the Civil War reads like a saga. When his brother John joined the C.S.A. in October, 1861, Stephen urged his parents to let him do likewise even though he was only eighteen at the time. Upon seeing no quick termination to the conflict, George and Kitty finally yielded to his pleas and let him go. The day of his departure presented a poignant and tearful scene so typical of that tragic conflict. Stephen was accompanied to the gate by his father who gave him a gold coin as a parting gesture of parental love, and embraced him for the last time on earth. Stephen was to enjoy no furlough for the duration.

On December 2, at Columbus, Kentucky, he joined Company C of the 55th Tennessee as a private, along with his brother and cousins. This was not a happy Christmas for the Holladays.

Stephen had an eagle eye and a steady nerve. As an experienced huntsman he had the reputation of being able to "hit a button as far away as his telescopic sight gave him view." He thus earned the nickname "Snip," and would assuredly give no comfort to the boys in blue.

Snip was captured at Island No. 10 on April 8, 1862, with his Regiment, and as an enlisted man was first sent to prison at Camp Randall, Wisconsin, near Madison, along with Joe Crider, Bob Rutherford, and Dick Dalton, all his relatives. By August 1 they were transferred to Camp Douglas near Chicago. Prison life was not pleasant, yet out of it came many interesting stories of the war. In later years Snip liked to tell how, one day, a Federal physician at the prison came to him in a rather friendly manner and said: "Holladay, you are too smart a fellow to be caught in a situation like this, fighting for a losing cause. You may catch smallpox or some other disease here, and die away from home, and be forgotten forever. You are a bright young man, so why don't you let me train you to be a doctor? I have no children, and can afford to educate you well. After you finish school you can practice medicine with me. Then after I retire you can have all my equipment and practice to go with it. What do you say?"

This offer certainly had its appeal. Whether it was made in good faith or merely to test the loyalty of this Rebel lad we will never know. But we do know that Snip in his own quiet way promptly and firmly replied: "No, thank you, sir." Snip was never a talkative man, and the doctor apparently was convinced that Snip meant what he said. He no longer doubted the loyalty of his prisoner, nor ever brought up the matter again.*

Snip, too, was exchanged as a prisoner near Vicksburg in September, and quickly rejoined the 55th Tennessee. For the next two years, through the Atlanta campaign, he and John were generally close together. As a sharp-shooter he probably saw more action than did John. He had time to write a number of letters to his parents. Some of these were found in 1938 by the author's father and brother, Leon, when they helped to tear down the old George W. Holladay residence. They had lain hidden for over seventy years behind the wall near the mantel at the north end of the house, concealed by Snip's family from Unionists who periodically invaded the premises. His first letter read as follows:

*Related to the author by Snip's grandson, Stephen W. Holladay of Nashville and Camden, Tennessee, in 1969.

STEPHEN W. ("SNIP") AND CORDELIA WOOD HOLLADAY (P-254) IN ABOUT 1910

Camp Cummings,
Oct. 8, '63

Dear Parents:

I feel grateful for the blessed opportunity of sending you a few lines at such opportunities as this time are very seldom presented. For sometime past we had no chance to send letters home and have not received any, so then you discover our communion with home was apparently at an end. There now seems to be great contention between the facing armies of Tennessee, struggling manfully and vigorously for mastery. A blow has been struck and victory so far has crowned our efforts with success.[1] *Our troops, though it met an army of legions, flushed with many a victory—who have been tutored to know no defeat and to yield to no power, drove them steadily at the point of the bayonet back into the trenches at Chattanooga where he dares not stir less perhaps his very marrow be cut in twain. Our troops lie in line of battle almost upon him, where every movement can be seen and known. We are very much in hopes that Genl Bragg will rout that army and chase him until he forces him to put his foot upon his own soil. so chastising him, he will be satisfied to remain there.*

Capt. Jake[2] *received a letter a few days ago from John Rone since the fight. It was dated April 30th.*[3] *He said that he, Samuel, & William Hilliard came out safe and sound. He had not seen Joe Crider*[4] *since the fight and could not tell whether he came out safe or not. He saw him a few days before the fight. He was well then. John*[5] *speaks of the battle as a hard fought engagement. He said we had gained a victory but it cost us dearly. John*[5] *has again left us. He has been gone about a month. Ours is a consolidated regiment,*[6] *consequently we have an excess of officers. Therefore, a portion of them, John among the balance, was ordered to report to Genl Pillow for duty. He has put him to catching up straglers, deserters and enforcing the conscript. John is somewhere in the northern portion of Mississippi. He has not let us hear a word from him since he left us.*

Bob Rutherford got a furlough some time ago for thirty days and thought he would go home, and did go part of the way, and found out it was so hazardous to make the trip in time he turned around and came back. I wish he could have gone home. We are all looking for Ebb Mebane's return and are very anxious [that] he should come, believeing he will have a great deal of news for us.

Boys are all well and saucy, and very well satisfied just now with our encampment. We are situated 4 miles west of Mobile at Camp Cummings. We have very good Winter Quarters, and will fare finely if permitted to stay here this Winter. But we look to be ordered away daily. If so, I guess it will be for Tennessee.

I would be happy to see you all. Ad Hilliard is well and hearty. He still follows wagonery, an employment he has been in every since the war commenced, or rather since he joined the army. A man is down here now, and will convey this letter to you, who sometime in August passed right along the road by home on his way down here. I wish you could have seen him and sent me a letter. I want one so bad. It has been a long time since we heard from you. We learned from a letter from Carroll that the Feds had ruined you and Mr. Watson and a great many more on the road clean down to Paris. We were sorry to hear this but it was nothing more than we expected.

But I must close. Give my love to all my relations and inquiring friends. Write to me soon. R. M. R.[7] *and Jo Crider*[8] *send their best love to you all, and say keep their sweethearts on the right side of the question both in point of politics and also love. No more. Goodbye.*

Your son
S. W. Holladay

To
Mr. G. W. Holladay
Mrs. Kitty Holladay

[1] Snip was referring to Bragg's victory over Rosecrans at Chickamauga on September 19-20, 1863.
[2] Capt. Jake Bledsoe succeeded Capt. L. W. Clark in command of Company C.
[3] This date must be in error. Snip must have meant September 30.
[4] Snip must have meant Dan Crider, and not his brother Joe Crider.
[5] John M. Holladay was a Lieutenant in Company C, and a brother of Snip.
[6] The 55th Tennessee consolidated with the 46th Tennessee in January.
[7] R. M. R. means Robert M. Rutherford, later Snip's brother-in-law.
[8] Joe Crider was Snip's double first cousin, and along with his brother Dan Crider was killed at Ezra Church on July 28, 1864.

Snip was correct in his observations on the march north. After reaching Dalton, Snip wrote at least twice:

Dalton Georgia
Dec. 2, 1863
Dear Father:

I now send you a few lines to let you know that I am yet alive and in good health. We are here but were not in the fight at Chickamauga, though part of our Brigade was here in time to be in the retreat. It was beeause they outnumbered us. We have fallen back to a better position and to await reinforeements who are arriving daily. Longstreet with othere are marching on Knoxville if they have not taken it. I would not be surprised if we start on Chattanooga before many days. If we do not, I learn we will go back to Mobile.

John is at Paulding,[9] Mississippi catching deserters and conscripts. I got a letter from him some two weeks ago. He was well at that time. Tell Al that Sam Hilliard is here & in good health; also Ad is here and well. We have had very eool weather for several days, colder than we have had since we left Island No. 10, which does not suit us very well who have been in such a warm climate. Joe[10] says tell the Pea Ridge people he was very glad to hear that they had raised a flag. He hoped they were all right for Jeff, if they had not been for Abr.[11] Also Joe says tell the woman if she deserves to bear that name that he is sorry she begged him so hard for his likeness and then had to throw it away. But was very glad that it had got out of hands that were a disgrace to my name and country.[12]

Bob says tell Phema to tell my sweetheart howdy for me and to give her three sweet kisses right on her sweet lips.[13] I hope I will meet you before long in peace. Tom King says tell his people they are all well. Marshall Watson, Dick Dalton[14] are also here and well.

Tell Duck[15] I am glad to hear her and Tiek[16] have the boldness to stand up and face the Yanks and tell them of their rascality. Tell Nan, Willy, Miry, Allen howdy for me.[17] Also Bob and Joe the same. Tell Van[18] I am all right and when I come home I want him to be still a good Rebel. Also to get him a gun and shoot the last one of them [Yankees] he can find. Bob and Joe join me in love to you all. Write soon direct to the 55th Tennessee Regt, Quarles Brigade, Bates Division, Breekenridge Corps.

I remain you[r] Dear son
S.W. Holladay

To
Mr. G. W. Holladay
Mrs. Kitty Holladay

Camp Dalton, Ga.
January 4, 1864

Dear Father & Mother:

I take my pen in hand this rainly morning to let you know how I am getting along. I am well and doing well as could be expected. I hope when this line is handed you that it finds you well and doing well.

I haven't heard from John in about two months. He was well and doing well and having fine times. Pa, I have nothing of importanee to write[19] pair of socks. The first chance you have send me a pair of No. 8 in good heavy wool. Mother the socks you sent I was glad to get for I was about

[9] Paulding is a village in Mississippi about 30 miles southwest of Meridian.
[10] Joe means Joe Crider.
[11] Jeff Davis and Abraham Lincoln.
[12] Presumably Joe Crider had given his girl friend his picture, at her pleading, and then she showed her disloyalty to the South, possibly by courting some Unionist! How revolting!
[13] Robert Rutherford was sending his love to his cousin Euphemia Holladay.
[14] Daniel H. (Dick) Dalton who married Joe and Dan Crider's sister, Pamela Catherine, in 1867. Dick was Snip's messmate.
[15] Duck was Snip's oldest sister, Permelia Ann Holladay Phillips.
[16] Tick was Snip's sister, Emily Elizabeth Holladay Hilliard.
[17] The Holladays have always liked nicknames. Nan for Georgia Ann, Willy for William (or Jack), Miry for Richard Elcany, Allen for Colonel Allen.
[18] Van (Lucian) was the youngest of the family, now about three, later called "Dicher".
[19] Time has rendered parts of this letter illegible, as shown by omissions.

out, and I needed the vest. I am glad to get anything from home because it makes me think of old times. Pa I want you to send me or Dick[20] *one or the others. I understand by Capt Jake that you have nothing to work and if you can possible send me one of them do it. I need a cook to do my cooking and washing. If you can send me one of them send him by Frank Traywigg or by Raglin. That will be one less to feed. Mother I want. . . . Tell Tick I want her to save that jug of brandy until I come home . . . but it will be gone when I come home. Tick I would like to come home on . . . I don't reckon you are . . . with the Yankees now. That is one good thing. I hope they will never get possession of that country any more, but I fear General Forrest can't hold it, and if he should be run out of there then the Southern people would suffer. . . . Tell Tick I said for her never to give up even one inch to . . . howdy for me, and if you can help it never associate with the . . . girls for I have no use for them . . . is for the Union now. . . . I hope that old Forrest will run all such stock out of the country.*

Marshall Watson said tell his folks that he is well. Jo, Bob & Marshall Watson send best respects to you all.

I must bring my letter to a close. Give my love to all my brothers and sisters.

Your son until
death S. W. Holladay

When Snip again returned to Camp Cummings after the futile trip to Dalton, he again wrote home two letters in quick succession:

Mobile, Ala.
March 9, 1864

Dear Parents:

After so long a time a good chance for sending you some information of my hearabouts, welfare, etc., is presented. As no doubt my health is the prime consideration with you, I will abate your curiosity, cares, and fears by informing you I never enjoyed better health in my life. I am perfectly sound and fat. John was with us about one month ago and looked as healthy as usual. He did not stay but a day or two. We hear from him every day or two. He is now stationed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at a station called DeSoto.[21] *It is some five or six hours run from here.*

We have been stationed but very little for the last two or three months. Are getting to be too popular with Head Quarters to suit me. I had rather be less noticed. We went to Dalton as reinforcements in the Missionary Ridge fight but got there entirely too late to take part either in the engagement or the skidaddle. It amounted to a furlough to us and we saw several of our acquaintances and friends. Did not stay away but about one month when we were ordered back to this place—a circumstance which was pleasing to us all. We all threw up winter Quarters while there and some of them had just finished when ordered away—did not even get to stay in them one night, but at any rate all left with cheerful hearts.

Dan Crider endeavored to get a transfer but his officers refused to sign it so when we left he came with us any how. They have sent for him several times but the Captain is endeavoring to hold him under the provisions of an act passed by Congress giving one alike situated that right—that is for instance, he is a Tennessean and the only one in the regiment. Well Congress gives him the privilege of attaching himself to a Tennessee regiment. I don't know how it will terminate.

We got very handsomely into another skidaddle something near a month ago. When Sherman started with his expedition from Vicksburg through Jackson on in the direction of Meridian, on the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road.[22] *We were sent to meet him. We were several days going and suffered no little. We finally reached Morton, a station between Meridian and Jackson, when it was ascertained the Yankees were still coming on in the direction of the place. We brought a halt and stayed there all night. Were up all night cooking rations and under orders to be ready and prepared to fall in line at a moment's warning. Consequently there was no chance for sleeping. Next morning we branched out from Morton to meet the Yankees—soon our columns were very near each other. We gradually fell back again to Morton and formed a line of battle and intended giving*

[20] Probably one of his father's slaves.
[21] Desoto was a village in Clark County, Mississippi, 25 miles south of Meridian.
[22] Sherman had left Vicksburg on Feb. 3 with 20,000 men. On Feb. 14 he destroyed much of Meridian. Polk thought that Sherman was headed toward Mobile and thus retreated in that direction. The Yankees often made forays like this into the countryside to subdue the populace.

battle. Our position I think would have been tenable, and if they had come upon us we would have given them a genteel thrashing. We had many natural advantages and great protection for our troops, but a yankee was too smart to risk an engagement there and began to flank us. From this as well as the superior numbers of troops they had, our general considered it policy to retreat without giving an engagement. At about 10 o'clock in the night we struck out for the rear and travelled all night, the next night and intervening day with very little rest. We suffered a great deal for cold and exposure—a circumstance a retreat never fails to bring about. I never want to be in another retreat. We at length reached the cars[23] *and came on to this place. Genl Polk*[24] *the man that commanded us at Columbus was in command. Genl Sherman came on to Meridian and burned several houses and the Depot—tore up the railroads and then returned to Vicksburg. There was a corresponding movement of the whole Yankee forces.*

General Forrest met Grierson near Okalona and whipped him badly, driving him back to Memphis. Genl. Finegan met Seymour[25] *who was marching upon Lake City, Florida, along with whom was some colored regiments, near the above mentioned place, and whipped him most severely and put him to route. He perfectly annihilated two colored regiments, killing every one save eight, who was afterwards captured and killed. This was the la[s]t of the poor negros. Their loss is represented at twenty eight hundred killed, captured and wounded.*

General Thomas made a move upon Genl Johnson[26] *and was handsomely repulsed. So all so far has been success to our arms. Admiral Farragut has been bombing our watering batteries, but without much effect. No firing has been heard within the last three or four days. The time of service for which a great many of our troops re-enlisted will soon expire. The boys are not waiting for Congress to pass another reenlistment act, but has [sic] voluntarily, unconditionally reenlisted for the war reenlistment and still going on. Tennesseans have rendered themselves somewhat conspicuous as they led off in the affair and have reenlisted more than any other troops. They pledge themselves to never lay down arms as long as their own dear homes are polluted by a Yankee tread. Our regiment has gone in for the war.*

Boys are all as well as usual and in very good spirits. It is needless to tell you I would give anything in the world to see you. You know my heart, affection and love are all concentrated in the lovely objects of my dear home. I trust that He who directs all things will yet spare me the delightful privileges of seeing you all once more. May heaven smile upon you and bless you. I hope to hear from you soon. I must now bid you adieu and would simply request [that you] sometimes think of me.

Your son
S. W. Holladay

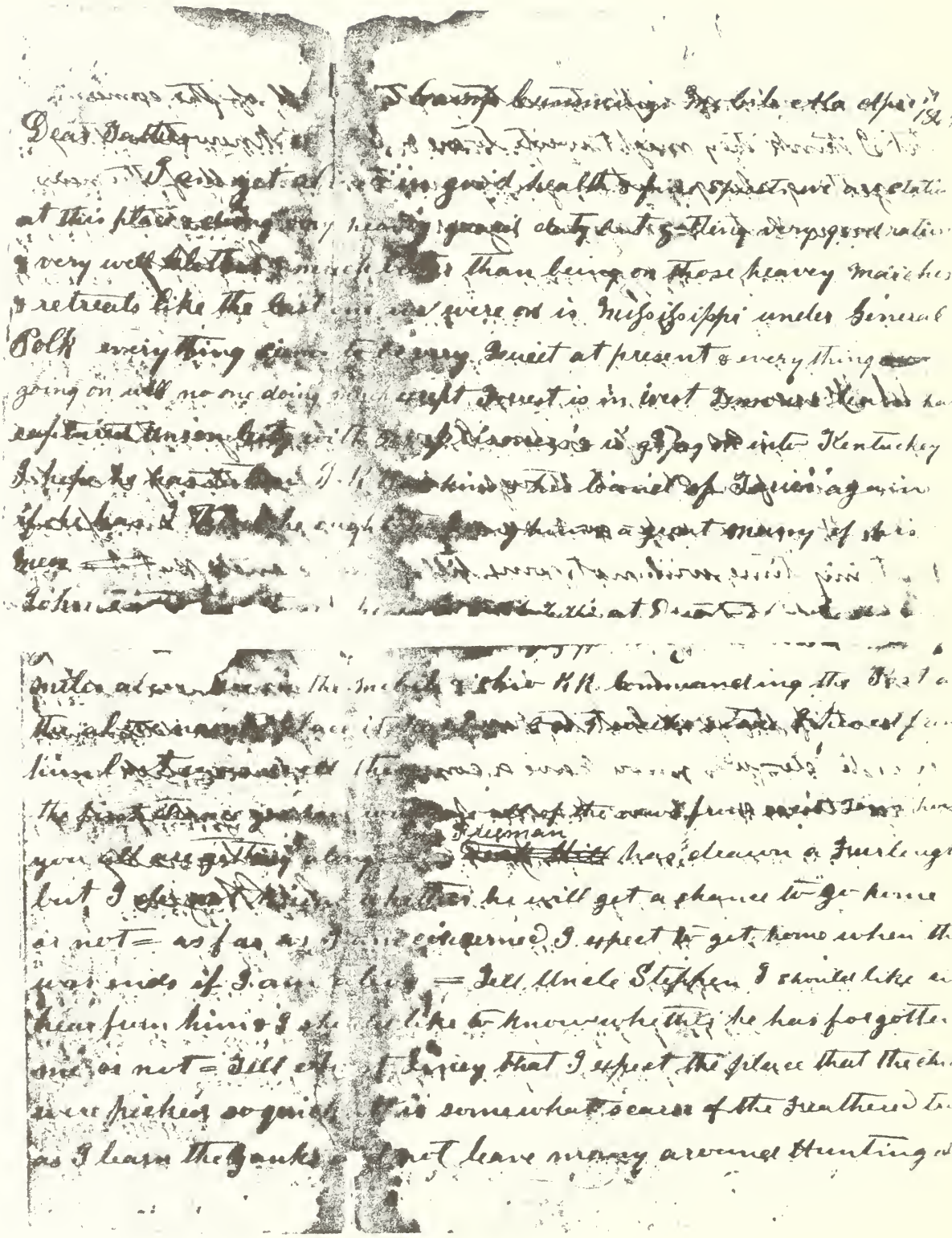
To
Mr. G. W. Holladay & wife

Camp Cummings
Mobile Alabama
April 1, 1864 ·

Dear Father:

I am yet alive and in good health and fine spirits. We are stationed at this place and doing very heavy guard duty, but getting very good rations, and very well clothed, and much better than being on those heavy marches and retreats like the last one we were on in Mississippi under General Polk. Everything seems to be very quiet at present and everything going on well. No one doing much, except Forrest is in West Tennessee. We learned he has captured Union City with eight hundred prisoners and is going on into Kentucky. I hope he has taken G. W. Hawkins[27] *and his band of Tories again. If he has I think he ought to hang him and a great many of his men.*

[23] The railroad cars.
[24] Leonidas Polk, their long-time commander, who was killed near Atlanta on June 14, 1864.
[25] Besides Forrest the officers mentioned were Generals Benjamin Grierson and Truman Seymour of the Union Army, and Joseph Finegan of the CSA.
[26] George H. Thomas and Joseph E. Johnston.
[27] Hawkins was Commissioner of the Sixth District of Kentucky under the Board of Enrollment for the Union Authorities.



PORTION OF LETTER FROM SNIP HOLLADAY TO HIS FATHER ON APRIL 1, 1864

John is not with us. He is in Mississippi at DeSoto about a hundred miles above here on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad commanding the post at the above named place. It has been three or four weeks since I heard from him, but was well then.

The first chance you have write me all the news from West Tennessee how you are all getting along. Jim Freeman has drawn a furlough but I do not know whether he will get a chance to go home or not. As far as I am concerned I expect to get home when the war ends if I am alive. Tell Uncle Stephen[28] I should like to hear from him and I should like to know whether he has forgotten me or not. Tell Aunt Liney[29] that I expect the place and the chickens were picked so quick that is somewhat scarce of the feathered tribe, as I learned the Yanks did not leave many around Huntingdon.

I have no news of importance to write. Tell all of the connection that I think they might write to me and let me know how they are getting along and when you do write give me all the news. No more, but remain

Your son 'til death
S. W. Holladay

To Mr. G. W. Holladay
Mrs. Kitty Holladay

Old Friend:[30]

As Snip[31] *is done I will inform you that I am well and in fine spirits though would feel better if I could get a furlough to go and see my family, but am afraid that my time will not come until the war ends. But I expect to remain in the South as long as there is any of it or any person to fight for it for there is no chance to get out of the war but to run away, and that I am determined never to do. When you have a convenient chance drop me a few lines and let me know how you are getting along.*

Your friend fraternally
E. W. Rogers

Well Cousins:

After Snip has finished writing I now take the pleasure of writing a few lines to inform you that I am yet in the land of the living. This leaves myself with the rest of the boys in Company C all well and in as fine spirit as the first day we left Clarksburg. Though that was a sad time with some of the boys when they were taking their parting leaves with their sweet little Duleys. As you very well know I was not fortunate enough to have one at that time so it did not hurt me as bad as some of the boys. Cousins I wish this cruel war would end so we could return to our homes. And then the girls there have been true to the cause for which we are contending; those will be the girls the boys will claim for their sweethearts. We have reinlisted for the war be it long or short. As time and space will not permit me to write any more will close by saying give my love to Uncle and all. Also Tick and family and Duck and family, and receive to yourself a greater portion. Give my love to all my sweethearts and all the girls. Kiss them all for me.

Your cousin as ever
Write on sight, answer often
R. M. Rutherford

[28]Stephen Holladay, brother of George W. Holladay.
[29]His wife, Emaline.
[30]This and the letter from R. M. Rutherford which follows were enclosed in the letter from S. W. Holladay to Mr. G. W. Holladay and Mrs. Kitty Holladay, written from Camp Cummings on April 1, 1864.
[31]The nickmane "Snip" may have been given to Stephen W. Holladay because of his service as a sharpshooter.

As far as we know this was Snip's last letter to his parents. By now most communications with West Tennessee had been cut by the Federals.

Snip was called in May with the other boys to go to Georgia in a vain attempt to stem Sherman's march southward to Atlanta, as narrated earlier in this chapter. Miraculously he came through the Atlanta campaign without a scratch, including Ezra Church. Events after this were somewhat anti-climactic, yet the war was to drag on another weary nine months. The regiment remained in the area west of Lickskillet Road for about three weeks. On August 27 it moved southward toward McDonough and then to Lovejoy, eighteen miles below Atlanta. The weather remained sultry.

On September 18 the CSA forces moved westward to Palmetto where it was stationed between the Atlanta and West Point Railroad and the Chattahoochee River. Here on September 25 the troops were honored with an address and review by Jeff Davis in person. Plans were announced to begin a drive to Tennessee. At this juncture Snip probably visited John in the hospital to tell him good-by and tell him of the march northward.

On October 4 Stewart's men attacked Acworth and Shanty Town, getting badly needed supplies from the Federals. They veered west of Rome, to Resaca and Tunnell Hill, and then southwesterly to Gadsden, which it reached on October 20. Passing near Decatur they reached the Florence area on October 31. Here the army rested three weeks to prepare for action.

On November 20 Quarles Brigade and the 55th crossed the Tennessee River. On the 22nd Snip was thrilled to set foot once more on Tennessee soil. Stewarts Corp went via Lawrenceburg and Columbia, which they reached on November 27. At Spring Hill it played tag with U. S. General Schofield's Army. Snip encamped that night half a mile southeast of the town. The next day, November 30, was warm and lovely, typical of Indian summer in Middle Tennessee. Under Hood, Snip and the CSA forces reached Winstead Hill one mile south of Franklin by early afternoon. About 3:30 p.m. Hood deployed his forces across the present highway, and had them march northward into the face of Schofield's Army behind breastworks. Snip marched some 500 yards east of the railroad in a northwesterly direction, crossing the railroad near the present cut. Here bullets richochetted from the railtracks with a sound of popping corn. For thirteen successive times the South made ferocious charges against the stubborn Yankee line, which held. As Quarles Brigade approached the line it was met with a veritable storm of bullets from repeating rifles. At this juncture Snip luckily found a rifle pit and jumped into it. Who would be there already but his messmate, Dick Dalton?

The ensuing two hours were the bloodiest in American history. The battle abated as darkness settled, and stopped at 9 p.m. Five Confederate Generals were killed. Quarles was wounded twice. All his staff officers were killed. Of 125 men in the 55th that went into battle only 25 came out, and one of these was Snip.

The next day the weary army moved against Nashville. Snip was encamped just east of Hillsboro Road in the little valley near the Compton House (now the A. M. Burton residence). On December 15 the Federals attacked the boys in gray. Snip was stationed behind a stone wall along the east side of present Hillsboro Road just below its intersection with Richard Jones Avenue. About two p.m. Walthall's Division in which Snip was still enlisted was forced to withdraw through mud eastward about a mile to Granny White Pike. Later that night they moved sothward toward present Lealand Lane and dug a trench behind the present stone wall south of and parallel to Battery Lane. Here a sharp clash occurred the next day, a very rainy one, and the Rebs were forced to retreat about dark southward along Franklin Road.

The next ten days forced the CSA to fight a rear-guard action as they retreated through Columbia, enduring every hardship. Snip assisted in this. They retreated to Tuscumbia, Corinth, and thence to Tupelo where they encamped on January 10, 1865.

On January 30 Snip left Tupelo for the Carolina region, going via Meridian, Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, and Augusta. The army marched from Augusta to Newberry, North Carolina, and then by rail to Charlotte. The troops proceeded to Smithfield, 15 miles south of Raleigh, and then to Bentonville. Here, on March 19, Snip saw his last action. The CSA Army retreated to Greensboro via Raleigh and Chapel Hill. Outnumbered badly, and hearing that Lee had surrendered, the Confederates surrendered at Greensboro on May 1.

Army wagons and horses could be used for the trip homeward, and each group of seven soldiers was allowed a rifle. After three and one-half years of war Snip was at last on the way home. He had had many close calls in battle. Once his canteen was punctured by a bullet; one of his shoe heels was shot off; once one of his trousers legs was ripped by a bullet and he felt his leg for blood, but found none; once he ducked behind a log just a moment before bullets tore into it; once he had to jump into a rifle pit to save himself. But he survived. He had fought a good fight; he had finished the course; and he had kept the faith.

As Snip neared home he was offered assistance with his luggage, gun, etc., by an acquaintance. The story goes that he never saw the man again. Thus the family was deprived of a valuable heirloom in the loss of the gun.

Snip reached home about a month after his father's death on April 18. But he was home now and glad to return to the ways of peace.

About 1870, Stephen W. (Snip) Holladay moved to Benton County, Tennessee where he entered the mercantile business with his brother, John Milton Holladay, on a fifty-fifty basis. A postoffice was later put into the store. On one occasion the brothers were greeted by a visit by the outlaw, Jesse James. Buying some articles, James presented them with a large bill hoping to get change and thus know whether to rob John and Snip. But the Holladay boys simply said that they could not change so large a bill, whereupon James paid the sum in smaller change and went on his way. When John and Snip decided to sell out they could not agree on terms, and so called in Blanty and Oscar to settle the matter. Apparently the matter dragged on even after John's death, for in the *Carroll County Democrat* for Friday, October 12, just two days before their mother's death, appeared this notice:

> *The Holladay Dry Goods Company at Holladay made an assignment day before yesterday naming W. F. Harrison assignee. The liabilities are about $7,700.00 It is thought the assets will more than pay off the indebtedness of the firm.*

Descendants:

I. OSCAR DEMMON HOLLADAY Born October 18, 1874 at Holladay, Tennessee; died October 29, 1934 in Decatur County, Tennessee, buried in Holladay Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee. Married October 23, 1898, Lela Ellen WOODS (b. July 27, 1875; d. January 11, 1946, buried in Holladay Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee), daughter of W. W. and Minerva Wilson Woods.

A. HOLLADAY, Paul Otis. Born August 11, 1899; died November 13, 1899, buried in Holladay Cemetery.

B. HOLLADAY, Clyde Alton. Born February 3, 1901; died February 17, 1914, buried in Holladay Cemetery.

C. HOLLADAY, Stephen William. Born October 14, 1902. Unmarried. Lived for many years in Nashville where he was employed by White Way Laundry. Now lives in Camden, Tenn.

D. HOLLADAY, Joseph Foster. Born June 30, 1904. Married October 9, 1938, Luerin LAYCOOK (b. August 31, 1911), daughter of Henry L. and Betty Roark Laycook.

1. HOLLADAY, Betty Jo. Born February 7, 1940. Married April 1, 1961, DOUGLAS, Charles Wayne (b. April 19, 1935).

a. DOUGLAS, Donna Gail. Born July 17, 1962.

b. DOUGLAS, Ronald Dale. Born September 16, 1966.

2. HOLLADAY, Stephen Wayne. Born November 26, 1942. Married July 20, 1968, Shirley Mae ANDREWS (b. July 25, 1944).

a. HOLLADAY, Stephen Wayne, Jr. Born July 18, 1970.

b. HOLLADAY, Angela Mae. Born May 1, 1973.

3. HOLLADAY, Lou Nell. Born August 29, 1945. Married August 24, 1967, NICHOLS, Melvin Lamar, Jr. (b. March 7, 1946).

a. NICHOLS, Gary Lamar. Born January 4, 1969.

b. NICHOLS, Joseph Wayne. Born March 31, 1973.

4. HOLLADAY, Ruth Elaine. Born April 14, 1947. Married January 25, 1967, BOGGESS, Howard Edison, Jr. (b. January 23, 1947).

a. BOGGESS, Howard Edison III. Born September 24, 1973.

E. HOLLADAY, Oscar Demmon, Jr. Born June 2, 1906; died December 4, 1907, buried in Holladay Cemetery.

F. HOLLADAY, John Wilson. Born October 11, 1908. Married November 7, 1937, Nancy Lorene BRADFIELD (b. August 30, 1914).

1. HOLLADAY, Olian Dean. Born April 23, 1941. Married September 1, 1961, Freida Nell ARNETT (b. February 7, 1941).

a. HOLLADAY, Andrea Lea. Born October 18, 1963.

b. HOLLADAY, Stephen Wade. Born June 29, 1968.

2. HOLLADAY, Melba Jean. Born October 10, 1943. Married May 29, 1964, PENNA, Winford Ray (b. February 12, 1944).

a. PENNA, Gregory Ray. Born March 16, 1968.

b. PENNA. Kevin Glynn. Born August 5, 1970.

G. HOLLADAY, Frances Christine. Born June 18, 1912. Married June 9, 1940, WHEATON, George Henry (b. August 17, 1916).

1. WHEATON, Sandra Marie. Born February 5, 1943. Married July 9, 1963, CLAIBORNE, Douglas Vester (b. June 19, 1942).

a. CLAIBORNE, George Douglas. Born January 11, 1969.

2. WHEATON, Elizabeth Jean. Born January 14, 1948. Married July 18, 1967, CLAIBORNE, Garvin Wayne (b. May 24, 1944).

a. CLAIBORNE, Layna Marie.

3. WHEATON, Layna Ellen. Born March 30, 1953.

H. HOLLADAY, Elizabeth Lee. Born March 2, 1914. Married July 17, 1942, HOLLOWELL, Homer Mervin (b. February 16, 1902).

I. HOLLADAY, Louis Milton. Born May 7, 1916. Married May 10, 1941, Veturia Clarence PILKINGTON (b. November 20, 1923). Died Nov. 25, 1978.

1. HOLLADAY, Judith Ann. Born March 13, 1942. Married April 18, 1969, CROWE, James Ronald (b. June 15, 1942).

a. CROWE, James Ronald, Jr. (Jamie). Born August 20, 1973.

2. HOLLADAY, Janet Elaine. Born August 22, 1943. Married November 10, 1962, CROUCH, Edwin Denton (b. June 11, 1940).

a. CROUCH, Edwin Denton, Jr. Born November 17, 1964.

b. CROUCH, Stephen William. Born October 12, 1967.

c. CROUCH, Louis Lee. Born May 19, 1970.

3. HOLLADAY, Louis Milton, Jr. Born June 2, 1945. Married September 19, 1970, Karen Elizabeth WILEY (b. October 18, 1952).

4. HOLLADAY, Cheryl Christine. Born December 1, 1947. Married November 18, 1966, BELL, Kenneth Richard (b. April 7, 1947).

a. BELL, Alicia Michelle. Born November 28, 1969.

b. BELL, Kenneth Richard, Jr. Born March 17, 1972.

J. HOLLADAY, Ruth Ellen. Born September 11, 1918. Married June 27, 1953, SHIPMAN, William Francis (b. April 22, 1913).

1. SHIPMAN, Ellen Frances. Born June 22, 1957.

K. HOLLADAY, Rupert Leon. Born September 11, 1918; died September 11, 1918. Buried in Holladay Cemetery.

II. HATTIE G. HOLLADAY. Born October 21, 1876; died May 21, 1914, buried in Holladay Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee. Married June 18, 1893, ROGERS, William Eaton. (b. September 5, ____; d. December 1954).

A. ROGERS, Hazel. Born ____Married (1) ___ TABOR, Jesse. Married (2)___ GREEN, R. C.

1. TABOR, Ellen.

2. TABOR, Jesse.

3. TABOR, Blanche.

B. ROGERS, Blanche. Born April 2, 1900.

III. BEVIE A. HOLLADAY. Born August 23, 1878; died June 15, 1896, buried in Holladay Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee.

IV. HOLLADAY. Infant Son. Born August 10, 1880; died August 10, 1880.

V. SOPHIA P. HOLLADAY. Born January 3, 1882; died February 13, 1969. Married February 12, 1912, GARNER, Walter C. (b. September 15, 1884; d. July 24, 1949; buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tennessee).

A. GARNER, Walter Wilson. Born November 12, 1912; died February 28, 1923, buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tennessee.

B. GARNER, Lucille Holladay. Born August 19, 1916. Married November 1, 1944, BARTLETT, William H. (b. September 14, 1916).

1. BARTLETT, Jean Carol. Born November 30, 1950.

2. BARTLETT, Stephen William. Born July 26, 1952.

C. GARNER, Elizabeth Ann. Born June 13, 1920. Married December 6, 1941, NAYLOR, Walter Fentress (b. May 11, 1917).

1. NAYLOR, Ann Elizabeth. Born September 11, 1942. Married January 6, 1962, RAND, James Foster.

a. RAND, Robin Ann. Born October 9, 1962.

b. RAND, James Michael. Born February 28, 1968.

2. NAYLOR, Joan Fentress. Born February 10, 1944. Married February 14, 1967, COX, James Henry.

a. COX, Carol Elizabeth. Born October 31, 1967.

b. COX, Christie Lynn. Born February 12, 1973.

3. NAYLOR, Janet Lee. Born November 5, 1953.

4. NAYLOR, Lisa Lynn. Born August 20, 1958.

VI. HOLLADAY. Infant Daughter. Born April 15, 1884; died April 18, 1884.

VII. BERTHA BEATRICE HOLLADAY. Born April 9, 1885; died February 1967. Married December 26, 1909, BYRD, Elga Smith (b. __ 1883; d. 1954, buried at McKenzie, Tennessee.

A. BYRD, David Demmon. Born October 3, 1910. Married August 3, 1934, Dorothy Jean ALLEN (b. March 16, 1915).

1. BYRD, Camile Evonne. Born January 3, 1939. Married May 15, 1960, WHITLEY, Robert Franklin (b. May 8, 1932).

a. WHITLEY, Melissa Yvonne. Born September 14, 1962.

b. WHITLEY, Priscilla Lynn. Born August 10, 1964.

2. BYRD, David Demmon, Jr. Born March 24, 1944. Married June 1, 1969, Deborah Lynn CHAPMAN (b. July 30, 1949).

3. BYRD, Betty Beatrice. Born March 29, 1950. Married July 1, 1972, JACKSON, Curtis Allen. (b. November 25, 1950).

B. BYRD, Ed Steven. Born December 2, 1913. Married (1) September 22, 1945, Wanda WALLS (divorced). Married (2) April 8, 1955, Melba MORGAN.

C. BYRD, Sara Ann. Born October 21, 1918. Married ____FESTA, Albert Care (b. February 1, 1909).

1. FESTA. Albert Steven. Born December 8, 1948.

2. FESTA, Barry Byrd. Born June 27, 1951.

VIII. CLARA HOLLADAY. Born June 13, 1887. Married July 18, 1909, STOKES, B. Clarence (b. January 2, 1884; d. July 1967).

A. STOKES, Grace. Born May 11, 1910. Married November 5, 1933, COX, Eulon W. (b. May 3, 1911).

1. COX, Betty Jane. Born May 12, 1937. Married December 23, 1955, DAVIS, Paul (b. September 29, 1933).

a. DAVIS, Philip Paul. Born July 10, 1958.

b. DAVIS, Michael Ray. Born March 14, 1968.

B. STOKES, James H. Born August 21, 1914.

C. STOKES, B. Clarence, Jr. Born August 20, 1917.

IX. ARLINE HOLLADAY. Born August 27, 1889; d. ___ .1975. Married August 14, 1914 MASON, Charles (b. ____; d. ____1925, buried at Johnson City, Tennessee).

X. ERMINE L. HOLLADAY. Born January 29, 1892; died May 8, 1918; buried in Holladay Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee.

XI. RAYMOND B. HOLLADAY. Born March 6, 1894 at Holladay, Tennessee; died December 27, 1966, buried in Holladay Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee. Married December 27, 1923, Bertha Mae STEWART (b. June 22, 1900). Raymond was a rural mail carrier for thirty years; worked for United States Government thirty-six years.

A. HOLLADAY, Ray Stewart. Born December 30, 1929. Married June 24, 1956, Lillian Byrd MEDEARIS (b. April 28, 1936). Live in Houston, Texas.

1. HOLLADAY, Cynthia Carol. Born January 21, 1963.

2. HOLLADAY, Lisa Rene. Born January 20, 1967.

3. HOLLADAY, Maria Rhea. Born March 31, 1972.

P-255. AMANDA EUPHEMIA HOLLADAY

Born October 10, 1844, in Carroll County, Tennessee. Died in Benton County, Tennessee, April 16, 1923. She married Robert M. Rutherford on February 10, 1885.

ROBERT AND EUPHEMIA HOLLADAY RUTHERFORD
(P-255) IN ABOUT 1900

RICHARD ELCANY HOLLADAY (P-256)
(Sons Schenck on left and Landon "Lake Erie" on right")

Born April 12, 1839, Robert was a son of Felix and Sophia Agnes Crider Rutherford, who at that time lived in Haywood County, Tennessee. In the Civil War Robert was a Sergeant in Company C of the 55th Tennessee Regiment, along with friends and cousins, including Euphemia's two brothers, John and Stephen W. (Snip). He enlisted from Madison County. The various campaigns in which he served can be found earlier described in this chapter under John and Snip. He survived the hazards of war, including the Battle of Franklin, but was captured in the Battle of Nashville on December 16, 1864. Sent to Louisville a few days later, and then to Camp Chase, Ohio, he was released in June upon cessation of hostilities.

Upon Robert's return from the war he first married Mary Elizabeth Gordon about 1866. By this marriage were the following children: Felix, born October 24, 1867; Minnie, born August 20, 1869; Edward Hubbard, born August 10, 1872; Robert Leonard, born August 27, 1874; Willis, born March 21, 1879; George William, born October 6, 1879; and Harry H., born July 28, 1881. His wife Mary Elizabeth, died March 9, 1886.

Robert then married his first cousin, Euphemia Holladay, known by the family as "Pheme." It is interesting to note that Bob referred to her very fondly in his letters during the war, but waited twenty years after the war to marry her! They lived in Madison County, Tennessee, where Bob died on July 17, 1910. Upon his death Euphemia returned to Benton County to live with friends and relatives, and frequently visited in Carroll County. She died in Benton County while living with her brother Jack, and is buried in the Upper Cemetery in Holladay. She and Bob had no issue.

P-256. RICHARD ELCANEY HOLLADAY

Born February 14, 1847 in Carroll County, Tennessee; died December 8, 1909 in Weakley County, Tennessee.

He married December 28, 1870, Virginia Josephine BREVARD (b. January 6, 1843 in Humphreys County, Tennessee; d. December 17, 1904), daughter of T. Columbus and Sarah Brevard. (The Brevards are buried in Hampton Cemetery.)

Richard Elcaney and Virginia Josephine Brevard Holladay are buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery in north Weakley County, Tennessee.

"Bud" was a vivacious and lovable man who had many friends.

Descendants:

I. LANDON ERIE ("LAKE ERIE") HOLLADAY. Born September 3, 1874; died September 7, 1930 at Dresden. Married October 5, 1899, Addie May HUMMEL (b. 1879; d. December 23, 1959). Lived and died in Dresden; buried there.

"Lake Erie" was a lawyer with an enviable reputation. He was eloquent and rarely "lost" a case. He was affable and highly intelligent. When his father became sick and Lake was a teenager, his Uncle Colonel Holladay went to help direct farming activities during the summer work season. Those boys who could plow were diligent except Lake. His uncle would find the mule hitched under a shade tree; Lake lying flat of his back reading the ancient history of Josephus. When the uncle remonstrated, Lake said, "Hell, I don't care anything about this work. I don't intend to make my living by farming." Many are the tales told of his experiences in life, most of them quite dramatic.

A. RICHARD GORDON HOLLADAY. Born July 30, 1908. Married December 21, 1934, Martha Elizabeth McDANIEL (b. March 15, 1914), daughter of Elmer F. and Martha Harris McDaniel. Richard and Martha were married in Bemis, Tennessee, lived in Memphis where for years Richard has been associated with Marx and Bensdorf, Inc., a real estate firm.

1. HOLLADAY, Richard Gordon, Jr. Born June 29, 1941. Married August 28, 1965, Martha Longfellow SEAMAN (b. September 11, 1945).

   a. HOLLADAY, Allyn Elizabeth. Born July 15, 1968.

2. HOLLADAY, Harold Lake. Born May 31, 1943. Married June 12, 1965, Martha Louise WEISE (b. June 14, 1944), of Winston-Salem.

a. HOLLADAY. Melissa. Born November 20, 1968.

3. HOLLADAY, John McDaniel. Born November 16, 1945. Married June 8, 1968, Jean Carol THOMPSON (b. February 3, 1948).

II. SIDNEY C. HOLLADAY. Born ___; died February 18, 1950. Married ___ Clara ___. Sidney was railway mail clerk.

III. SCHENCK D. HOLLADAY. Born October 15, 1878; died December 26, 1943. Married (1) Birdie Ora HILLIARD (b. June 16, 1886; d. September 23, 1912, buried Eastside Cemetery, Martin), daughter of James W. Hilliard and Estelle Batt and Great-grandaughter of Robert and Matilda Susanne Crider Hilliard. No children. Married (2) February 22, 1926, Alice BARNES (b. May 27, 1904). Schenck is buried Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

A. HOLLADAY, Josephine. Born August 8, 1927. Married August 8, 1946, ERICKSON, Albert (b. ___).

1. ERICKSON, Eric Holladay. Born June 8, 1963. (Adopted.)

2. ERICKSON, Bethel Rose. Born June 22, 1963. (Adopted.)

B. HOLLADAY, Persia Maleamus. Born March 8, 1929.

IV. MINNIE HOLLADAY. Born February 18, 1883 in Weakley County, Tennessee; died January 16, 1948 in Weakley County. Married August 8, 190_, ROSE, James King (b. August 27, 1880; d. January 26, 1967). Buried Oak Grove Church of Christ Cemetery in Weakley County, just south of State Line Road west of Dukedom, Tennessee.

A. ROSE, Virginia. Born December 6, 1906 in Weakley County. Married June 3, 1923 in Weakley County, COLLEY, Doran T. (b. May 24, 1903 in Weakley County). Live on Kentucky side of State Line Road east of Fulton, Kentucky.

1. COLLEY, Barbara Rose. Born August 16, 1931 in Obion County, Tennessee. Married August 14, 1950, ADAMS, Connie W. Live in Louisville, Kentucky. Connie is a Church of Christ minister.

a. ADAMS, Doran Wilson. Born December 29, 1957 at Bergen, Norway.

b. ADAMS, Martin Weldon. Born March 2, 1961 at Fulton, Kentucky.

B. ROSE, Vivian. Born September 4, 1908. Married February 2, 1937, KOLLORUS. Edward W. (b. September 1901; d. October 21, 1961 in Jackson, Tennessee. Lives at 106 Westwood, Jackson, Tennessee No children.

C. ROSE, James Sidney. Born June 25, 1913. Married (1) ___ 1936, Sarah Inez HELMS (b. March 11, 1913). Divorced in 1965. Married (2) ___, 196_, Hester PENTECOST (b. October 2, 1917). Live at 106 Westwood, Jackson, Tennessee.

1. ROSE, James Harry. Born August 2, 1938. Married February 13, 1962 in Memphis, Nedra BREWER (b. April 5, 1935 in Gould, Arkansas).

a. ROSE, James Mark. Born January 21, 1963 in Memphis.

b. ROSE, Rebecca Lynn. Born October 30, 1964 in St. Louis, Missouri.

c. ROSE, John Michael. Born May 23, 1968 in Berkeley, California.

2. ROSE, Sidney King. Born June 5, 1942. Married (1) ___ 1959, Patsy SMITH (b. June 28, 1942 in Detroit, Michigan). Divorced 1961. Married (2) ___ 1962, Gail MILLER (b. February 2, 1946 in Malden, Missouri). Divorced 1965.

a. ROSE, Sidney King. Born January 8, 1960 in Fulton, Kentucky.

b. ROSE, Melody Eileen. Born April 22, 1963 in Hayti, Missouri.

3. ROSE, Eddie Thomas. Born November 16, 1944. Married ____1961 at Hernando, Mississippi, Norma TILLERY (b. February 12 1945 in Harrisburg, Arkansas).

a. ROSE, Michelle Reneah. Born June 12, 1962 in Memphis, Tennessee.

b. ROSE, Eddie Thomas. Born June 8, 1963 in Memphis, Tennessee.

V. GEORGE CLEVELAND HOLLADAY. Born August 15, 1885; died September 20, 1955. Married December 25, 1907, Essie Maude LAMB (b. April 28, 1888; d. March 30, 1965; daughter of Giles Jefferson and Elizabeth Ann Midyett Lamb). Both born, lived and died in Weakley, County, Tennessee near or 4 miles from Fulton. Buried in Mt. Moriah Cemetery, 17th District. "Cleve" was a farmer and lived on his father's old farm.

A. HOLLADAY, Evelyn Josephine. Born October 31, 1908. Married CROFT, Raymond Walker (b. May 1, 1908). Live at 20285 Hickory, Detroit, Michigan.

1. CROFT. Virginia Evelyn. Born July 9, 1927.

2. CROFT, Jerry Ray. Born June 14, 1931. Married _____Lois Jean LARGENT.
a. CROFT, Deborah Jean.

3. CROFT, Donald Holladay. Born May 5, 1936. Married ___Sharron CURRY.
a. CROFT, Tommy Lynn.

B. HOLLADAY, Arlyn Elizabeth. Born May 9, 1910. Married _____BARNES, Henry Lacey (b. January 8, 1908). Live 112 Miller, Ft. Valley, Georgia.

1. BARNES, Martha Carolyn. Born July ___, 1942.

C. HOLLADAY, Richard Erie. Born August 26, 1911. Married _____Nancy McCLAIN (b. May 4, 1911). Live 9445 Brookline, Plymouth, Michigan.

1. HOLLADAY, Janice Fay. Born May 31, 1938.

2. HOLLADAY, David. Born December 14, 1943.

D. HOLLADAY, Inez. Born May 21, 1913. Married May 31 1945, ROMINE, Frank Walker (b. April 3, 1914 at Hornbeak, Obion County, Tennessee). Address: 1058 Baskin Drive, Greeneville, Mississippi. Inez is teacher in school at Greeneville.

1. ROMINE, Raleigh Franklin. Born August 24, 1949 in Little Rock, Arkansas.

E. HOLLADAY, George Cleveland, Jr. Born July 6, 1915. Married _____ Sallie Louise SMITH (b. January 26, 1923 West Palm Beach, Florida). George Cleveland is with U. S. Weather Bureau, Athens, Georgia.

1. HOLLADAY, George Cleveland. Born October 23, 1950.

2. HOLLADAY, Margaret Inez. Born June 18, 1952.

3. HOLLADAY, Louise Maude. Born February 9, 1954.

F. HOLLADAY, Colonel Harold. Born January 28, 1917. Married _____ Erline WILKINS (b. August 15, 1915, Hickman). Live 410 McCall Street, Fulton, Tennessee. Harold works in post office, Fulton, Kentucky.

1. HOLLADAY, Patricia Erline. Born July 25, 1951.

G. HOLLADAY, Evangeline. Born February 21, 1929. Married _____KROLL, Danny Wesley. Divorced 1961. No children. Did live: South Hill Apts., 4105 Southern Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20020.

P-257. SOPHIA CATHERINE HOLLADAY

Born January 16, 1849 in Carroll County, Tennessee; died February 18, 1862, of typhoid fever and is buried in Hampton Cemetery.

Her father set out a cedar seedling at head of her grave which grew to a tree and lived for many years. Her grave is two spaces from that of her mother.

P-258. COLONEL BEVERLEY ALLEN HOLLADAY

Born December 5, 1851; died August 2, 1928; buried in Hampton Cemetery on western edge.

He married (1) April 28 1880, Sarah Bathsheba UTLEY (b. 1857 or 1858 in Benton County, Tennessee; d. March 26, 1884), daughter of Burwell and Frances Camp Utley[1] Sallie is buried in Camp Cemetery about one mile as the crow flies northeast of Holladay, Benton County, Tennessee.

He married (2) June 23, 1892, Ruth WINGO (b. July 25, 1867; d. August 14, 1956). Ruth is buried two miles north of Trezevant in family burial plot on old Wingo farm which is not now owned by Wingo family.

Colonel moved from Carroll County to Holladay, Benton County, after his brothers, Stephen W. and John M. Holladay, moved there. He became a clerk in their store and was listed as such in 1880 Census.

He practically built the house where his brother "Snip" reared his family. This job was probably done before he did much work as a clerk, as Snip had married Christmas Day 1873. Colonel was a good man with tools, being quite adept at fashioning chests, etc. to be used for furniture. The writer remembers a small chest which he fashioned for his first grandchild, Marie. It is believed that the youngest grandchild, Sue Helen Holladay Hale now has it in Clinton, Tennessee. He always believed in keeping sharp any tools that were to be used for cutting anything.

He was an expert in the garden and used commercial fertilizer before it came into general use. He was also meticulous about his personal cleanliness and neatness, even though he chewed tobacco.[2]

When his first wife died he brought his son, Carlie, back to Carroll County to his mother, Catherine Crider Holladay and her bachelor son, Lucian Van and spinster daughter, Georgianne, to be "raised."

He went into business with Joe McCracken and McLeod in Huntingdon. The business was prosperous for several years and Colonel made many lifelong friends, but Joe McCracken reputedly "stole" from the business and it had to go into bankruptcy. This business was located at E. Main, 1st Avenue N. where Crews & Nesbitt now have a store.

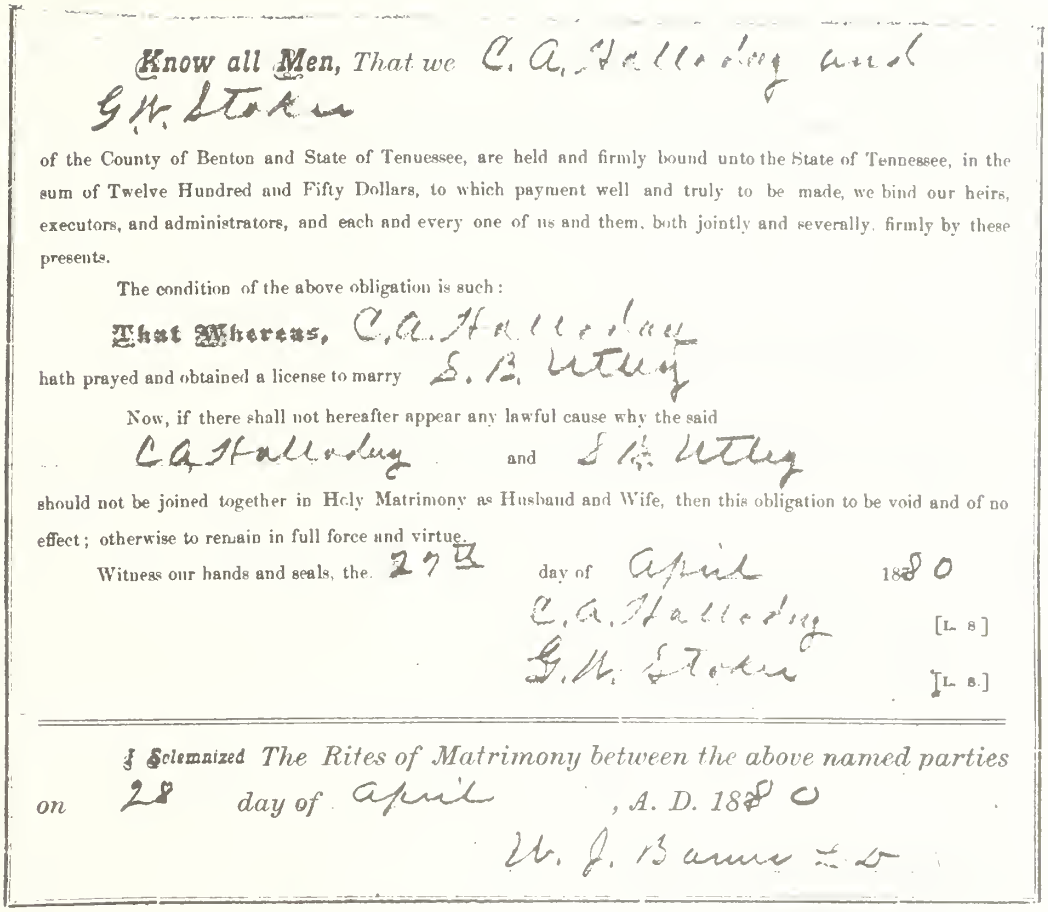
Another place of business was in a part of Olive Hotel where a service station, just west of post office, now is. A picture post card shows that he sold Weber Wagons. He furnished his son with a red-wheeled, rubber tired buggy when he became large enough to haul the "gals" around.

Colonel was a widower for twelve years. On June 13, 1892, this handsome business man, now forty-one, married Ruth Wingo of Trezevant, a town about ten miles northwest of Huntingdon.

The next day the *Democrat* in Huntingdon carried the following article on the wedding:

> *A most beautiful and impressing marriage ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's father, John J. Wingo, of the community of Trezevant yesterday afternoon. The contracting parties were Mr. C. A. Holladay and Miss Ruth Wingo and the officiating minister, Rev. R. H. Anthony of Huntingdon. The attendants were W. H. Eason and wife, J. B. Gilbert and Miss Lizzie Jones, Dr. Love and Miss Lulu Cooper, and Priest L. Clark and Miss Mary Lee Wingo. The ceremony, a beautifully worded one, was said in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives and immediately after which the bridal party left for Huntingdon, where a splendid reception was awaiting them at the Eason home. At about 9 p.m. a large number of the young people of our town met at the Eason home to extend congratulations and well wishes to the newly wedded couple and several hours were spent in a pleasant and enjoyable conversation. At a late hour the crowd dispersed, leaving their best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of the handsome groom and the lovely bride. Mr. Holladay is known to our readers as a gentleman of fine moral and business qualities, honorable and an all around good fellow. While the young lady whose heart and hand he has won as an escort through life, is one of Trezevant's most lovely and accomplished young ladies, possessing many of those beautiful traits of character so necessary to the adornment of home and society. The Democrat takes pleasure in extending its heartiest congratulations and wishing for them a life of much joy and happiness. Besides the names*

COLONEL BEVERLEY ALLEN AND SARAH BATHSHEBA UTLEY HOLLADAY (P-258) ON HONEYMOON IN NASHVILLE IN ABOUT MAY 1880



Know all Men, *That we* C. A. Holladay and G. H. Stokes

of the County of Benton and State of Tennessee, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Tennessee, in the sum of Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind our heirs, executors, and administrators, and each and every one of us and them, both jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

The condition of the above obligation is such:

That Whereas, C. A. Holladay hath prayed and obtained a license to marry S. B. Utley

Now, if there shall not hereafter appear any lawful cause why the said C A Holladay and S B Utley should not be joined together in Holy Matrimony as Husband and Wife, then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Witness our hands and seals, the 27th day of April 1880

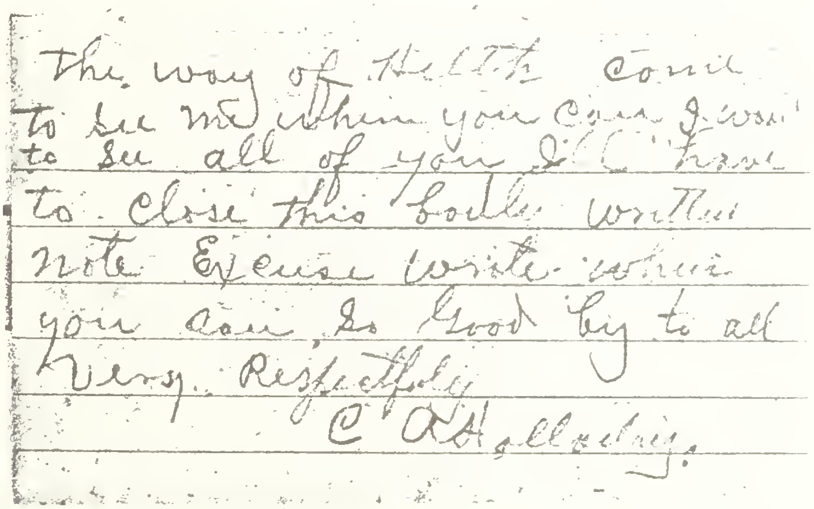
C. A. Holladay [L. S.]

G. H. Stokes [L. S.]

I Solemnized *The Rites of Matrimony between the above named parties on* 28 *day of* April *, A. D. 18*80

W. J. Barnes J. P.

MARRIAGE LICENSE OF COLONEL ALLEN HOLLADAY AND SARAH BATHSHEBA UTLEY



the way of Helth come
to see me when you come I want
to see all of you I'll have
to close this badly written
note Excuse write when
you can So Good by to all
Very Respectfully
C A Holladay.

PORTION OF LETTER FROM COLONEL HOLLADAY (P-258) TO SON CARLIE (Q-250) IN 1928

mentioned above the following parties from Huntingdon attended the wedding. Joe McCracken, John Ragland, M. Kornman, Dr. Ramsey, R. A. Cooper, and brother John Holladay of Benton County, Holladay, Tennessee.[3]

After his second marriage he built a log house and side room about 300 yards south of his father's old home and tried to live there. The house was not to Ruth's liking and they moved to "town." After his business ventures failed, Colonel moved to the Wingo farm where he spent a major portion of his remaining life.

In the winter of 1917 and year 1918, he lived with his son Carlie and rendered every possible assistance while Carlie's wife, Josie, was sick with goiter and recovering from the operation she had in February 1918. That year Colonel had as his crop seven acres of stock peas which his grandchildren helped to tend and pick.

He was as generous with his grandchildren as his pocketbook would allow. One could tell that he was quite sensitive about his situation, could see the sadness in his countenance because he was not able to give the desired toys, etc. to the children he loved.

He kept up with politics and did not hesitate to express his opinion of politicians and their actions.

Certainly his first wife was not like his second. "Sallie" has been described as a very beautiful woman. Certainly, too she must have been a good woman if she was anything like her sisters, Mary Ellen and "Ginny." Ruth was high tempered and somewhat selfish. So, Colonel lived for the most part an unhappy and unsatisfactory life. His motives and word were unqestionably honest and sound.

Physically Colonel was of medium height, and rather trim. While working on his son's farm one day in his later years he fell from a hay wagon and dislocated a shoulder. As a result in his later life he was rather stooped. His eyes were a deep blue-gray and his complexion somewhat florid.

Colonel spent most of the last few months of his life with his son. He developed heart trouble and died suddenly, apparently of a massive heart attack, about ten a.m. on August 2, 1928, at his son's home.

Descendants:

1. CARLIE BERTRAND HOLLADAY. Born September 30, 1882, in Holladay,Benton County Tennessee; died January 29, 1965, in Perry County Hospital, Linden, Tennessee; buried in Hampton Cemetery. Married Josie N. Crider November 27, 1904. Details of this family are given in the next two chapters.

P-259. LEONIDAS HOLLADAY

Born September 13, 1853 in Carroll County; died of a heart attack November 3, 1930, buried in Hampton Cemetery.

He married (1) November 11, 1874, Zippora CRIDER (b. October 6, 1855; d. September 26, 1899), daughter of Richard Henry and Margaret White Crider. Married (2) December 26, 1901, Addie Morris ROBBINS (b. January 21, 1871; d. May 9, 1952, buried Palmer's Shelter).

"Major" (Leonidas) was a farmer and a philosopher. He spent enough effort to provide the necessities of life for his family but not the luxuries. He was of a lovable disposition.

In 1910 he received 57 acres of land which was three of the eleven shares of his father's old home place. He inherited one share and purchased from the other heirs two shares. Forty-five acres of this land is now owned by Allen Holladay; the other is not now owned by Holladay heirs.

When the farm was undivided, "Major," his brother Lucian, and nephew, Carlie Holladay, worked together and had much of their produce in common. This included their pork which, when butchered, was kept in a common smokehouse. Also, sweet potatoes were kept in a common storage cellar.

Major's step-daughter, Flossie Robbins Turner, avers that Major was the leader, that he decided where, what, when and how to plant and harvest the various crops. After the 1910 division each of the trio more or less worked independently. He was still consulted when a new project like

constructing a "wheat house" during World War I was being done. He showed Carlie how to use a carpenter's square to cut rafters to fit properly. He was a mathematician of above average ability and was a recognized student of the Bible.

Descendants:

I. GEORGIA LENON HOLLADAY. Born August 6, 1875; died October __, 1932. Married January 1, 1905, REEDER, Sebron (b. 1876; d. May 10, 1961). These were also born in Carroll County, lived and died there, and are buried in Humble Cemetery, in northeastern area, about four miles east of Huntingdon on Buena Vista Road.

A. REEDER, Adron. Born October 29, 1905. Married February 17, 1924, Beulah PRYOR (b. September 13, 1907), daughter of William Pearl and Nannie Bell Pryor. Live on Lankford Road east of McKenzie.

1. REEDER, Willodean. Born August 3, 1926. Married August 29, 1944, CHANDLER, Morris (b. December 14, 1925). Live east McKenzie, Route 1.

a. CHANDLER, Patsy. Born February 1, 1948. Married __, 1964, ____ GALLIMORE. Larry.

(1) GALLIMORE, Kimberly Ann. Born May 23, 1965.

b. CHANDLER, Judy. Born June 12, 1951. Married November 1969, HESTER, Jimmy

2. REEDER, Marvin Ellis. Born January 21, 1929; died ___ 1935.

3. REEDER, Bertha. Born November 15, 1930; died June 1, 1969. Married December 30, 1946, ALLEN, Marshall.

a. ALLEN, James. Born January 1, 1948.

b. ALLEN, Danny. Born October 25, 1951.

c. ALLEN, Sandra. Born August ___ , 1959.

4. REEDER, Ruth. Born May 15, 1935. Married October 24, 1953, MANN, Lyndell (b. August 7, 1937), son of Tommy and Ivy Smothers Mann. Live 4 miles southwest of Huntingdon, Highway 70.

a. MANN, Dale. Born October 6, 1955.

b. MANN, Rickey. Born June 26, 1957.

5. REEDER, Billy Clayton. Born August 1, 1937. Married November 20, 1962, Wanda Faye POLLOCK (b. _____ 1940).

a. REEDER, Renee.

6. REEDER, Murray. Born ca. 1939; died young.

7. REEDER, Bobby Gene. Born November 8, 1942. Married May 26, 1964, Peggy Ann LONG (b. October 20, 1947).

a. REEDER, Daren.

8. REEDER, Betty. Born November 8, 1942. Married May 18, 1959, ALLEN, Darrell (b. September 26, 1941).

a. ALLEN, Tina. Born October 11, 1961.

b. ALLEN, Carla, Born January 15, 1969.

9. REEDER, Martha Ann. Born June 15, 1945. Married March 17, 1961. RUMLEY, Dwayne.

a. RUMLEY, Eddie. Born September 13, 1962.

10. REEDER, Peggy. Born November 24, 1946. Married October 21, 1967, HILL, Jerry (b. August 21, 1944).

a. HILL, Gregory Joe. Born September 10, 1967.

11. REEDER, Jerry. Born October 17, 1950. Married December 18, 1969, Nancy Lou LONG (b. October 25, 1952).

a. REEDER, Terry.

B. REEDER, Georgia May. Born January 16, 1912. Married (1) September 22, 1929, GEURIN, James B. Married (2) ___ .BAKER, Neil. Address: 171 Little GreenStreet, Nashville, Tennessee.

1. GEURIN, Willie.
2. GEURIN, Fran.
3. GEURIN, Bobby Gene.
4. BAKER, Ann.
5. BAKER, Neil, Jr.

II. RICHARD CONNIE HOLLADAY. Born October 17, 1877; died August 24, 1938. Married February 16, 1902, Alice ROSS (b. February 6, 1881 in Chester County; died November 4, 1964). They lived in Chester County several years then moved to Crockett County, Tennessee. Both are buried in Alamo Cemetery.

A. HOLLADAY, Iva Mae. Born December 26, 1902; died April 13, 1971. Married April 6, 1918, BALLARD, Dan (b. 1896). Iva is buried in Alamo Cemetery, Crockett County, Tennessee. No children.

B. HOLLADAY, William Elmer. Born July 26, 1904 in Chester County; died March 24, 1971. Married July 23, 1926, Cora MOORE (b. May 27, 1905 in McNairy County). Willie is buried in Alamo Cemetery. Cora lives near "Quincy" 4 miles north of Alamo on Highway 54.

1. HOLLADAY, Billie May. Born January 26, 1928. Married December 26, 1946, PORTER, Calvin Clay (b. October 20, 1924). Live in Crockett County.

a. PORTER, Michael Clay. Born April 19, 1948. Married April 30, 1966, Carolyn Jean COWAN (b. September 1, 1949).

(1) PORTER, Cande Carol. Born January 27, 1968.

b. PORTER, Latney Keith. Born May 21, 1950 in Crockett County. Married December 20, 1970, Joan PALMER (b. August 30, 1950).

2. HOLLADAY, Shirley Ann. Born May 4, 1941 in Crockett County. Married and divorced. No children. Lives in Memphis.

III. JOSIE LENORA HOLLADAY. Born October 5, 1879; died December 25, 1966. Buried Willwood Memorial Gardens in Rockford, Illinois. Married December 16, 1900, VAUGHN, John J. (b. October 5, 1876; d. October 1928). John is buried in Bethlehem Methodist Church Cemetery 2 miles north of Rosser, Carroll County, Tennessee.

A. VAUGHN, Ollie. Born September 12, 1901; died March 14, 1969 in Rockford, Illinois. Buried in Willwood Memorial Gardens. Married May 2, 1924, PRUITT, Roy Owen (b. March 7, 1906).

1. PRUITT, Jewell Marie. Born August 16, 1926. Married December 30, 1944, CHESTER, Roy L., son of Tom and Leona Chester. Live in Rockford, Illinois.

a. CHESTER, James. Born August 19, 1948. Married December 1968, Diane, _____

(1) CHESTER, James Patrick. Born September 11, 1970.

a. CHESTER, Patsy. Born July 12, 1949 in Rockford, Illinois. Married June 1968, BUSBY, Don.

(1) BUSBY, Jeffrey Dale. Born May 1, 1970.

2. PRUITT, John Thomas. Born September 3, 1930 in Carroll County. Married December 21, 1950, Erma Lee EDWARDS. Live in Rockford, Illinois.

a. PRUITT, Johnny Lee. Born December 19, 1951.

b. PRUITT, Tommy Lee. Born December __, 1959.

c. PRUITT, Timothy. Born September __, 1965.

B. VAUGHN, Joe. Born May 15, 1906. Married _____ Susie _____.

C. VAUGHN, Hubert. Born ca. 1908. Married _____ Mable WILLIAMS.

D. VAUGHN, Lela. Born December 7, 1910; died June 30, 1964. Married February 9, 1929, MOORE, Dale (b. March 4, 1910). Lela is buried in Bethlehem Methodist Church Cemetery in Carroll County.

1. MOORE, Robert Dale. Born February 18, 1930. Married (1) _____ Doris WOOLRIDGE. Married (2) _____ Phyllis DOUGOUSH.

a. MOORE, Michael Dale. Born December 25, 1951.

b. MOORE, David William.Born November 20, 1953.

2. MOORE, Dorothy Nell. Born February 11, 1935. Married _____ SCOTT, Robert L., Jr., of Lexington. Live in Memphis.

a. SCOTT, Roger Lynn. Born November 9, 1953.

b. SCOTT, Deborah Kay. Born September 5, 1958.

3. MOORE, Emmit Earl. Born July 7, 1937. Married _____ Phyllis MOHNS of Rockford.

a. MOORE, Pamela Ann. Born September 7, 1966.

b. MOORE, Carrie Lynn. Born January 17, 1968.

4. MOORE, Elizabeth Ann. Born May 12, 1941. Married September __, 1960, BUTLER, Edward (b. September 10, 1940).

a. BUTLER, Melissa Ann. Born May 13, 1961.

b. BUTLER, Shelia Kay. Born July 28, 1965.

5. MOORE, Barbara Dean. Born December 26, 1944. Married December 29, 1962, CLIFTON, Johnny Wayne (b. August 31, 1942). Live in Huntingdon. Barbara is employed by Carroll County Electric Department.

a. CLIFTON, John Kendall. Born November 17, 1963.

b. CLIFTON, Sandra Lyn. Born February 9, 1965.

6. MOORE, Shirley Jean. Born January 12, 1947. Married June 4, 1965, DENNISON, Sammie (b. June 24, 1943). Live in Huntingdon.

a. DENNISON, Steve Dalton. Born October 8, 1965.

7. MOORE, Virginia Ruth. Born November 1, 1949. Married June 4, 1971, BARNETT, Steven Hayes.

E. VAUGHN, Wayne. Born ca. 1912. Married March 12, 1932, Ernestine BREWER. Divorced.

1. VAUGHN, Harold. Married.

a. VAUGHN, _____

b. VAUGHN, _____

F. VAUGHN, Bruce. Born ca. 1914; died August 25, 1962. Married October 31, 1936, Covie Mae CREWS.

1. VAUGHN, _____

2. VAUGHN, _____

3. VAUGHN, _____

G. VAUGHN, Maudine. Married _____ King, J. L. Live in Rockford, Illinois. Has 2 daughters and 1 son.

H. VAUGHN, Brooksie Nell. Married February 28, 1946, CHANDLER, Nathan.

1. CHANDLER, Vonda.

IV. JOHN ELMER HOLLADAY. Born November 11, 1881; died May 23, 1960, buried in Carroll County Memorial Gardens. Married January 1, 1905, Donie Josephine MORRISSETT (b. August 16, 1887), daughter of Lorenzo and Josephine Dill Morrissett. Donie is in Carroll County Rest Home (1972). Elmer was an excellent fiddler.

A. HOLLADAY, Johnny Graden. Born October 22, 1905. Married December 19, 1926, Eula Mae MARBURY (b. January 25, 1907). Graden is retired Jefferson Island Salt salesman. Lives about seven miles west of Lexington, Tennessee.

1. HOLLADAY, Dorothy Christine. Born November 16, 1927. Married (1) August 2, 1944; MITCHELL, Wm. (d. Jan. 15, 19). Married (2) Feb. 23, 1963, SCOFIELD, Bruce A.

a. MITCHELL, Diane Marie. Born May 14, 1945; died August 27, 1951.

b. MITCHELL, Carol. Born January 6, 1947.

c. MITCHELL, Charles William. Born August 30, 1950; died October 5, 1970.

d. SCOFIELD, Brad.

2. HOLLADAY, Johnny Graden II. Born November 29, 1936. Married _____ Lavoin RUDOLL.

a. HOLLADAY, Johnny Graden III.

B. HOLLADAY, Gertie Pauline. Born March 2, 1911. Married May 15, 1927, SMITH, Joe Franklin (b. January 6, 1908; d. July 15, 1966, buried Palmer's Shelter Cemetery). Gertie lives in Huntingdon.

1. SMITH, Joina. Born June 19, 1928; died May 3, 1967. Married (1) _____ BAUCOM, R. T. Divorced. No children. Married (2) June 19, 1958, DILL, J. B. (b. _____ 1915; d. May 27, 1963). Lived in Huntingdon.

a. DILL, Dwayne. Born July 29, 1959.

b. DILL, Pamela Kay. Born September 2, 1962. (Dwayne and Pam live with their grandmother, Gertie.)

2. SMITH, Clyman Dale. Born January 17, 1943 in Huntingdon. Married January 6, 1962. Naomi BIGGS (b. December 6, 1945), daughter of Bill and Dorothy Biggs. Live in Nashville.

a. SMITH, Tamera Lynn. Born August 10, 1962.

b. SMITH, Kimberley Rona. Born September 24, 1964.

3. SMITH, Dallas Franklin. Born October 10, 1947. Married December 28, 1965, Judy THOMPSON (b. October 3, 1945). Live Forney Road, Huntingdon.

a. SMITH, Shan. Born September 28, 1968.

b. SMITH, Brent Franklin. Born May 12, 1970.

C. HOLLADAY, Robert Nell. Born February 5, 1921. Married December 20, 1941, HORN, Hugh (b. December 19, 1916), son of Herschel and Daisy Greene Horn. Live in Huntingdon.

1. HORN, Brenda Joyce. Born March 27, 1943. Married August 6, 1965, HOSTLER, Keith (b. January 6, 1943).

2. HORN, Janice Sue. Born June 11, 1945.

V. ERNEST HATTON HOLLADAY. Born September 17, 1883; died December 28, 1955. Married (1) ca. 1912, Etta ADAMS (b. ___; d. March 6, 1919). Married (2) February 13, 1920, Algie CRIDER (b. March 20, 1891; d. April 28, 1964). Ernest and Algie are buried in Palmer's Shelter Cemetery. Etta probably buried near Christmasville.

A. HOLLADAY, Levada. Born August 22, 1913. Married (1) December 23, 1930, HOLLAND, Tillman (b. July 7, 1914). Married (2)_____STOKER, Ira (b. March 4, 1914). Levada lives in Gleason with second husband.

1. HOLLAND, Maurice F. Born September 25, 1932. Married ____ Kay_____. Live in Texas.

   a. HOLLAND, Carolyn. Born August 13, 1956.

   b. HOLLAND, Rachel.

   c. HOLLAND, Maurice, Jr. Born____ 1962.

2. HOLLAND, Louise. Born September 6, 1933. Married January 22, 1950, BEAL, Dennis (b. November 30, 1927). Live near McKenzie. Dennis is Baptist minister.

   a. BEAL, Dennis Randall. Born December 27, 1952.

   b. BEAL, Barbara Gail. Born August 14, 1955. Married November 1972, NEAL, Dan Harold.

3. HOLLAND, Jo Ann. Born April 26, 1935. Married (1) ___PUGH, Garfield. Married (2) ____HENDERSON, Bill (b. January 16, 1908). Married (3) November 1971, HARRISON, Billy.

   a. PUGH, Nancy. Born March 11, 1954.

   b. HENDERSON, Robert. Born March 12, 1957.

4. HOLLAND, Edath Marie. Born October 16, 1937. Married May 21, 1950, FORREST, Lee (b. December 15,_____). Live near Mixie, Highway 77 North, Carroll County.

   a. FORREST, Thomas Dale. Born May 21, 1957.

   b. FORREST, Tammy Lou. Born June 23, 1959.

   c. FORREST, Vicki Lynn. Born December 11, 1961.

5. HOLLAND, Anita Faye. Born February 10, 1940. Married May 4, 1963, HICKLEN, Billy (b. July 3, 1940). Live in Nashville.

   a. HICKLEN, Terese Lyn. Born December 17, 1970.

6. HOLLAND, Charles Ray. Born November 23, 1941. Married_____ Virginia_____. Live in Tampa, Florida. Twin daughters and a son.

7. HOLLAND, Horace G. Born April 10, 1944. Married April 23, 1963, Frances T. BUCKINGHAM (b. December 5, 1942).

   a. HOLLAND, Gaylon Dale. Born July 13, 1964.

   b. HOLLAND, Melissa Gail. Born October 28, 1966.

   c. HOLLAND, Dennis Ray. Born January 9, 1968.

8. HOLLAND, Janice. Born May 1, 1946. Married (1)_____WARD, Bobby. Married (2) 1971, DANNER, Kenneth, of Pennsylvania.

9. HOLLAND, David Leon. Born May 8, 1948. Married (1)_____ Married (2) _____. Married (3) _____ Lives in Nashville.

B. HOLLADAY, Raymond. Born ____ 191_; died ____ 195_. Never married. Died of tuberculosis.

C. HOLLADAY, Lois. Born July 27, 1918. Married February 2, 1935, WILKES, Marvin (b. December 25, 1908), son of James Haskell and Dora Ada Crider Wilkes. Live 4 miles south of Huntingdon near Palmer's Shelter. Marvin is retired from Carroll County Highway Department.

1. WILKES, Richard Leo. Born November 14, 1935. Married January 5, 1957, Ruth Helen VAUGHN (b. November 29, 1940). Live in Huntingdon. Richard works on maintenance for Tennessee Highway Department.

a. WILKES, Rhonda. Born July 19, 1967.

b. WILKES, Adonna Carol. Born July 8, 1970.

D. HOLLADAY, James Alton. Born April 11, 1923. Married November 7, 1953, Dorothy Faye KIRBY (b. January 17, 1934). Live near old Hilliard School site, 4 miles south of Huntingdon.

1. HOLLADAY, James Russell. Born February 15, 1957.

2. HOLLADAY, Kathy Ann. Born July 16, 1961.

3. HOLLADAY, Tony Travis. Born October 10, 1963.

E. HOLLADAY, Henry D. Born August 18, 1925. Married December 7, 1946, Ruth TINES (b. December 23, 1930), daughter of Tommy and Ruth Parker Tines. Live near Cedar Grove, Carroll County.

1. HOLLADAY, Michael D. Born April 28, 1955.

2. HOLLADAY, Billy Steven. Born October 14, 1957.

3. HOLLADAY, Bobby Gordon. Born December 23, 1960.

F. HOLLADAY, Gordon. Born October 4, 1926. Married April 17, 1944, Inell SMOTHERS (b. March 22, 1924), daughter of Murray and Jessie Mae Dill Smothers. Live in Huntingdon.

1. HOLLADAY, Eddie. Born August 29, 1947. Married July 5, 1970, Bonnie PERRITT (b. July 18, 1954). Live 5 miles west of Huntingdon on Christmasville Road.

G. HOLLADAY, Inell. Born August 26, 1928. Married June 14, 1947, SANDERS, Irvin (b. June 19, 1927). Live 4 miles northwest of Huntingdon near Carter's Store. Irvin is mechanic in Huntingdon.

1. SANDERS, Diane. Born May 30, 1953. Married January 22, 1970, PRITCHARD, Charles Ray.

a. PRITCHARD, Carol Diane. Born January 12, 1971.

2. SANDERS, Dennis. Born April 30, 1958.

H. HOLLADAY, Audrain. Born July 6, 1930. Married October 31, 1959, Dorothy JONES (b. July 29, 1939). Live in Huntingdon. Audrain is polio victim.

1. HOLLADAY, Lonna. Born June 17, 1961; died October 12, 1968 of cystic fibrosis.

2. HOLLADAY, Wendy Robin. Born May 5, 1968.

I. HOLLADAY, Mozelle. Born October 3, 1933. Married August 25, 1951, WILLIAMS, Jerry Harlen (b. February 16, 1928).

1. WILLIAMS, Ronald Jerry. Born February 18, 1952. Married _____ 1970, _____ Carolyn SIMMONS.

2. WILLIAMS, Terry Bryant. Born October 15, 1953.

3. WILLIAMS, Paul Henry. Born December 17, 1954.

4. WILLIAMS, Barry Steven. Born September 17, 1956.

5. WILLIAMS, Richard Charles. Born September 15, 1960.

6. WILLIAMS, Robin Romana. Born November 19, 1966.

LEONIDAS ("MAJOR") HOLLADAY, WIFE ADDIE, AND DAUGHTERS GRACE (AT LEFT) AND HAZEL (RIGHT), IN ABOUT 1920 (P-259).

GEORGE WILLIAM ("JACK") AND DAISY ADEN HOLLADAY (P-260) IN ABOUT 1900

VI. LZRIE HOLLADAY. Born March 6, 1886; died April 14, 1887, buried in Hampton Cemetery.

VII. EAGIE MAY HOLLADAY. Born June 6, 1887; died June 8, 1887, buried in Hampton Cemetery.

VIII. OLIVET CORENE HOLLADAY. Born July 18, 1904. Married (1) October 9, 1923, BONDS, Murray (b. June 28, 1905; d. 1946, buried Palmer's Shelter Cemetery). Married (2) August 6, 1958, ROARK, Curtis Gurtha (b. April 18, 1898; died 1970, buried Sellers Cemetery). Corene lives in Huntingdon.

A. BONDS, Nellie Ruth. Born September 26, 1924. Married December 9, 1945, ANDERSON, Lester (b July 4, 1920), son of Robert and Ollie Kirk Anderson. Live in Huntingdon.

1. ANDERSON, Wanda Gail. Born November 21, 1948. Married December 20, 1969, WALL, Stephen Edward.

2. ANDERSON, Steven Leon. Born October 25, 1954.

B. BONDS, Mary Sue. Born July 1, 1930. Married April 10, 1948, PRUETT, James (b. May 18, 1927). Live in Huntingdon.

1. PRUETT, Sandra Kay. Born December 28, 1949. Married June 3, 1967, HODGES, Carlos Ray.

a. HODGES, Shannon Ray. Born November 14, 1970.

2. PRUETT, Vicki Sue. Born April 10, 1954.

IX. HAZEL EUPHEMY HOLLADAY. Born March 6, 1907. Married December 24, 1929, WILKES, Hubert (b. August 15, 1905; d. May 11, 1965, buried Palmer's Shelter). Hazel lives in Huntingdon.

A. WILKES, Billy Ray. Born July 27, 1931. Married (1) _____ Betty PARK (b. May 6, 1938). Divorced. Remarried (2) January 3, 1970, Betty PARK. 1972 Redivorced. Married (3) June 2, 1972, Sandra Kay JONES.

1. WILKES, Anita Carol. Born July 23, 1963.

2. WILKES, Alisa Kay. Born October 31, 1970.

B. WILKES, Carolyn Joyce. Born March 6, 1938; died January 21, 1951, buried Palmer's Shelter.

X. GRACE HOLLADAY. Born September 9, 1909. Married April 2, 1951, DILL, Ernest (b. August 10, 1901). Live in Huntingdon. No children.

P-260. GEORGE WILLIAM HOLLADAY

Born February 23, 1856 in Carroll County, Tennessee; died March 19, 1929 in Benton County, Tennessee.

He married in Benton County, October 9, 1898, Daisy F. ADEN (b. January 17, 1878; d. January 15, 1960 in a rest home in Nashville), daughter of Henry Clint and Frances Virginia Utley Aden.

George William and Daisy Aden Holladay are buried in "Upper" Cemetery, Holladay, Tennessee.

George William's nickname was "Willie" in his youth and "Jack" in his later years. For some years after the Civil War he ran a saloon in Huntingdon. He was assisted for a time by his brother Snip. This was of course long before Prohibition became an issue.

After George's death Daisy married J. M. Malin.

I. BEULAH MAY HOLLADAY. Born and died September 25, 1899; buried in Holladay Cemetery.

II. GEORGE EULON HOLLADAY. Born March 3, 1903; died May 3, 1972. Married at Crown Point, Indiana, November 23, 1931, to Violet HILL (b. April 1, 1912 in Warman, Saskatchewan, Canada of English parentage; d. May 23, 1973). They are buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Nashville. For most of his career Eulon worked for the Veterans Administration in Waukegan, Illinois, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, Tennessee.

A. HOLLADAY, Daisy Helen. Born September 28, 1932 in Waukegan, Illinois. Married (1) LEWIS, Russell, (2) April 19, 1956, HUGHES, Fuller B.

1. LEWIS, William David. Born November 25, 1953. Adopted by Mr. Hughes.

2. HUGHES, Holley Beth. Born March 9, 1961.

B. HOLLADAY, Lionel George ("Lonnie"). Born November 14, 1937, Danville, Illinois. Married Dorothy Jean HALL (b. January 19, 1937). Lonnie was a policeman in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and is now in the truck business.

1. HOLLADAY, Lisa Marie. Born February 14, 1960. Married Frederick Howard FOE.
   a. FOE, Frederick Howard, Jr. Born Apr. 21, 1980.
2. HOLLADAY, Lionel George. Born October 6, 1961.
3. HOLLADAY, Samuel Buford. Born April 16, 1974.

C. HOLLADAY, John Brent. Born October 7, 1947, in Murfreesboro. Married, June 1972, Margaret Ann LANE. Children: John Brent Jr., Rachel.

P-261. GEORGIANNE HOLLADAY

Born May 23, 1858; died January 6, 1931; buried in Hampton Cemetery. Married September 25, 1904, DOUGLAS, W. H. (b. 184 ; d. 193). Aunt Georgianne married in Carroll County but moved to Henderson County, 3 miles west of Parker's Cross Roads.

She gave birth to no children but practically "raised" her nephew, Carlie, after his mother died and declared she loved him as much as any mother could ever love a child. She always welcomed him with open arms and tears of joy and treated his children as a grandmother would.

Although she had two brothers who were "Rebels" in the Civil War, she married a Yankee veteran who fought only a few months at the end of the war. They were never heard to mention the war or its troubles or results. They really had enough respect for the feelings of each other to bury the hatchet.

She had typhoid fever in the summer of 1930 and was weak enough to contract pneumonia in December 1930. From this she had no reserve strength to recover.

There could be much said to her credit. She was known as "Nan" by her family.

P-262. LUCIAN VAN HOLLADAY

Born July 26, 1860 in Carroll County, Tennessee; died from dropsy on June 18, 1930 in Carroll County; buried in Hampton Cemetery.

Married November 9, 1902, Annie Elizabeth PETTY (Martin) (b. August 26, 1878; d. June 28, 1965), daughter of Thomas and Letitia Gray Petty.

You will note that Uncle "Dicher" was 42 years of age at marriage. He had lived with and cared for his mother who had died about two years previously. Also, at his age of 22, nephew Carlie had come to be a part of their home. He was, for most practical purposes, the father of Carlie Holladay also. There was recognized a deep understanding love and appreciation for each other.

He could remember the intrusion of Yankees into their home. Aunt Deft Dalton was the colored cook during the Civil War. O. L. ("Pete") related that there was a chance meeting between his father, Dicher, and Aunt Deft. He said there were embraces and tears of joy.

WILLIAM H. AND GEORGIANNE HOLLADAY DOUGLASS (P-261) IN ABOUT 1900

LUCIAN VAN HOLLADAY (P-262) IN ABOUT 1928
(Granddaughter Virginia Faye on left; grandson Wylie Peterson on right)

Dicher was short and stocky, inheriting no doubt his grandfather Henry Crider's physique and no doubt some mental characteristics. He was not a pugnacious or trouble-making kind of person, but always verbally and vociferously defended his rights.

The children of Carlie visited the family and played with his children as brothers and sisters.

In his young manhood Lucian and his brother William ("Jack") went to Mississippi to work with a company in the lumber business. This company was given a contract to provide staves sixty feet long made of white oak. These staves went into the manufacture of a huge wine tank that was placed on display at the International Exposition held in Paris, France, many years ago. They were hewn out of large, tall, straight-grained trees that were cut, sawed off to proper length, split open, and then the staves were hewn out of each half of the tree. This type labor tested both the muscle and spirit of a man.

Descendants:

I. OTHA LEE ("PETE") HOLLADAY. Born September 6, 1903; died June 6, 1966; buried in Sellers Cemetery. Married (1) July 15, 1922, Mable Gertrude FORBESS (b. April 15, 1905; d. 1924, buried Palmer's Shelter), daughter of Arthur and Pearlie Laycook Forbess. Married (2) May 1, 1926, Alice Leona PETERSON (b. July 9, 1906), daughter of James and Lillie Gatlin Peterson. Alice lives East Huntingdon on Beaver Creek.

A. HOLLADAY, Robert Lee. Born June 3, 1923; died 1923, buried Palmer's Shelter.

B. HOLLADAY, Vernice Ray. Born October 9, 1927; died October 12, 1927, buried Hampton Cemetery.

C. HOLLADAY: Virginia Fay. Born October 9, 1927. Married (1) June 8, 1946, TURNER, Donald. Married (2) January 6, 1951, ELLIS, Elmer (b. February 21, 1925), son of Giles Vick and Ethel Bonds Ellis.

1. TURNER, Alice Faye. Born July 27, 1948. Married October 5, 1969, WEBB, James Ervin.

a. WEBB, Jennifer Lynn. Born September 22, 1972.

2. ELLIS, Otis Giles. Born September 9, 1953. Married March 4, 1972, Lillian Christine WILLIAMS (b. April 24, 1953).

3. ELLIS, Leesa. Born January 20, 1967.

II. BEVIE MAE HOLLADAY. Born September 25, 1906. Married October 16, 1947, JONES, Eddie (b. October 20, 1902). Live near Rosser, Carroll County. No children. Have foster son, Robert Allen.

III. JEWELL KATHERINE HOLLADAY. Born May 4, 1909. Married July 24, 1926, PETERSON, Mathew (b. May 30 1903), son of James and Lillie Gatlin Peterson. Lived in Chicago about 20 years; now live one mile northwest of Clarksburg.

A. PETERSON, James Wyly. Born May 31, 1928; died July 26, 1950. Married October 26, 1947, Marie TUCKER (b. January 3, 1932), daughter of Alvin and Eunice Wood Tucker. Wyly is buried in Sellers Cemetery.

1. PETERSON, Sherrye Lee. Born September 29, 1948. Married August 6, 1967, McPHERSON, Bill. Live in Arizona.

a. McPHERSON, Shelley Kathleen. Born November 5, 1970.

2. PETERSON, James Randall. Born September 9, 1950; died May 9, 1969. Killed on motorcycle in Arizona.

B. PETERSON, Dorothy Faye. Born August 15, 1936. Married July 19, 1950, HASTINGS, Porter (b. May 1, 1928). Live in Nashville.

1. HASTINGS, Evelyn June. Born April 19, 1952.

2. HASTINGS, Danny Ray. Born April 3, 1953.

C. PETERSON, Alice May. Born September 13, 1938. Married May 24, 1956, GANT, Robert (b. July 19, 1938), son of Alvia and Mattie Austin Gant.

1. GANT, Robert Samuel. Born February 13, 1960.

2. GANT, William Charles. Born November 2, 1961.

3. GANT, Judy Kay. Born August 3, 1963.

4. GANT, James Mark. Born January 12, 1965.

D. PETERSON, Mary Kathryn. Born January 26, 1942. Married July 21, 1957, PRITCHARD, Thomas Loyd (b. September 27, 1931), son of John Alvin and Nanny L. Hardy Pritchard. Live near Mary Kathryn's parents in Clarksburg Community.

1. PRITCHARD, David Loyde. Born September 4, 1961.

2. PRITCHARD, Dennis Albert. Born October 27, 1962.

3. PRITCHARD, Carol Ann. Born December 17, 1967.

IV. MARY OPAL HOLLADAY. Born December 12, 1912; died July 10, 1914; buried in Hampton Cemetery.

V. ANNIE LOUISE HOLLADAY. Born January 3, 1915. Married December 25, 1930, BRIDGES, Hobart (b. June 4, 1911), son of Tom and Zona Bell Bridges. Live near Clarksburg.

A. BRIDGES, Melba Joyce. Born August 12, 1932. Married February 23, 1957, JOHNSON, Bennie, son of Joe and Effie Mae Lewelling Johnson. Bennie is a veterinarian; live in Trenton.

1. JOHNSON, Thomas Benjamin. Born November 11, 1959.

2. JOHNSON, David Lynn. Born December 31, 1966.

B. BRIDGES, Peggy June. Born July 9, 1940. Married May 31, 1960, REED, Thomas. Live near Clarksburg.

1. REED, Lisa Ann. Born May 16, 1966.

2. REED, Stephanie Gail. Born January 28, 1970.

C. BRIDGES, Norman Dale. Born April 12, 1951.

VI. MILDRED LUCILLE HOLLADAY. Born March 7, 1917; died April 10, 1918; buried in Hampton Cemetery.

VII. RICHARD GLENMORE HOLLADAY. Born April 26, 1920. Married November 28, 1946, Bette WILSON (b. June 6, 1918). Lives in Chattanooga. Retired from U.S. Postal Service.

A. HOLLADAY, Kelley. Adopted. Born February 13, 1965.

FOOTNOTES

1. Sarah (Sallie) Bathsheba Utley (P-258) came from the following line:

THE UTLEY FAMILY

Judging from the name, the Utley family apparently originated in Holland. Two groups at least appeared in early colonial America. First were descendants of Samuel Utley who migrated from Florence, England, to Scituate, Mass., about 1640, married Hannah Hatch December 6, 1658, and died there in May, 1662. He had a son, Samuel, born in 1662, who moved to Windham, Conn. (F. Virkus, *Compendium of American Genealogy*, F. A. Virkus and Co., Chicago, Ill., 1928, Vol. VI, p. 568 in the pedigree of Mrs. P. P. Thomas).

The second group appeared in Henrico County, Virginia, in February, 1623, when Ensign John Utie was listed in a census as living on Hog Island with his wife Anne and son John Jr. He was a burgess in 1623 and in 1629, and justice of York County in 1633. In York the County Court met at his house, "Utimaria". There is no evidence that the Virginia group came from the Connecticut family.

John Jr. married Mary ___ in 1639 and moved to Maryland. In 1643 James Utley lived on the north side of York River. In 1657 David Utley lived in New Kent County. There was a John Utley in King and Queen County in 1704 on the Quit Rent Rolls. (*Virginia Magazine of History*, Vol. 32, p. 156). In Henrico County in 1725 John Utley was granted 900 acres called "Tuckabee", which he sold on November 14, 1731, to Anthony Hogatt. (*Goochland County Deed Book 1*, p. 260). On August 16, 1728, Thomas Utley lost a 400 acre farm on Licking Hole Creek in Goochland County for failing to sue for a patent. (*Virginia Magazine of History*, Vol. 53, pp. 296, 393).

Several Utleys appeared in the court records of Powhatan and Amelia counties during this period.

In the 1728-39 period the Court Order Books of Goochland County show John Utley heavily in debt. Goochland County was formed from Henrico in 1728, and it is thought that this was the same John named above. On February 23, 1744, John Utley,Sr., thought to be the same man, was recorded in the Halifax County, North Carolina, court books as living in Edgecombe County and selling 50 acres of land to William Martin of Surry County, Virginia, which had been granted to John February 20, 1743. A witness to this transaction was William Utley, thought to be John's son. Hence the pedigree appears as follows:

I. JOHN UTLEY

Born about 1680 in Virginia. Married Anna Lewis. Moved to North Carolina about 1740, in Edgecombe County. It appears that John may have returned to Virginia as the *Goochland County Deed Book* 8, p. 261, shows that a John Utley had married Ann, had sons Jacob and Josiah, and died there about 1760. He was the right age to be William's father, and we so assume.

II. WILLIAM UTLEY

Born about 1715 in Goochland County, Virginia. Many facts are known about him from the well preserved records in North Carolina. He married Elizabeth Turner about 1735, and settled on the east side of Middle Creek about 12 miles south of present Raleigh. The lands on which William settled are to this day among the finest farm land in all that section. They lie just below where the old stage road runs from Raleigh to Fayetteville. This land now belongs to the heirs of the late Bayard Turner and his brother, Numa, sheriff of Wake County. The spring from which the family of William carried their drinking water still bears the name "Utley Spring". Here William became a large land owner, planter, slave owner, and head of a large and prominent family of seven sons and two daughters.

On April 27, 1753, William was listed as a "planter" and was granted 188 acres in Edgecombe County at a place known as Impassable Swamp. (*Halifax County Deed Book 2*, p. 286). He sold this land the next day. In 1749 the records show that he witnessed a deed of William Carter. William transacted many land deals. On January 21, 1761, he was granted 355 acres on White Oak Swamp in Orange County (*Orange County Deed Book 12*, p. 50). On February 15, 1762, he bought 150 acres on Swift Creek for 30 lbs. from Joseph Lane in Johnston County. (*Orange County Deed Book 1*, p. 237). On March 6, 1762, he was granted 700 acres on Swift Creek. (Secretary of State's Office, Raleigh, N.C., File No. Lord Granville 1356). On March 16, 1764, he bought 160 acres on Panther Branch in Edgecombe County. On February 1, 1766, he bought 165 acres on Swift Creek (*Orange County Deed Book B-1*, p. 138). On August 21, 1765, he bought 180 acres on Panther Creek (*Orange County Deed Book 8*, p. 47).

It should be noted that Edgecombe County was formed in 1741 from Bertie. Johnston County was formed in 1746 from Craven. Orange County was formed in 1752 from Bladen, Granville, and Johnston. Halifax was formed in 1758 from Edgecombe. Wake County was formed in 1771 from Cumberland, Johnston, and Orange.

In 1771 William was made overseer of road surveying in Wake County. (*Wake County Minute Docket A*, 1771-76). He was appointed to lay off a road from Raleigh to Cumberland.

Some claim that during the Revolutionary War William and his son William were soldiers, that William Sr. was a Captain of the First Militia Company in Wake County 1772-87, and that William Sr. resigned so that his son John might succeed him. Records do not clearly substantiate this. He did receive of payment for supplies or services, and unfortunately the Revolutionary War Accounts do not specify which. The N.C. DAR volume, *Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution*, does not include his name, although it does for Burwell and Hezekiah Utley. Of course the Battle of the Regulators was fought near him in Alamance County, the group being under Col. John Hinton of Wake County.

On April 1, 1780, William received a grant of 178 acres on the south side of Middle Creek (*Wake County Deed Book 31*, p. 373). William made his will early, on December 23, 1780. On July 15, 1781, he sold his 586 acre plantation on which he lived, to Britain Sanders for 275 lbs., the witnesses being his sons Jacob and Isham. (*Wake County Deed Book F*, p. 288). On September 13, 1785, he was granted 300 acres on Swift Creek. (*Wake County Deed Book 60*, p. 218). In December, 1784, he sold 260 acres to James Linn. (*Wake County Deed Book F*, p. 225).

According to the Census of 1790 his family consisted of only himself, his wife, and seven slaves. After a long and useful life he died May 1, 1794. His will was probated in December. It named Elizabeth, and children: John, William, Jacob, Isham, David, Hezekiah, Littleton, Lucy Sanders, and Cynthia Myatt. Executors were John Utley and Hardy Sanders. David and Littleton had predeceased their father. In 1796 his executors sold the slaves and other properties willed to his wife. (*Wake County Record Book 7*, p. 64.) This personal property brought 649 lbs.

Elizabeth died in 1801. Both were buried in Wake County, about 14 miles from Raleigh where their eldest son John lived and John's youngest son Young Utley lived, then Young's son Gaston Utley, who married in Alabama, Elisa J. Hunter, and returned to his mother's home.

When William's estate was sold, among the articles auctioned by his executors was an Episcopal Prayer Book. At about the time that he left Virginia a dispute had arisen about taxing the people to support the Episcopal Church. William's independent spirit exerted itself over such compulsion even in his own church. So it seems quite possible that this was one reason for his leaving Virginia. Escaping financial bondage there was doubtless the paramount reason for the migration to North Carolina. He wanted to go to a new area and prosper, and that he did. His move was a wise one for he became a major land owner in Wake County.

The descendants of William and Elizabeth Utley were:

A. Lucy Utley. Born ca. 1738; married Hardy Sanders (Col. in the War).
B. JOHN UTLEY. Born ca. 1740. See below.
C. William Utley, Jr. Born 1750; md. Dorcas ; d. 1808.
D. Jacob Utley. Born 1752; md. Phoebe ; d. 1796. He was a Lieutenant in 1773 (*Colonial Records of N.C.*, Vol. 15, p. 509).
E. Isham Utley. Born 1753; md. Mary Myatt Feb. 14, 1772.
F. Cynthia Utley. Born 1756; md. Mathew Myatt.
G. David Utley. Born 1760; md. Mary Penny; d. Nov. 15, 1790.
H. Hezekiah Utley. Born ca. 1764; md. Elizabeth Harrison May 13, 1781.
I. Littleton Utley. Born 1775; unmarried; d. before 1794.

III. JOHN UTLEY

Born about 1740. Married Mary Cooke, daughter of Arthur Cooke. These Cookes were probably from Surry County, Virginia. Mary was born 1748 and died in 1805 in Wake County. John was a Captain in the Revolutionary War.

Issue:

A. BURWELL UTLEY. Born 1762 in Wake County. See below.
B. Brittain Utley. Born ca. 1765; md. Mary Huckaby Feb. 18, 1788.
C. William Utley. Born ca. 1767; md. Fannie Williams. Feb. 1, 1806.
D. Rebecca Utley. Born ca. 1769; md. George Steward Jan. 20, 1789.
E. Patsey Utley. Born ca. 1771; md. James Wood Oct. 13, 1796.
F. Elizabeth Utley. Born ca. 1773; md. James Woodward Dec. 6, 1799.
G. Mary Utley. Born ca. 1775.
H. Young Utley. Born June 8, 1778; md. (1) Mary Woodward Feb. 1, 1806, (2) Charlotte Norris Feb. 3, 1812.

There were possibly other children of John and Mary Utley.

IV. BURWELL UTLEY

Born 1762 in Wake County; died Jan. 26, 1852 in Wake County. Married (1) Sarah Lashley Feb. 5, 1787, and (2) Jane (Norris) Hail Sept. 23, 1809. He was a private in the North Carolina Militia toward the end of the Revolutionary War, and received a pension in 1850 (U.S. Archives, Burwell Utley Application March 30, 1850).

Issue of Burwell and Sarah Lashley Utley

A. Abel Utley. Born 1788 in Wake Co.; d. April 1879 in Benton Co, TN.; md. Betsey Harris Sept. 12, 1815 (b. 1745; d. 1870).
B. SETH UTLEY. Born 1789. See below.
C. Salva Utley. Born ca. 1791; md. Urias Jenks Dec. 4, 1826.
D. Sally Utley. Born ca. 1793.
E. Sabra Utley. Born ca. 1795.
F. Mary Utley. Born ca. 1797.
G. Burwell Utley Jr. Born 1800; d. 1866 in Benton Co., TN.; md. Nancy Taylor Jan. 24, 1828 (b. 1802; d. ca. 1870).
H. Samuel Utley. Born ca. 1802.

Issue of Burwell and Jane Hail Utley

I. Elizabeth Ann Utley. Born Sept. 1, 1810; md. Willie Baucum Oct. 22, 1832.
J. Caroline Utley. Born Sept. 1, 1811; md. John Baucum Feb. 22, 1832.
K. Griza Jane Utley. Born Nov. 28, 1812; md. William Ausley Jan. 18, 1849
L. Aby Utley. Born Aug. 21, 1814.
M. Morris Utley. Born Oct. 28, 1815.
N. Martha Utley. Born Mar. 5, 1817; md. Booker Young Oct. 26, 1829.
O. Lucy Maranda Utley. Born Feb. 24, 1819.
P. Patience Sanders Utley. Born Apr. 7, 1824; md. Gilley Utley May 1, 1839.

V. SETH UTLEY

Born 1789 in Wake County, N.C. Married in 1817 Bathsheba Wood (daughter of John and Nancy Wood b. in South Carolina in 1794; d. in Arkansas in 1867). They moved to that part of Humphreys County west of the Tennessee River that became Benton County. Earliest record was May 29, 1818 when Seth sold Lot #48 in the town of Reynoldsburg to John Cobb for $50. (*Humphreys County Deed Book C*, p. 152.) Utley relatives moved to Carroll and Henderson Counties during this period. On February 9, 1821, Seth received a land warrant (No. 1417) for 50 acres (*Benton County Entry Book A*, p. 8, Entry #548). On January 15, 1846, he assigned this farm to Burwell Utley (probably his son). The next year Seth and Bathsheba moved to Johnson County, Arkansas (*Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Western Arkansas*, Southern Publishing Co., section on Johnson County, p. 317). Relatives lived in Faulkner and Pope counties, Arkansas. Seth died in Prairie Co., Ark., in 1866 and Bathsheba in 1867, and are presumably buried there.

Issue of Seth and Bathsheba Utley

A. John Wesley Utley. Born Dec. 2, 1817; d. 1863; md. Nancy Rushing June 15, 1837.
B. Margaret C. Utley. Born 1819; md. Thomas Jett Dec. 7, 1844.
C. Mary Amanda Utley. Born Nov. 7, 1821; md. John Taylor.
D. Martha J. Utley. Born 1824; md. Samuel G. Tittle Mar. 20, 1842.
E. BURWELL L. UTLEY. Born Dec. 27, 1827. See below.
F. Elizabeth E. Utley. Born 1829; md. Porter.
G. Cade Utley. Born 1830.
H. Adeline A. Utley. Born 1832. Unmarried.
I. George W. Utley. Born 1834; md. Elizabeth Camp Aug. 29, 1860.
J. Joseph Seth Utley. Born Feb. 16, 1836; d. Feb. 18, 1914; md. Lavinia Collier Oct. 1, 1869.
K. Martin Van Buren Utley. Born Mar. 23, 1840; d. July 7, 1899; md. Sarah Gossett Sept. 26, 1867 (b. Feb. 4, 1850; d. Mar. 24, 1934).

VI. BURWELL L. UTLEY

Born in Benton County, TN., December 27, 1827. On January 1, 1842, Burwell Utley acquired 139 acres (*Benton County Entry Book B*, p. 268; this may have been his Uncle Burwell Utley). On the same date he acquired 189 15/16 acres (same Book, p. 436).

On March 23, 1851, Burwell married Frances Camp; the ceremony was performed by R. J. Mathews in Benton County. Frances was born November 22, 1834 and died October 6, 1880. Her grandfather was George Camp who was born about 1770, probably in Virginia, and died in Benton County in 1840. He was one of five commissioners appointed by the 1835 Tennessee Legislature to lay off Benton County and the town of Camden, its seat. George had the following children: James Madison Camp, born in Virginia February 2, 1812; John Camp; Henry Camp, born in Virginia in 1817; Harris K. Camp; Nancy Camp, who married a Dalton; and Elizabeth Camp. James Madison Camp married Sarah S. Cooper (b. October 1807; died Sept. 16, 1873). They moved to Benton County and he died there February 4, 1856. He was a Mason. James and Sarah are buried in the Camp Cemetery 3 miles southwest of Holladay, near Chaseville, in Benton County.

James Madison and Sarah Camp had the following children: Frances, who married Burwell Utley; George Camp, Sarah Camp, James T. Camp, Elizabeth Camp, and Mary Camp.

The 1860 Census for Benton County shows B. L. Utley with 27 acres valued at $58; farming implements valued at $15. He had 15 swine, 2 cows, 200 bushels of corn and 15 lbs. of wool. His mother-in-law lived next door. She had 225 acres of land, 40 swine, 1000 bushels of corn, and 1800 lbs. of tobacco.

Burwell served the CSA in the Civil War. He was First Leiutenant in Company L of the Fifth Tennessee Regiment of Volunteer Infantry which was organized in May 1861. ("Benton County", *History of Tennessee*, Goodspeed Publishing Company, Nashville, TN., 1887, p. 842.) After the War, he served as Tax Collector and County Sheriff during the 1870's, and was Justice of the Peace for the Holladay District for many years. (Letter to the author from Blanty Holladay of Camden, in 1961.)

After the death of Frances, Burwell married Nancy Leslie on October 20, 1881. Burwell and Frances are buried in the Camp Cemetery. He died on January 15, 1883.

Issue of Burwell and Frances Utley

A. Frances Virginia Utley. Born Jan. 11, 1852; d. 1939; md. Henry Clint Aden Jan. 26, 1876 (b. Oct. 20, 1849; d. Nov. 22, 1932).

B. SARAH BATHSHEBA UTLEY. Born 1857 in Benton County. Married COLONEL BEVERLEY ALLEN HOLLADAY April 28, 1880. Died in Benton County March 26, 1884; buried in Camp Cemetery. In a letter in February 1961 Blanty Holladay stated that "Aunt Sallie was one of the prettiest and finest women I ever knew and with many years since I have not changed my mind".

C. Mary Ellen Utley. Born Sept. 8, 1860, d. Dec. 17, 1937. md. Joe Stokes Apr. 17, 1879.

D. Rachel Dora Utley. Born 1864; d. 1892; md. George Stokes Sept. 11, 1881.

E. Van Thomas Utley. Born Nov. 6, 1866; d. Feb. 14, 1959; md. Susan E. Lifsey Oct. 12, 1887.

The above information on the Utley family came primarily from Mrs. Louise Eaton Utley, Rt. 5, Mocksville, N.C., and Miss Frances Baker, 210 Reed Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah, with whom the author corresponded in 1970. The information on the Camp family came from the author's late brother, Allen Holladay.

2. How well the author remembers the day when Colonel called him (whom he called "Buster") and said, "Go buy me a plug of Brown Mule chewing tobacco at the store." As I returned home, I made the mistake of smelling the sweet tobacco. Reasoning in error that anything that smelled that good would surely taste good, I cut off and chewed a bit of it. In moments I was green with nausea! Never, thanks to my grandfather, has tobacco appealed to me since.

3. This article is in Lloyd Cannon's Scrapbook in the Carroll County Historical Society Room of the McKenzie Memorial Library, McKenzie, Tennessee.

Chapter 13
CARLIE B. AND JOSIE CRIDER HOLLADAY

Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.
Exodus 20:12

It has been said that the measure of parents can best be taken by their children. It is probably true that if the children can disregard some of the ties of consanguinity and become a bit detached they should become the best critics. After all, the children have seen their parents over the years in all kinds of situations and problems: from the heat of the summer through the snows of the winter; through the joys of life as well as through its perils and sorrows; through drought and flood; through peace and war; through all tests which the crucible of life affords. So children may become disconcertingly good analysts of their parents, as all twelve of the Holladay offspring have proved to be at one time or another. In this light the following narrative of these two parents is offered in love and fond remembrances.

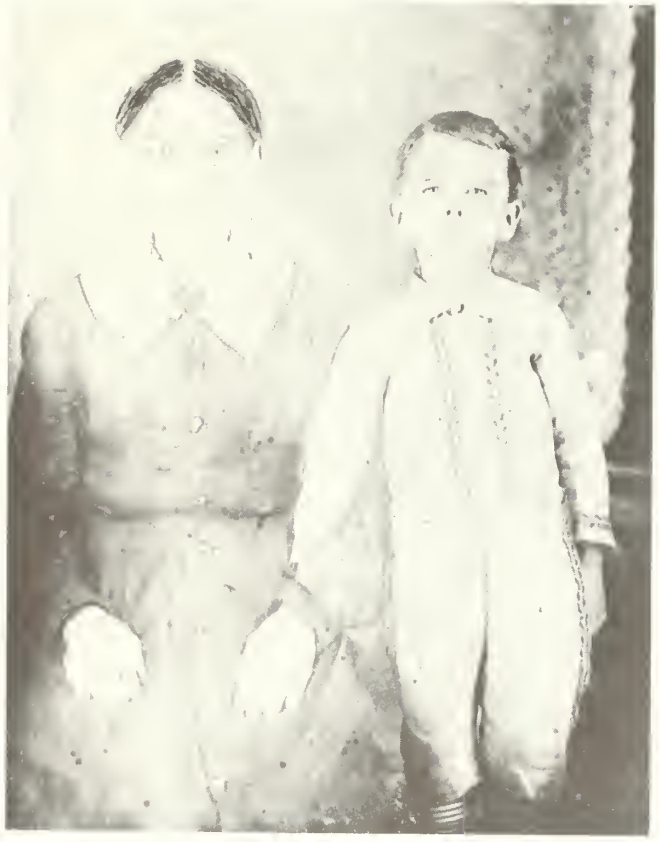
The only child of Colonel Allen and Sarah Utley Holladay, Carlie (Q-250) was born near the little town of Holladay, Benton County, Tennessee, on September 30, 1882. His mother died March 26, 1884, when he was about eighteen months of age. Shortly thereafter Carlie and his father returned to the old George Washington Holladay place four miles south of Huntingdon, where he was to live the remaining part of his life. During his youth he was under the motherly influence of his grandmother, "Aunt Kit" Holladay (who died in 1900 when he was eighteen years of age), and Aunt Georgianne, who for years was a spinster and doted greatly on her favorite nephew. It may be possible that this handsome young man was slightly "spoiled" by these two fine ladies.

A photograph of him at about age five shows him to have a determined chin even this early, which is supposed to indicate determination and strong convictions.

When Carlie was small, about six years old, he was given a toy wagon by his father, Colonel Allen. Uncle Dicher and Aunt Georgianne were to supervise him in using the wagon. Now the family had a dog, a large, rangy, friendly type, Gus, named after a contemporary politician, Gus Enloe. Carlie confused the pronunciation a bit, and called the dog "Goose." He trained Goose to pull the wagon with a kind of improvised harness. Now Uncle Bud (Richard Elcany, 1847 - 1909) visited the family frequently, and sometimes for several days, since at that time he lived about fifty miles away near Fulton, Kentucky. Uncle Bud was a delight to be around. He was loved by young and old alike. He was an expert at gin rummy and seven-up, and could regale a group with his wit and color in telling stories. The humor was heightened by the sheer exuberance and gestures he used in his narration. Being jovial and playful, and full of pranks, he was a favorite of children.

One day he caught Carlie riding his wagon with old Goose pulling it around the house. He slipped upstairs with pieces of bread and threw them one by one out onto the ground a few feet in front of Gus. Of course, Gus took off in high gear to get the bread, turning the wagon over and spilling its passenger at the rough places. Carlie could not imagine what caused Gus to behave so strangely since he had not seen the bread thrown out. This happened several times, and the more Carlie tumbled from the wagon, the more vehemently he scolded Gus, and the funnier it all seemed to Uncle Bud. Finally Uncle Bud could stand it no longer, and he burst out laughing. Carlie looked up to the window and discovered the source of his troubles. He at least pretended to be furious, but this was difficult to do with Uncle Bud. So Carlie forgave him.[1] As the only son of Colonel Allen, he was the object of much attention. This kind of attention made him a little suspicious of people, and even in older years he was a bit inclined to question their motives.

Young "C.B.", as he was often called, received his formal schooling at nearby Hilliard School, grades one through eight. One of his favorite teachers was Milton Hampton, who became County Superintendent for a time. This favorable experience with education in his early years gave him a taste for learning which he never lost.



AUNT KIT (CATHERINE, O-253) AND CARLIE HOLLADAY AT AGE FOUR

(Carlie reported in later years that the photographer, even in 1886, said "Look at the little bird!")

"OLD C.B." AT ABOUT AGE 20

When he was about ten years old, Carlie contracted typhoid fever, a disease still common in that day. He barely survived. He would tell his children years later about his craving for certain foods, or being forced to eat certain ones, an experience which influenced his eating habits the remainder of his life. He always disliked sweetmilk, apparently because he was forced to drink it during this period. He liked fried chicken and sweet potato pie probably because they were denied him during this illness.

When Carlie was about thirteen, his father remarried, this time to Ruth Wingo from Trezevant. The newlyweds moved into their new log home, later to be Carlie's home, in April 1895. Carlie and his stepmother never got along well. She was relatively young and spoiled, and looked upon her stepson as a bit of a nuisance. Soon after her marriage Ruth told her stepson one day to go fetch a pail of water, in a rather dictatorial manner. If anything raised his hostilities, it was for someone to try to dictate to him. He therefore refused, and this made matters worse. On another occasion, Colonel and Ruth were dressed to go to town. Even at this early age, little Carlie thought he wanted to go to town, too, and told his father so. Colonel told him that if he wished to go badly to go ahead and get ready. This decision incensed Ruth, and she angrily told her husband that if Carlie went she would stay at home. Her excuse was that Carlie would "mess up" her taffeta dress. Colonel told her to just stay home, which she did. Carlie went to town. Such events as this made life unpleasant for the three of them, so before Carlie married in 1904 Colonel and Ruth had moved back to Trezevant.

Ruth was always highly perfumed, and to Carlie this was an association that would carry over into adulthood. To his last days he disliked perfume, even in toilet soaps. He made derogatory remarks about "Hoyt's Cologne, as Dicher would say."

Despite his exuberance, young C.B. had the advantage of reasonable discipline from Uncle Dicher, if not from Aunt Georgianne. He often stated that during his boyhood he never failed to be admonished by these two guides "to behave" whenever he went anywhere from home. He recalled that one time he failed to do so. It happened when he was about sixteen years of age – at that precarious stage when the youngster tugs at the tether of restraint. Now there was an annual "revival" at Concord Baptist Church about three miles southeast of his home, the same church that Aunt Kitty and George had attended. It always began the third Sunday in July, the very hottest time of the year. It was the custom for boys large enough to "saddle up" a mule and ride him to church – or one might say to a social-religious gathering, for these occasions were community-wide and had a definite social tinge. So young C.B. saddled up old Maud, the faithful family mare, and fared forth.

As the drowsy morning wore on, and the preacher began to wind down his sermon, and the last song sung, it seemed that the horses and mules knew that it was time for them to be watered and fed. So they began to join in unison, braying their own message of want. This was a sign for the respective owners to go out and feed them. On this particular Sunday the animals seemed to bray louder than usual, so C.B. and a group of his young friends decided that the animals were in desperate need of attention. So *before* the sermon was finished, they proceeded to unhitch them from their wagons and ride them down the hill a quarter of a mile to a spring to water them. The caravan stirred up quite a bit of noise as well as dust, even to the point of distracting the worshippers. Word of this unintentional sacrilege reached Uncle Dicher before the next day. So early the next morning before the young man arose, Uncle Dicher approached the bed with a heavy leather strap in his hand, this weapon being favored for administering punishment to erring youth. "I've gotta whip you," Dicher said tersely, turning back the cover on the bed. "I told you not to bother anybody else's stock." The "licking" was promptly and efficiently rendered, it being the only one Carlie ever got.[2]

So this young man had a normal life, for a country boy. Handsome and personable, he made friends easily. He perhaps had some slight inclination toward being the "gay young blade" of the neighborhood, for he found delight in attending square dances and other social functions of the community, although these were rare and tame. He liked to own his own horse and buggy, which was the sportster of that day.

And so this young man grew up in his neighborhood in which he was destined to spend the rest

of his days. In the course of time, he came to that inevitable period in the life of most young people known as courtship. He was popular with the girls, and courted several. It might be more accurate to say that he dated several, for it seems that only one girl ever really caught his eye seriously. She was the petite, coy, yet lively brunette daughter of Felix and Larcenia Laycook Crider named Josie Nevada. These two people had known each other from early years, and had lived within two miles of each other most of this time. It seemed almost predestined that they should meet and fall in love.

Born a twin to Dora Crider on August 10, 1881, in a log cabin, four miles south of Huntingdon, Tennessee, and the eighth of ten children, Josie was an unspoiled country girl. She had grown up in the post-Civil War period marked by simplicity of living, and sometimes even austerity. Josie attended school at Palmer Shelter, within easy walking distance of her home. At the age of 17, in August 1898, she was baptized by W.T. Boaz into the Church of Christ at Poplar Springs, about two miles from her home.

Attractive and popular, Josie had dark hair, eyes, and complexion, and was small of stature, all of which marked her as a Crider. She had two pet names, "Cutin" and "Judy", and these stuck with her until later life. She apparently liked them. And the boys liked her. But she, too, found her preference early, and merely used the other fellows to spur the efforts of her young Holladay suitor.

How convenient for Carlie to jump on his horse for a ride and "just drop by" the Crider house down the road a ways from Palmer Shelter! Just a nonchalant visit on a Sunday afternoon for weren't they just *third* cousins? Grandpa George Washington Holladay had married Catherine Crider, so they couldn't *really* be too closely kin. Ah, well, love can justify many things, so why not "innocently manage to "spruce up" the buggy and horse and uphold family tradition by a friendly weekend visit? Or maybe on Wednesday too. (Once he put oil on his buggy to make it shiny and dust settled on it and made it look terrible!)

Josie was about one year Carlie's senior. Both in their early twenties, they made a handsome "match". Would Aunt Kit really have minded if he courted his cousin? Carlie must have mused. Josie must have pondered the hazards and joys of matrimony. Could she afford to rush into marriage with this handsome cousin, knowing that his great Aunt Georgianne might still tend to coddle him? Would he cut the apron strings enough when living next door to her?

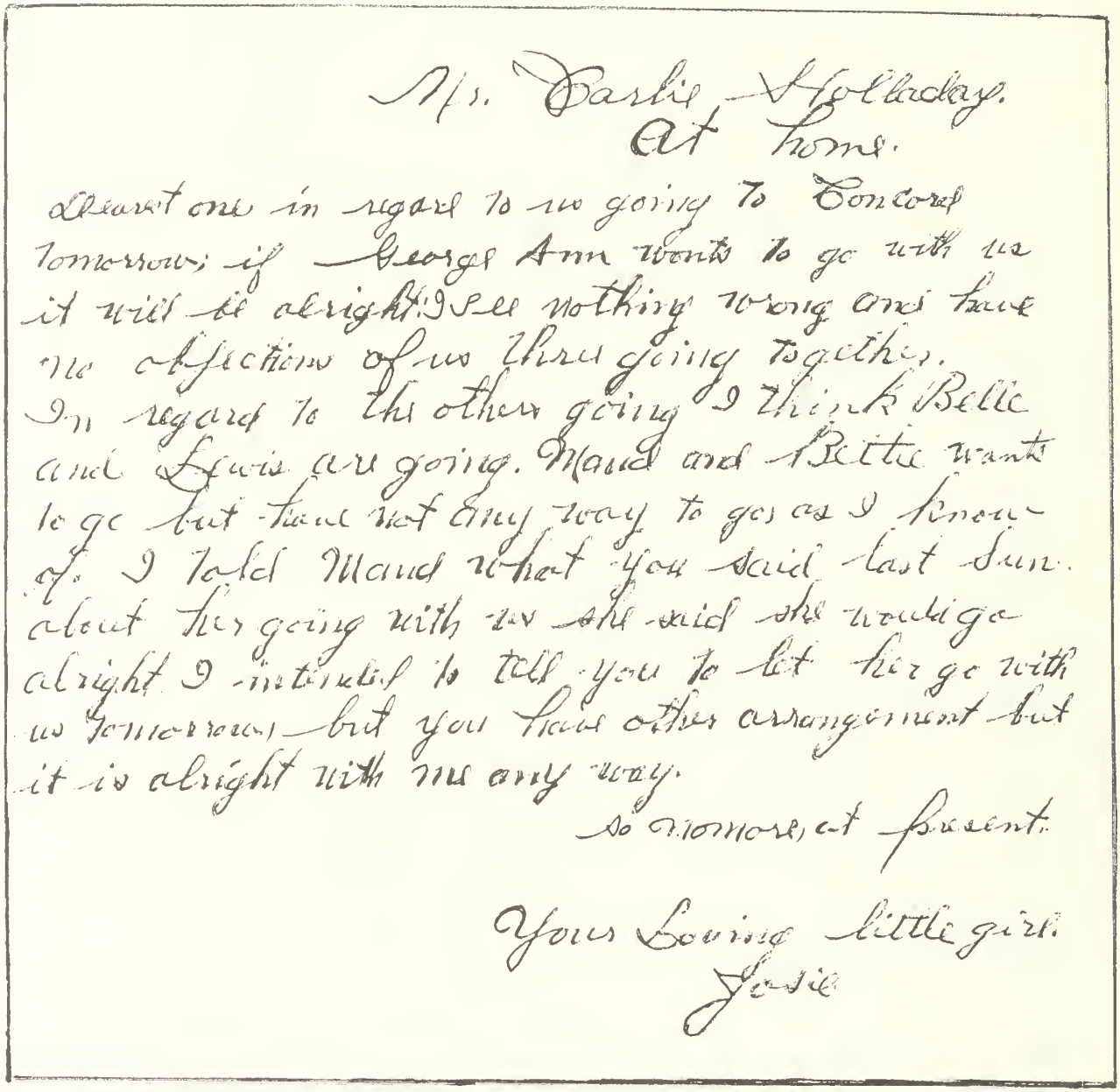
Probably one factor that helped her decide this matter was the fact that Carlie had been seen to cast eyes toward Josie's cousin, Maude Laycook. In fact, she admitted this later in life. But her feminine insight forbade her to reveal this at this crucial time, as shown in an early letter to Carlie:

Somehow, as is so often true of romance, any of her misgivings were smothered by the growing affection they had for each other. They had no obstacles of religion, politics, language, family backgrounds, or poor health. With ancestral traits they had proved so compatible since the time of the Crusades, why not follow their deepest longings, and marry?

The only written evidence of the emotional impact that these weeks of momentous decision had on this little maiden is found in a note which Josie wrote to Carlie toward the end of their courtship. It reveals an uninhibited expression of feeling so unlike her in general. The note written in a girlish scrawl on a yellowing page, poignantly reads:

Huntingdon, Tenn.
Dec. 17, 1902

As I cast my eyes through the dim mist of the past what sacred memory clusters around those words of love which sank deep in my heart. It seems an amber colored pathway where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers. As the stars hung glittering overhead my tender heart still lies open to your inmost sight, and when I gaze in wonder at your beautiful, intelligent face the remembrance of each kind word dwells with an eternal echo on the ear and the dew of mercy



Mr. Carlie Holladay.
At home.

Dear one in regard to me going to Concord tomorrow; if George Ann wants to go with us it will be alright. I see nothing wrong and have no objections of us three going together. In regard to the other going I think Belle and Lewis are going. Maud and Bettie want to go but have not any way to go as I know of. I told Maud what you said last Sun. about her going with us she said she would go alright I intended to tell you to let her go with us tomorrow but you have other arrangement but it is alright with me any way.

So no more at present.

Your Loving little girl.
Josie

(Concord was a Baptist Church about two miles east of the Holladay home, and a popular place for young people to go in the summer months to attend a religious revival. One can quickly detect in this letter some concern on Josie's part that Carlie might be interested in Maude, and her repetition of her indifference to his arrangements betrays this concern. This same repetition regarding "George Ann" (Georgianne), Carlie's beloved aunt, likewise suggests that she is beginning to wonder if this is to be an arrangement after they are married.)

LETTER FROM JOSIE CRIDER TO CARLIE HOLLADAY IN ABOUT 1902

CARLIE (Q-250), LAKE ERIE (p-256-I), COLONEL ALLEN (P-258), AND LUCIAN (P-262) AT THE DRESDEN, TENNESSEE, FAIR IN ABOUT 1905

MARIE (R-250), COLONEL ALLEN (P-258), CARLIE B. AND JOSIE C. HOLLADAY (Q-250) AT SEBE HILLIARD HOME IN HUNTINGDON, TENNESSEE IN 1906

on the heart, then be kind and true to the one that loves you with tender affectionate love.

Yours until life ends.

These words were written in deepest sincerity. Throughout her sixty-two years of marriage, she kept steadfast to their meaning.

They set November 27, 1904, as their wedding date. There were the usual details of preparation in both households. Sisters helping with the sewing, cousins wishing them well, parents buying needed items, and the like. Selection of the minister and ceremony, and of guests, plans for the marriage feast, and the first home to be made ready. With Colonel and Ruth having vacated the log house to the south of the Holladay place, it was natural that it should be selected for the new home and dressed up for the newlyweds. Families and neighbors helped.

Some two or three weeks before the wedding, while these details were being worked out, Carlie went to a local brick kiln one day to pick up some brick. On his way he saw Aunt Tick Hilliard digging some sweet potatoes, and in the gay mood of a young groom jestingly chided her for working so hard. She replied, with some fervor, "Just you wait, young man, till you get married, and then you'll see what work is like!" He always remembered this warning, and in years to come often referred his children to this episode as they too contemplated matrimony.[3]

Carlie and Josie were married November 27, 1904. Accompanied by friends, cousins, and neighbors, such as Elmer Holladay, Dona Morrisett, Lena Holladay, Sebe Reeder, Maud Laycook, and others, he drove to the Crider house off Purdy Road on that memorable Sunday morning to take his bride. There were the usual emotions associated with a daughter leaving for matrimony, but all arrangements had been made. The party drove back eastward some three miles to the house of Milton Hampton who had at one time taught Carlie at the old Hilliard School, and was at this time Superintendent of Schools of Carroll County, as well as a Magistrate.

Sitting in the buggy, spic and span for the occasion, the couple took their vows at about ten o'clock in the morning. After the brief ceremony they drove back west a mile or so to the George Washington Holladay place, his home.He would have wished for Aunt Kit, now dead for four years, to have been present. But Uncle Dicher now ran the place. Here they had a wedding feast with some twenty attendees.[4]

They lived at the old place until January 20, 1905, when they moved into their "new" home some three hundred yards to the south, and where they would live for over sixty years. A log house had been built about 1895 from oak logs from the back of the farm. Colonel and Ruth had moved in during April 1895, and lived there until September. She was unhappy with the place (and family), and the two moved to Huntingdon, and finally to Trezevant to pacify her whims. It was in this house that all twelve children of Carlie and Josie Holladay were born and nurtured.

This log house thus became the new home for the newlyweds. At that time a tobacco barn stood on the site of the present garden, and the big sandstone steps on the back porch of the house, before it burned in 1974, came from this barn.

So it was that these two young people launched out on the "tempestuous sea of matrimony" and raised a family of twelve children.

His was the life of the soil. Always shunning the regimentation that city life would require, though often deploring the lot of the farmer, he left the clear impression that tilling the soil was about the most honest way a man can earn a living. His love of land came naturally from his English heritage developed over the centuries.

He acquired his farm as follows: Of the 200 acres which George W. Holladay bought from John Killough on November 9, 1850, for $800[5], George Jr. (Uncle Jack) and wife Daisie deeded to Lon Holladay on October 18, 1900, their interest for $100[6]; Permelia Phillips (Aunt Duck) deeded her interest on March 9, 1903, to Carlie for $100; W.H. Douglas and Georgia Ann on November 7, 1904,

STATE OF TENNESSEE, CARROLL COUNTY.

To any regular Minister of the Gospel having the care of souls, Jewish Rabbi,
or any Justice of the Peace of said County, Judge, or Chancellor—Greeting:

These are to authorize you, or either of you, to solemnize the **Rites of Matrimony** *between*

Carlie B Holladay *and* Josie Crider

of your county, agreeably to the direction of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Provided always, *That the ceremony be performed in this county; otherwise, these shall be null and void and shall not be accounted any license or authority to you, or either of you, for the purpose aforesaid, more than though the same had never been prayed or granted, etc.*

Given at the Clerk's office of said county, this 26 *day of* Nov *190* .

Clerk County Court.

D. C.

I solemnized the Rites of Matrimony between the within-named parties on the 27 *day*

of Nov *190*4

MARRIAGE LICENSE OF CARLIE HOLLADAY AND JOSIE CRIDER

(Page 276, *Carroll County Marriage Registry*)

sold her interest to Carlie for $50[8]; R.E. Holladay (Uncle Bud) granted to Lucian (Uncle Dicher) his share on January 23, 1908, for "love and affection"[9]; S.W. Holladay (Uncle Snip) and wife on April 22, 1908, granted to Lucian his interest for $100[10]; Euphema (Aunt Pheme) and her husband Robert Rutherford on August 31, 1908, deeded to Carlie, Lucian, and Lon (Uncle Major) her interest for "love and affection"[11]; Blanty, Johnny, and Meta Diggs (of Farmington, New Mexico), all children of John (Uncle John) Holladay, on April 1, 1910, deeded their interest to Carlie, Lucian, and Lon, for $150[12]; and Emily Hilliard (Aunt Tick) on August 30, 1910, deeded her interest to Carlie, Lon, and Lucian for $150[13]. On September 27, 1910, Lucian and Lon granted to Carlie the 75 acres which was to be his farm for life.[14] In October, 1928, Carlie purchased from Lucian 46 acres of his farm for $1219.25.[15]

One of Carlie's problems around 1928 was the construction of Highway 22 across his farm (see the map in Chapter 11). This was upsetting as it forced a reversal of the house, not a move, but making the front porch the back porch. The large oak and cedar trees surrounding the house continued to serve their purpose, however. The barn was moved from west of the house to a location south of the house.

One of Carlie's interesting viking traits was his constant use of nicknames for friends, relatives, animals, or politicians. One could fairly well measure his feeling of affection or distaste for a person by the nickname he gave him. Soon after each of his children came into the world he found the proper name to tag on him: "Sug" for Marie; "Bowser" or simply "Son" for Allen; "Hoob" for Audie; "Stinkerbill" for Ben; "Bug" for Roberta; "Kaiser" for Alvis; "Snooks" for Naomi; "Bunt" for Bertie; "Sal" for Maydene; "Jack" for Clayton Basil; "Thump" for Wendell; and "Sooby" for Sue. His friends often called him "Bunks", or simply C.B.

For Elbert Oatsvall it was "Snowball"; for fat James Edward Laycook it was "Big-un"; for Curtis Wilkes it was "Strut"; for Carrie Wilkes it was "Listen-here"; for Jess Oatsvall it was "Skinhead"; "Rabbit face" for Wade Hampton; and so on. Who, knowing these people, would deny the appropriateness of these names?

Equally characteristic of him was his endless reservoir of expressions. He had one for almost every occasion. If he wanted to show contempt for someone or something, he would dub it as "pusillanimous", meaning a lack of character or courage, cowardly, etc. To show disgust in a mild form, he would merely say "fiddlesticks!" To indicate a deeper disregard for someone, he would state with conviction that "He is not worth the powder and lead it would take to kill him!" To describe a person with a great sense of humor, or with some similar trait, he would be called a "knockout". A very refined or elegant person would be "fine-haired". To describe excellent food the word "larripin" was used, or simply "fitt'n". At a very fine meal or event he would "fare sumptuously", or would "eat high on the hog". Any good situation would be "just buncum". When some mild exclamation was needed, he would often say "shuckins and fodder". When news of some calamity came, he would often say, "Thunderation!" If he seriously questioned someone's actions he would utter, "What in tarnation did he do that for?" If he disagreed sharply with someone on an issue, then that person might be "as crazy as Browd Moore", or "that fellow did not have enough sense to get in out of the rain." Anything spotlessly washed was "as clean as a Dutch baby's hind end!"

He was forever quoting someone. If he was advising a child on some future course of action, as on an education, he would say: "Don't do as I do, but do as I say do, and you'll wear diamonds before you die." To express some surprise he would come forth with: "My conscience, as Chook Hilliard used to say!" On many a cold morning he could be heard saying, "As Felix Crider used to say, it is as cold as floojins" or "as cold as the deuce." Or, "I *ain't* gonna do it, as Sebe Reeder says," to show rejection. Or, concerning suicide, he would say "to take the Joe Hester route" in reference to the self-initiated demise of a Carroll County Trustee. A too pompously an ambitious person was "boring a hole with a big auger."

How many times he would admonish his sons on some fine spring morning as they went to the fields to plow:

Plow her deep while sluggards sleep,
Have corn to sell and corn to keep.

Which was a very good saying, espeically if dry weather came.

To offer inspiration to his children he said repeatedly, "There's always room at the top of the ladder." With reference to competition, he advised his children, as on making good marks in school, "Snow 'em under". To keep them from too much daydreaming, it was, "All that glitters is not gold." For overall guidance he would often intone, "The way of the transgressor is hard." On financial matters he said, "It takes money to buy red whiskey." If he heard of someone acting or talking foolishly, he would gesture and exclaim, "Ignorance still abounds!"

If some occasion arose and he could not readily find an appropriate quotation, then he would call upon a fictitious character known as Tobe Doot, and thus make the statement appear authentic. It was "Tobe Doot" this, and "Tobe Doot" that, and how often the children with some impatience mixed with disbelief tried vainly to determine just who was this endless source of wisdom.

There was one expression in which he never believed, nor followed:

Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

Both parents were firmly convinced that the shape of a man's head and his physical features were related to his mental capacity. A high forehead, for example, was a sure sign of intelligence. A fellow with a "sharp look" in his eyes was likewise supposed to have higher intelligence. On the contrary, a person with cocked eyes was apt to be looked upon with a degree of distrust and suspicion. Also not to be trusted was someone whose "eyes look out of the same hole", or who walked pigeon-toed.

Surprisingly, these evaluations generally proved to be correct.

Another attribute was notable in his highly individualistic character. This was his utter frankness on almost any subject. He was most intolerant of hypocrisy. No one ever insisted more on the right to speak his mind. His opinions were readily available, and his convictions usually permitted little middle ground. To him it was unthinkable that anyone would withhold his speech just because it might not agree with someone else's. This typically Holladay trait of outspokenness or forthrightness naturally lead to lengthy discussions.[16] The children could always be sure that whether they were attending a revival Gospel meeting, a family gathering, or just going to town on a Saturday afternoon – a right he insisted on throughout his life – there would be lengthy and lively conversation. They were sometimes frustrated about getting home when these dialogues attempted to resolve some pressing issue of the day. This "stopping to gas with some friend", as he innocently referred to it, could become quite animated, but rarely vindictive, for he was naturally gregarious and loved people.

A colorful conversationalist, he found politics and religion to be his favorite subjects. Basically simple in his approach to most problems, and affable in nature, he would take all comers on both these topics. As a lifelong staunch Democrat, he kept well informed on political matters, but never became deeply entangled in them.

He had varying distrust for politicians, especially if they were Republican. This feeling tempered a bit as he saw some of his children desert the too-liberal Democrats in the wake of the Roosevelt era. It was understandable that his views would be flavored by the distress and poverty following the Civil War. To him Lincoln was anathema and was responsible for the ravages committed against the family by the Yankees. Uncles Snip and John were dear and close to him, and he remembered their stories of battles and sufferings, along with Aunt Kit's.

He found himself in a political dilemma in the 1928 Presidential campaign. It was Republican Herbert Hoover against Democratic and Catholic Al Smith. He liked Smith personally, but was skeptical of his religion. Always endeavoring to be fair and honest about elections, he nevertheless

admitted to strong preference for things Protestant.[17] He really had to sweat this one. "With great reluctance" he finally voted for Smith; but reportedly to help his conscience a little, he closed his eyes when he cast his ballot.

Another close call came when he served as an officer in the 12th District elections at Palmer Shelter, in his native Carroll County. This is a traditionally Republican stronghold, and he felt a moral obligation to uphold the best traditions of the Democrats there, especially in the primary elections. Sometimes a bloc of avowed Republicans would attempt to vote in the Democratic primaries. This would rankle him deeply, and while the practice was illegal, he had difficulty in preventing it. These extra votes had little influence on the outcome of the election until the gubernatorial Democratic primary between Gordon Browning and Frank Clement took place in 1952. He had consistently supported Browning since 1920 when they campaigned in a Model-T Ford on the dirt roads around the county. Some Republicans thought Browning's progressive ideas to be too liberal, and supported Clement. In a straightforward manner – he looked with some distrust on diplomacy – he told the Republicans what he thought of them. Even against the law they threatened to have him arrested. He stood his ground, but enough borderline cases voted that Clement carried the county. This was almost as bad as Sherman marching through Georgia – to him, at least.

Even the day that he came to the Nashville hospital in January, 1965, to have tests for arteriosclerosis during his fatal illness, as he was putting on his pajamas in the room he spoke of his opportunity while in Nashville to "go over to the Capitol and get Clement straightened out on the appointment." This bit of levity was interpreted by his seven sons present that day as an attempt to help relieve them of their concerns for him.

Religion was his favorite topic, and he took it seriously. At about the age of twenty-one, on August 20, 1903, he had been baptized into the Church of Christ by a Mr. Leonidas Holland at Williams Chapel, about four miles south of home. He was a devoted member throughout his life, and never wavered in the faith. As a fundamentalist, a fact of which he was proud, he had little patience with frills or rituals in religion. There just was not any question in his mind about the rightness and mission of the Church of Christ. While he was mildly tolerant of other faiths, he never failed to defend his as the "Gospel in all its ancient purity and simplicity." This sometimes led to detailed discussions and even confrontations of a friendly sort. He could be seen many a Saturday afternoon on some street corner in Huntingdon fervently explaining to some friend his interpretation of some Biblical reference. He would often report these talks to his family, and if he sharply disagreed with his adversary on some point he would declare that the said adversary "ought to be bored for the hollow-head!"

As part of his religious activity he relished debates, especially between some articulate Church of Christ preacher and a good Baptist. He would go for miles to attend these. Invariably his preacher "thrashed the daylights" out of his opponent.

Carlie appreciated oratory and "flowery" language, whether from a political or religious speaker. William Jennings Bryan and N.B. Hardeman were his favorites. They could "sway their audiences with the power of their tongue." In the 1920's and 30's Hardeman held "tabernacle" sermons in the old Ryman Auditorium in Nashville, and thousands came to hear him. Nashville became a veritable Mecca during these periods. The local newspapers carried the sermons verbatim. How clearly we remember that Dad would sit on his front porch on a warm summer evening, after a hard day of work in the fields, and read aloud to his flock Hardeman's Gospel messages. He could do so with impressive inflections and even gestures, but sometimes so rhythmically that the tired children would fall into a pleasant nap. To question Hardeman was about the equivalent of doubting St. Paul himself.

He did not become prudish over religion. He could enjoy a good joke which was in good taste, and would sometimes during the Christmas season enjoy a "little nip" of the good spirits of the season in keeping with the time-honored Holladay tradition. Egg-nog was particularly acceptable. Not a slave to his faith nor a theorist, yet doctrinal on some basic facets of the Church, he recognized

CARLIE B. HOLLADAY HOUSE IN 1965
(House burned in November 1974)

HOLLADAY CHAPEL CHURCH OF CHRIST SOUTH OF HUNTINGDON IN 1975
(Family reunions are held here.)

JOSIE CRIDER AND CARLIE BERTRAND HOLLADAY IN ABOUT 1960

the shortness of life and of the need to prepare for the "Great Beyond", of which he often spoke.

As part of this realism he seemed to like to help people who were sick. His compassion was shown on many friends and neighbors who were "doing poorly." Once he sat for several days and nights at the bedside of his wife's nephew, Vernice Bedwell, who struggled with a near fatal case of pneumonia. He would freely solicit the help of the Church for those in the neighborhood who were in need. When a neighbor's house or barn burned, he was always willing to help rebuild it. In those days it would have been unheard of for the victim to suggest repaying those who helped. Carlie would often say, "Silver and gold have I none, but what I have offer I unto thee."

He liked to build, whether it was a building, a home, or a family. On several occasions he travelled to Westport, Clarksburg, Anark, or some other place where churches were being built or repaired. His skills at carpentry and painting were noteworthy. Of particular interest to him in his older years were the founding and building of the Holladay Chapel Church of Christ. For this purpose he donated one and one-half acres of land on the south side of the farm and just east of present Highway 22. Beginning in February, 1951, he helped to transport lumber, benches, etc., from an old church building near Jackson from which they built this one. Holladay's Chapel, a neat little white frame building, was completed in June. It was with modest pride that he became one of its elders, and attended it regularly until almost the time of his death.

Basic to his religious philosophy was the belief that a man should be helpful and kind to his fellowman here on earth, and that it was a little hypocritical to "shed crocodile tears" at one's death if a person had not respected and honored the deceased while he lived. He wrapped up this positive and constructive approach to life in a simple saying: "Give me flowers while I live, for I cannot see them when I die."

That Carlie took deep comfort in his religion is attested to by a statement he wrote in a letter to his cousin Eulon Holladay about a year before he died. He wrote: "I have no fear of death whatsoever. What troubles me is that I'll be leaving my family and friends and the good times I've had on Earth." He always liked to make the most of his time while "on Time's side of Eternity", and a review of his life gives testimony to his success in this direction.

Lurking in his talents was some taste for music. Perhaps there was a trace of Walter Holladay, "Master of the Revels", in him. He could whistle certain tunes with melodious effect. Favorite numbers were "Home Sweet Home", "Nellie Gray", and "Arkansas Traveler". He was particularly fond of fiddling and "hoe down" music and could "cut a rusty", that is, dance no mean step to its rhythm. On many a Saturday night he would have someone tune in the radio to Nashville's WSM and listen to the "Grand Ole Opry". Here he would enjoy "Soldier's Joy", "Leather Breeches", "Billy in the Low Ground", and "Turkey in the Straw." Uncle Dave Macon would receive special attention as he sang some folk tune from the hills. When the Fruit Jar Drinkers fiddled "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and how it "sang so sweetly all the day", he applauded. He listened intently as the Vagabonds crooned:

When it's lamp lighting time in the valley,
And in dreams I go back to my home;
I can see that old light in the window;
It will guide me wherever I roam.

The Carter Family's "Wildwood Flower" also received warm applause. Other favorites were "Home Sweet Home" and "When You and I Were Young, Maggie."

His musical tastes were somewhat provincial. Few popular songs appealed to him; nor did the classics. Religious songs were his favorites. On Sunday mornings, as he prepared to go to church he would tune in the radio to Gospel singing. Among his choice selections were: "A Beautiful Life", "Home Over There", "Amazing Grace", "On Jordan's Stormy Banks", "Rock of Ages", "In the Morning of Joy", "In the Sweet By and By", "Standing on the Promises", "There's a Fountain

Free", "Beyond the Sunset", and "God Will Take Care of You." He could sing most of these songs from memory. How well the children remember those fine spring and summer mornings as he and they went to the barn to bridle, curry, and "hitch up" the mules in readiness for a day in the field, he would break forth in one of these songs, either singing or whistling. The volume was a little higher if plowing and sprouting the fields, cleaning the ditch banks, and cropping in general were going well. Life was as simple as during the Civil War period.

There were other occasions that evoked a song. When his children were young, he loved to take them on his knee in front of the fireplace and sing to them. Two songs were preferred for this exercise. One was:

I went upon the mountain to get a load of cane
To make a barrel of 'lasses to sweeten Liza Jane.
It rained all night the day I left, the weather it was dry;
It was so hot I froze to death – Susanna don't you cry!

Another was:

Old Molly hare, whatcha doin' there,
Runnin' through the cotton patch hard as you can tear?
Sittin' in the fence corner makin' a cigair.

If the child needed a little rougher treatment, he would vigorously bounce him on his knee to the following tune:

Trot a little muley, go to town
To get a little jug of bouncy round.
Get a little jug of bouncy round
And make little muley fally down!

At this, down the child would slide toward the floor.
Other favorites were:

Possum up a 'simmon tree
Raccoon on the ground.
Raccoon says, "You son of a gun,
Shake 'dem 'simmons down!"

And

I went down to Ole Joe Clark's;
He was sick in the bed;
Rammed my finger down his throat
And pulled out a chicken's head.

Or,

Old Dan Tucker was a mightly ole man,
He washed his face in the fryin' pan.
Combed his hair with a wagon wheel
And died with a toothache in his heel!

These scenes around the family hearth, especially in the winter with a roaring log fire, are never to be forgotten.

Unlike his contemporaries in this materialistic age, and perhaps even some of his children, he did not look with great avarice upon money. He always impressed upon his children to put in a full day's work for a day's pay. He would often be heard to say of some fellow that "all he thinks about is chasing the dollar." He even tried his hand once at poetry on this subject:

I'd rather be a bedbug
And bite the baby's toes
Than be a speculator
And rob him of his clothes.

Although Carlie was outspoken on various topics, and liked to debate, he (reportedly) resorted to force only one time in his adult life. On the day of his burial in January, 1965, Cousin Eulon (George) Holladay told the following story:

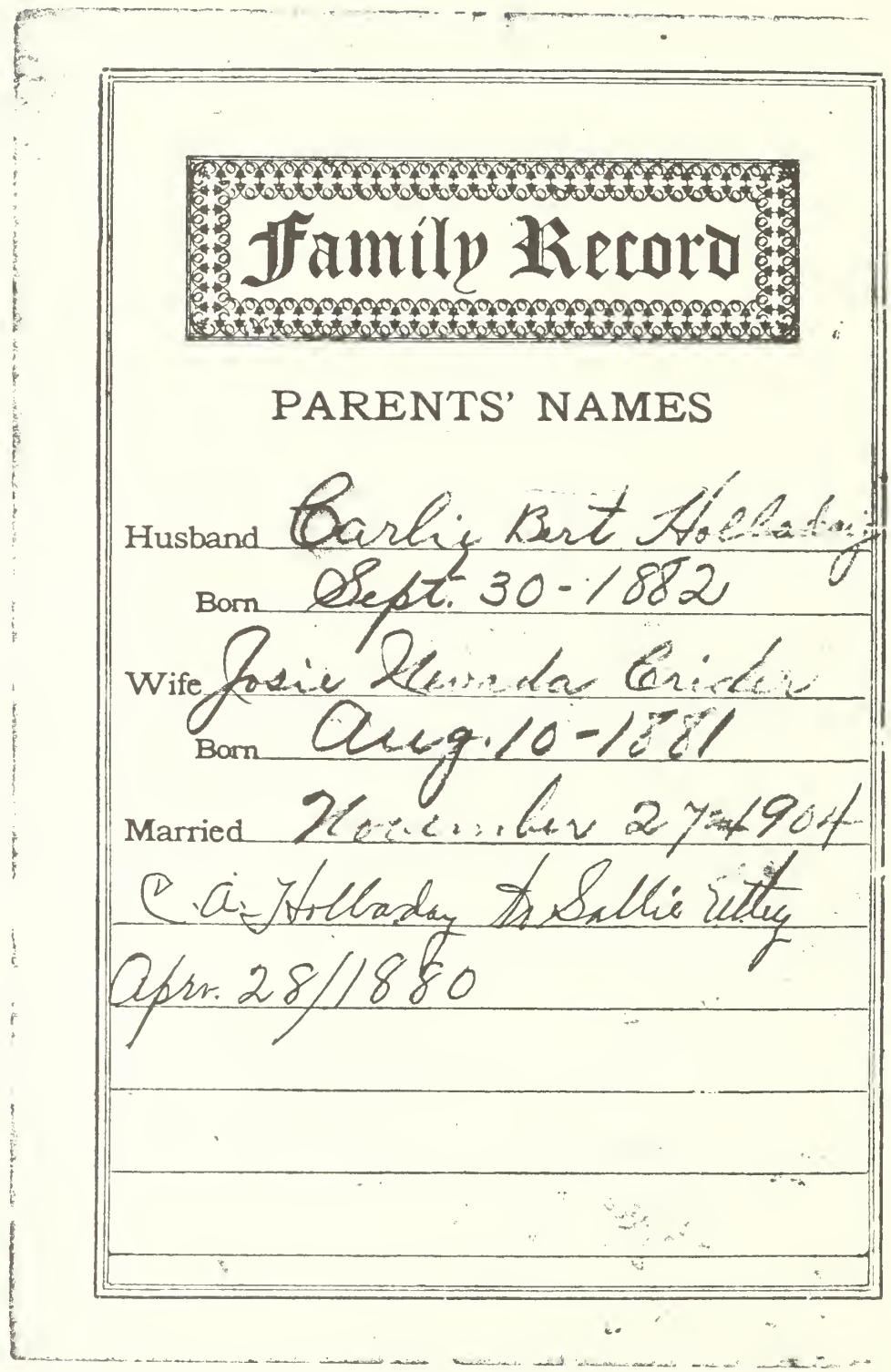
In the early 1930's Eulon was a waiter in John Hilliard's restaurant on the Huntingdon street east of the Courthouse. Carlie liked to visit the restaurant to "gas" and eat, especially on Saturdays. It seems that some local citizen insisted on interrupting some of his discussions, and even harassing him, or trying to intimidate him with some remarks. He ignored this for a Saturday or two, assuming apparently that the fellow was drinking, and not wishing to become embroiled with an unsavory character. So two or three times he simply dismissed himself and left the restaurant rather than make a scene. One day, however, Carlie came in and sat down at his regular table, and discussion followed. The agitator proceeded to start picking at him with some provocative remarks. At this, in exasperation, he got up, pulled off his coat, looked heavenward piercingly, with his gray-blue eyes, and said, "God help me for what I'm about to do!" At this he drew back his left fist (he being left handed except for writing) and hit the fellow so hard that he fell across the room. He then sailed into him, and pummelled him with might and main, then took him by the seat of the pants and threw him out the door. Returning to the restaurant, and realizing that his family likely would question his involvement in the fracas, he said, "Boys, this is our secret; let's don't say anything about this. If you don't, I won't. There won't be any hullaballoo."

That was all there was to it. He certainly never mentioned it himself. Even his wife had not heard of it until Eulon revealed it nearly forty years later.

He loved nature without appearing to do so. He never hunted nor even owned a gun as a family man. He rarely fished. Only in his later years, as the boys grew older, did he assent to having a dog. When the beautiful snow-white collie-shepherd named Frank (after Franklin D. Roosevelt) joined the family, he quickly became Carlie's favorite.

He took pride in his farm animals, and of course nicknamed all of them. His most faithful mule was named Patricia Mae Henry, but became simply "Patty." Then there were Kate, Bummy, and Cal. He always admonished the boys to feed them well, curry them, and to work them reasonably. Only in the most wrathful situation, such as a mule "balking" or rebelling to pull his load, would he invoke the whip, or "persuader" as he called it.

Another of Carlie's interesting characteristics was his love for record keeping. He did not keep a diary, but significant events were recorded either in the old family Bible, on some loose sheets tucked away in the little wooden file case, or even on the wall of the back porch. Such events as



Family Record

PARENTS' NAMES

Husband Carlie Bert Holladay

Born Sept. 30-1882

Wife Josie Lenora Crider

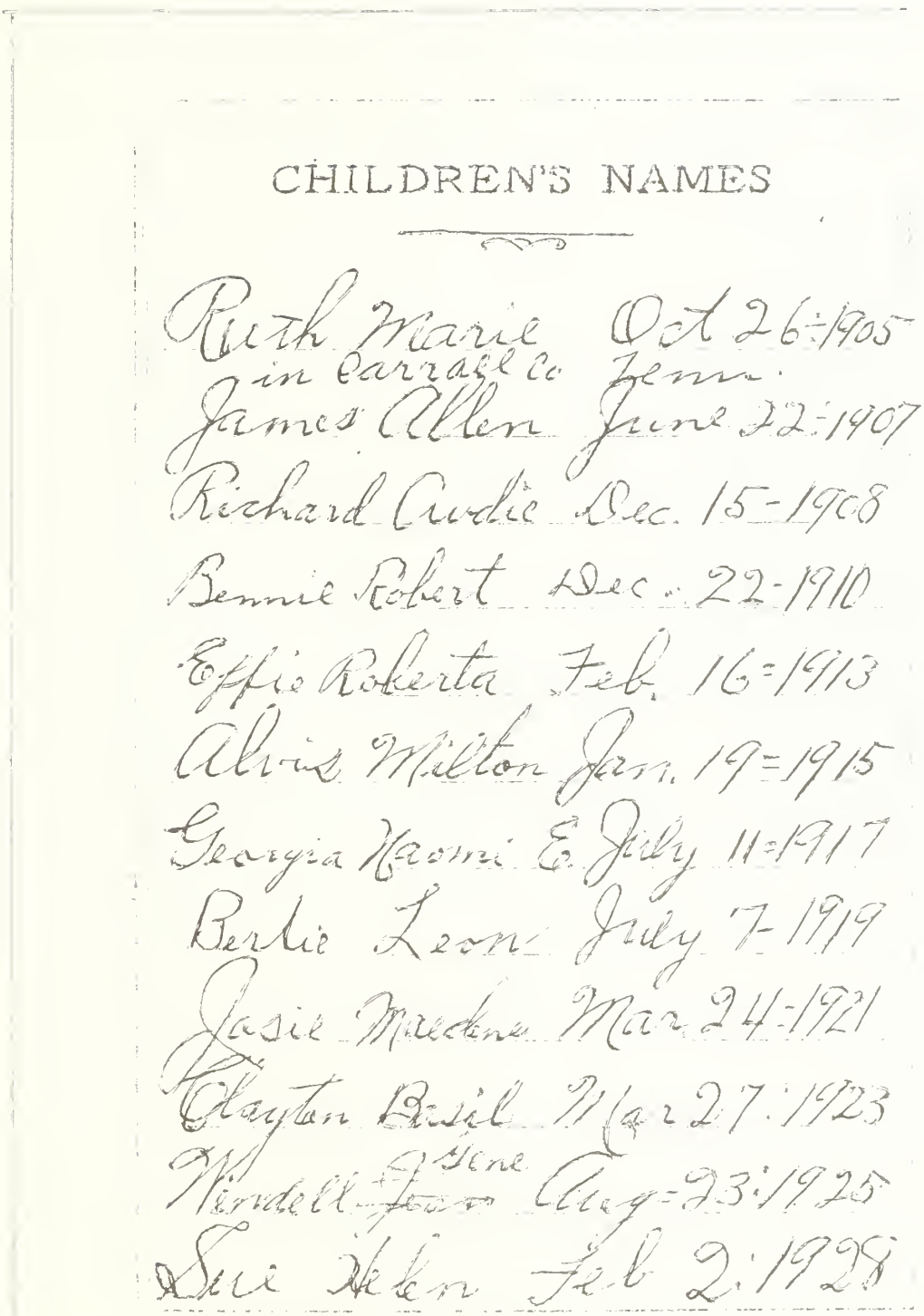
Born Aug. 10-1881

Married November 27th 1904

C. A. Holladay to Sallie Utley

Apr. 28/1880

PAGE FROM CARLIE HOLLADAY BIBLE



CHILDREN'S NAMES

Ruth Marie Oct 26-1905
in carriage Co Tenn.
James Allen June 22-1907
Richard Curtis Dec. 15-1908
Bennie Robert Dec. 22-1910
Effie Roberta Feb. 16-1913
Alvis Milton Jan. 19-1915
Georgia Naomi E. July 11-1917
Bertie Leon July 7-1919
Josie Madene Mar 24-1921
Clayton Basil Mar 27-1923
Wendell Gene Aug-23-1925
Lee Helen Feb 2-1928

NAMES OF CARLIE HOLLADAY'S TWELVE CHILDREN WRITTEN BY HIM IN HIS FAMILY BIBLE

children's marriage, a long dry spell, the death of a friend, some international crisis, or even the purchase of a favorite plow or mule, would be entered in these notes. (See the photo.)

His Bible records of births, deaths, marriages, and the like have been a good source of authentic dates for this book. (See the photo.)

As for literary taste, again his was simple. He liked biography and certain journals but frowned on novels. His belief that they were detrimental to human values has been rather well justified in view of modern trends in trashy writing. As in other matters he tended to establish sharp lines to separate the good and the bad. Scotch-like, strong convictions were basic to his character.

Physically Carlie was a strong man. About six feet tall, actually a little taller than most of his children, he never became excessively heavy during the period of the "middle age spread", but weighed about 180 pounds. In his later years he became much thinner. His farm work kept him in relatively good physical condition up to about 1960, when diabetes and old age forced him to give up his farm activities. For about fifteen years he had to administer himself insulin shots to control the diabetes. High blood sugar along with poor circulation due to arteriosclerosis led to gangrene of the foot. This relatively painless condition lasted only a few weeks, when fortunately he succumbed to old age before an amputation became practical.

His left leg was about an inch shorter than the other, and this caused him to stand at a kind of tilt and to walk with a slight irregularity. The children often jested about this, teasing him about how easy it was not to lose him in a crowd of people when they were trying to follow him! He always said that the leg was a little shorter because he once fell off a wagon and landed on that leg and possibly fracturing it. At least he never took the condition seriously, nor did his family.

There were certain paradoxes in his nature, as is true for all of us. Or at least it seems so now. As one grandson put it, he was "humorous, stubborn, and unrelenting, and yet gentle." Perhaps he was not as simple as he appeared to be, but mastered the art of covering complexity. For example, he liked to travel, yet he never drove a car. He even discouraged his children from air travel. He liked humor, yet would not read the Sunday comics. To the contrary he dismissed them as being trivial, saying that his "mind soared far above such things." Fried chicken was a highly favored dish, yet he seemed to take little interest in raising chickens. He was very fond of eating but steadfastly refused to see a dentist for dental correction. He was jovial in disposition, yet a sentimentalist. As a lover of good humor, when someone told a good joke or story he would break forth in a long, loud laugh, and usually slap one leg. Mirth seemed to pour out of his deep blue eyes. He loved life, and wherever he went he enlivened the place.

Yet trouble or tragedy moved him to tears, especially if a member of the family was involved. When Marie, the oldest child, married he wept when she left home. When Allen and Audie left for college, to attend Tennesse Tech at Cookeville, the parting was sad and in such contrast to youngsters who these days bound off across the country with little thought of grief. When Naomi died in 1930, and Marie in 1934, the grief was overwhelming, though ten children remained. When Bert, Wendell, and Jack left for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, respectively during World War II, emotions ran deep. His open expression of emotion contrasted to that of his wife, who with Germanic Crider heritage, could endure enormous physical and emotional stress with remarkable, stoic calm.

As for Josie's other characteristics, it can be said in truth that hers were largely complementary of his, but probably more complex. Josie had inherited a blend of traits from the Criders and Laycooks. She was usually of an intense, serious nature, dedicated, Germanic, Kreider. This Teutonic thoroughness was in contrast to her husband's more Cavalier outlook. Yet she could be light and gay on occasion -- more like the French Laycooks. The pressures of a large family tended to make her lean toward the former disposition.

It is no exaggeration to say that it would be most difficult to find so small a woman she rarely weighed more than 110 pounds – with more stamina and energy, or who sacrificed more to raise her flock of twelve children, seven boys and five girls. In 1918 she had a goiter operation, and the abundance of thyroid made her energetic and somewhat nervous. It is a tribute to her sta-

bility that she did as well as she did. Yet through all the years of endless household duties of sewing, canning, cooking, gardening, washing, and tending to countless other details, she gave of herself as few women have. She would often remonstrate for help, but would carry on even when not feeling well. She could endure pain with stoic calm, and would outwardly appear unruffled when deeply grieved inwardly.

Her moods varied with the occasion. Talkativeness depended on conditions. Usually quiet when in crowds -- indeed she seemed not to relish crowds -- yet in company of close friends or relatives she greatly enjoyed sitting in a rocking chair, talking, nervously rocking, and perhaps crocheting or mending. That is, if household chores permitted.

She rocked almost compulsively, or nervously, as though it was a release from pent-up energy. As conversations waxed more warmly her pitch would also increase. She could laugh with great gusto at some absurd story, her dark brown eyes glowing.

Part of her Dutch heritage came to the fore when visitors were about to come. She would be seen during the summer months ever sweeping the yard to tidy it up in preparation for "company." Rarely cold so small a wife or mother cover so much ground as she would in so short a time.

Without outward pretense or show, she was deeply religious. She had been baptized into the Church of Christ in her late teens. Despite heavy domestic duties she attended church as regularly as possible. She seemed to have less interest in doctrinal matters than did Carlie. How well do her children remember during the 1920's that the wagon or surry would be filled with kids and a picnic lunch and off to Williams Chapel we would all go for "all day preaching and dinner on the ground." This was usually a hot, bumpy ride, but was a kind of lark at the same time. How refreshing it was to kick off the shoes and socks after the last sermon and enjoy the ride back home barefoot!

Once, during her last days in 1965, while staying at Maedene's house, Alvis came by with a boat to spend the weekend with his family on Kentucky Lake. It was Sunday morning. Without appearing outwardly critical, she asked in a matter-of-fact way if we were going to church, and added that it was his duty to do so. The impact was subtle but more effective than an outright scolding.

Despite her religious beliefs she was practical in spiritual applications. For example, she often took a dim view of her husband attending so many revivals and debates, saying he was needed more at home. She was pragmatic on such matters, and did not insist that children attend church if they felt badly, or were "under the weather."

She did not pretend to understand the intricacies of the modern technical age, but was content to leave all this to her children. The family got the first radio about 1930, an old Atwater Kent set with a huge horn for a speaker. One evening the family was listening to one of its first programs, and everyone in the group had to speak softly not to interfere with the listening. She spoke very low -- really in a whisper -- and someone asked her why she was talking so low. She replied that she was afraid that they would hear her at the other end of the line! At which the family broke up in laughter.

Her interest in politics was mild; she usually voted, but did not actively participate in campaigns except one. This was in early womanhood, about 1892, when Cleveland was running against Harrison for the Presidency. One First Monday -- trade day in Huntingdon -- she and her sisters were down by the road leading by their home. A group of Harrison supporters paraded by in a flaunting manner that upset her political senses. She perched her diminutive self atop the gate and in a loud voice yelled in defiance, "Hooray for Cleveland, by damn!" In later years she would describe this bit of girlhood vivacity with a good laugh that did not carry with it a message of regret.

She had a rare gift for reading people. So many times she would meet a stranger and in a most uncanny way determine with amazing accuracy his integrity, or lack of it. She would say with full confidence either "there is nothing to him", or "he won't do", or "he looks like a fine fellow." Maybe it was woman's intuition, but it nearly always worked.

One little incident comes to mind. It must have been about 1930. Carlie and Josie were nearly fifty years of age. As is true of any couple they had an occasional "spat" which should relieve tension

and thus be enjoyed. This might be over trivial matters, as on this occasion it was. She was in the little kitchen with the high-back wood-burning cook stove. He was in the adjoining dining room. Somehow the conversation got around to their courting days, and they were wondering out loud why couples marry if they do not see eye-to-eye on all matters. With some animus he burst forth, "Then, why did you marry me?" She responded with an uncommonly forthright confession, "By Gawdge, I did not aim for Maud Laycook (her first cousin) to have you!"

This statement was prompted by the fact that during part of their courtship he occasionally dated Maud. By this time Maud was living near Los Angeles and thus posed no threat to the marital situation!

These parents gave their children an amazing amount of freedom as they grew up on the farm. They mixed discipline judiciously with freedom. There were no street gangs to worry about, and few local bullies. True, if the boys rode "Ole Butler" the bull, there was a slight risk of injury, but not a single child ever had a broken limb. Wholesome country activities such as fishing, digging roads in the gullies, swimming, hunting, blowing up sand rocks, and playing a myriad of games, were there for the asking, and they were not expensive.

But woe unto the child who overstepped his bounds. First would come a "sharp look." This was usually sufficient. If the infraction became serious then a "peach tree limb" or "razor strop" was always handy and could be applied to the rear end most effectively. The pain could be unmistakable.

The regard these parents had for education was of the highest. When Carlie's father offered him whatever education he desired while he was in his youth, he did not take advantage of it. This he regretted the rest of his life, and thus made a kind of fetish of "more schooling". One of the crucial decisions in the life of the family came one summer evening in the early 20's when Carlie and Josie called the family together and said that they had been thinking about the future of the children and how education could affect it. They said that we had a choice to make: to "plug along" on the farm and till the soil as a living, or go out for an education and "make something of ourselves". Their talk was inspirational and far reaching, but the decision was for the children. They said that they would "sell the last old Dominecker rooster, if it took it, to send you all to school." And they meant it.

In moments like this they could be persuasive in a subtle way. To bolster the children's determination to press on to higher things, this quote would often be made:

The boy stood on the burning deck
And ate the peanuts by the peck.
His father called him but he would not go
Because he loved the peanuts so.

The result was a giant leap in the family's progress in one generation, in its "climb up the ladder of success." This abiding interest in education bore good fruits. Ten of the twelve children finished high school, and they finished in the upper levels of their class, four as salutatorians and four as valedictorians. Eight attended college and two attended business college, two continued through the Ph.D. degree, and one the M.D. Colleges included Union University, Bethel College, Memphis State, Vanderbilt, Peabody, Columbia University, University of Chicago, University of North Carolina, and University of Wisconsin. This is an enviable record in any family of this size, especially with the meager resources available during the Depression years. In an humble way it must be stated that a happy combination of good genes and hard work produced good results.

These children went on to become housewives, teachers, physicians, researchers, merchants, conservationists, government employees, newspaper woman, and businessmen. Not a one ever spent a day in jail or was ever arrested (except for speeding!)

In more mature years the children ask, "When is a man educated?" The answers to this profound question vary. But it is constantly amazing to observe how rarely people, who did not have the

Friday morn, May 19/50

And so it rains more
has just come a cloud, somewhere out,
we did not need it either. I liked about
an hr. last nite finishing the cotton
planting. If it had been like it used to
be "Rifer" when you all were here, we
would have finished even tho it had taken
till dark, But Ross & Pat was helping me
and it won't do to keep them out too late
they'll talk about you

No corn planted, but not any body around
got much. I just now wrote Thump, and told
him 5 yr. ago when he came home on his furlo
23rd May I planted my first corn next day
and I made plenty that yr, don't know
how it will turn out this yr

If things work nearly right, and if Ma
feels equal to the occasion we will
be seeing you at Jack's graduation season
even though he allowed as maybe, he
would not be in the group. But I would
kind of like to see & hear old Dulles

So maybe I'd better see how
or nearly how much it rained —

Can't get to field no more this wk

Be writing us & keep good & careful

As in days of yore

Father Halladay

LETTER FROM CARLIE HOLLADAY TO HIS SON ALVIS (R-255) IN 1950
(Reference to "Thump" is to Wendell Gene; to Jack is his graduation at Vanderbilt; to John Foster Dulles, speaker, then Secretary of State.)

opportunity to become exposed to advanced thoughts regarding this question, have contributed to its answers. Carlie and Josie Holladay could be called two of these. A similar answer appeared in an old *Readers Digest* as follows:

> *When he can look out upon the universe – now lucid and lovely, now dark and terrible–with a sense of his own littleness in the great scheme of things, and yet have unfaltering faith and courage; when he can be high-minded amid the drudgeries of life; when he can look into a wayside puddle and see something besides mud, and into the face of the most forlorn mortal and see something beyond sin; when he knws how to live, how to love, how to hope, how to pray–glad to live and not afraid to die, in his hands a sword for evil, and in his heart a bit of lifting song.*

This sketch of poetic prose somehow is suitable as a kind of epitaph for the parents here honored. They were not highly educated by formal standards. Their children really never asked them how many years of schooling they had. Perhaps eight years, but somehow that did not seem relevant, because in the standards quoted above they were educated. They did not scheme to outdo their neighbors or to win dishonest advantage or dollars. They were generous with their mite of worldly goods.

The above quotation unfortunately does not include the respect the educated persons must have for truth. But these parents had it to a degree hard to equal. Said one of their sons (Jack):

> *After not ever having the facts deliberately misrepresented to me by Father or Mother or any of my siblings, I have found it almost shattering to my psyche when I discover that there are people who do. Living with parents who had absolute regard for telling the truth, as they saw it, still begets incredulous feelings in their children when they must occasionally face someone who treats truth with disdain. I wonder if those of the grandchildren with a scientific bent might not have this aspect of their heritage to thank. I would leave the documentary of the other of his (Dad's) "educated man's" characteristics to more of you. The bit of lifting song in his heart? How many of you can recall seeing him dance his little jig when hearing "Leather Britches" fiddled or listen to him whistle "Billy in the Low Ground"?*

If all twelve children were here today–and eight are--they would all say in unison that they had good, hardworking, dedicated, sacrificing, honorable parents of whom they will always be justly proud. The years have given opportunity for reflection. It is in terms of more than passing sentiment that we view these years with deep and profound meaning. Two world wars have come and gone; the cruelties of a great depression have left their scars; tragedies have befallen the family in the first seven decades of the 20th century; yet this period has been abundant in many blessings. The greatest of these has been the unwavering love and devotion which these Christian parents always showed their children.

Like the slow ripening of grain before harvest time, old age crept upon this couple. For about a year their feebleness increased until it was decided best to move into an apartment in the home of Maedene and Maynard Asbury at New Johnsonville. They moved on November 24, 1964, one day before their sixtieth wedding anniversary. On their anniversary all the children and most of the grandchildren met at Maedene's and celebrated it with a fine meal and wedding cake. This occasion was emotional, and the tears of this honored pair bespoke their feelings that this might be the last gathering of the family.

And it was. On January 9 Carlie went to Nashville for an examination of a gangrenous foot aggravated by diabetes and arteriosclerosis. An operation was not performed, and he returned to Leon's home, Maedene's, and the Perry County Clinic where Leon practiced medicine. At the clinic he lapsed into a coma on January 26, and quietly passed away about 2:30 p.m. on Friday, January

29, 1965. At his request his body was taken Saturday to spend the last night at the old home place, where friends and neighbors spent the cold night around the fireplace. Services were held Sunday afternoon at the Huntingdon Church of Christ, with Elder Fred Chunn officiating. Burial was at Hampton Cemetery. The obituary included the following:

He was a faithful and devoted husband and father. He was an inspiration and example of loyalty, perseverance, and the principles as taught by Christ. He was prompt, considerate and gentle in discipline, ever encouraging his children to engage in, as he expressed it, the uplifting things of family, community, and nation. He had the courage of his convictions and believed that a free discussion of religions and political matters could bring about understanding, and that "fair understanding made long friends." His religions creed was the Bible; his political creed was justice and progress for all; his family creed was love and support for each other in time of need.
He had the cooperation of his wife in rendering all possible assistance to the sick and to others in time of distress. He had the obedience, the enduring and tender love of his children to support him in his old age even as he supported them in their infancy and youth. He was an example of the good things of life without claiming to be an example. He always said, "Don't do as I do, but do as I say do, and you will wear diamonds in your crown."

He demonstrated his love for his God, but commanded the respect of his fellow man. He unquestionably caused many to be led to Christ and did not hesitate to defend His teachings. He was one of the elders of Holladay Chapel Church of Christ which congregation he helped to establish. One of the things he enjoyed most was, as he described it, "good preaching".

He has fulfilled a long and useful mission, and like Paul, whom he was wont to quote, he has "fought the good fight, finished the course and kept the faith." We who survive should look forward to living the life that he would have liked for us to live and to spending a happy eternity with him in the sweet by and by.

Josie was not able to attend the funeral. She continued to live in the upstairs apartment at Maedene's in relatively good spirits. Except for occasional asthma, and being thin, her health was not bad. On the night of May 4, 1966, she became ill and was taken to the Perry County Clinic. On Friday morning, May 6, she showed some improvement and even joked with some of the nurses about the trouble she was causing. About noon she was suddenly taken away with congestive heart failure. Again all the children quickly assembled. Funeral services were held on Mother's day by Bro. Chunn in the Huntingdon Church of Christ, and burial was beside her husband in Hampton Cemetery. At the services the following obituary was read:

Josie Nevada Crider was born in the Palmer Shelter community of Carroll County, Tennessee, on the 10th day of August, 1881. Her life upon this earth came to an end on the 6th day of May, 1966, at the age of 84 years, 8 months, and 25 days. Her parents were Felix and Larcenia Crider. She was a member of a family of nine children, all of whom, including her parents, have preceded her in death, except two sisters, Mrs. Marietta Dill and Mrs. Dora Wilkes.

She was married to Carlie B. Holliday on the 27th day of November, 1904; he preceded her in death on the 29th day of January 1965. To this union were born twelve children, two of whom, Naomi and Marie, died over 30 years ago.

She became a member of the Church of Christ a while before she was married and has been devoted to the utmost to her belief in God, in Jesus Christ, and to the Church.

It is really true that mortal words become incapable of describing the deepest of human feelings; and, those sweetest in sound, most musical in cadence, most fraught with meaning and most fragrant in appeal, can still fall so far short as to diminish the tribute that is owed to this good woman's life. So, as we often should, we turn to the book of books; we turn to Proverbs to find, among other words, these words in tribute to a good woman:

The price of virtue is far above rubies.
The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her.
She riseth also while it is yet night, and
giveth meat to her household.
She stretcheth out her hand to the poor.
She reacheth forth her hand to the needy.
Strength and honour are her clothing.
She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her
tongue is the law of kindness.
She looketh well to the ways of her household
and eateth not the bread of idleness.
Her children rise up and call her blessed, her
husband also.
Give her the fruit of her hands and let her own
works praise her in the gates.

The tribute is for those like her who now lies before us. And while the beautiful and tender face that looked so long upon us, her children, in such wondrous love and compassion, will soon be hid from us forever, may the God of love and mercy grant this our prayer that her loving spirit hover close around our hearts so long as we shall live.

And may the life she lived continue to inspire her children and their children, and serve to strengthen their resolution that they, too, shall always so live that they will join her in that eternal home beyond this earth.

Thus it was that this great couple lived and passed on to their reward. What were their individual and joint legacies to their posterity?

Carlie's grandchildren should remember him as did his own children – wearing that old beat-up, weathered hat, sweaty, tired, perhaps fractious from trying to fight that old mower that never did work right. Yet he was "still high-minded amid the drudgeries of life." If his offspring get faint-hearted and give up a task or a belief too easily, then they have missed something of his "unfaltering faith and courage." It was not for naught that he had pasted in his family Bible, his book of faith, the fuzzy old picture of his, standing by the mower.

The grandchildren should remember Josie as the tireless, dedicated mother whose first thought was always for her family, and whose devotion was so deep as never to be questioned. Who can pay a just tribute to such a brave wife and mother? It may seem redundant, though human, to praise

perfection and to eulogize excellence. But when one comes among us who has exemplified so many noble and notable attributes of human character, and whose life and influence have touched and so richly ennobled us all, it seems proper that we pause and pay proper tribute. She epitomized patience, and when problems thickened and threatened, she graced her fellows with a gentle benediction of hope and tolerance. In some of life's darkest moments, the light of her smile dispelled the gloom and brought cheer to all who knew her. She did not permit herself to be overcome by the trivia of each day, but saw in life the breadth and depth of human problems, and in these problems the opportunity to serve her family. Her devotion to her family was constant and exemplary. What might appear tedious tasks to some were bits of the mosaic of life to her. She did not seek fame. She made no claim to prestige or power. She would expect no eulogy. In her modestly she did not attempt to understand the universe but was content to show her reverence for its Creator. She did not aim for the stars, but she reached them.

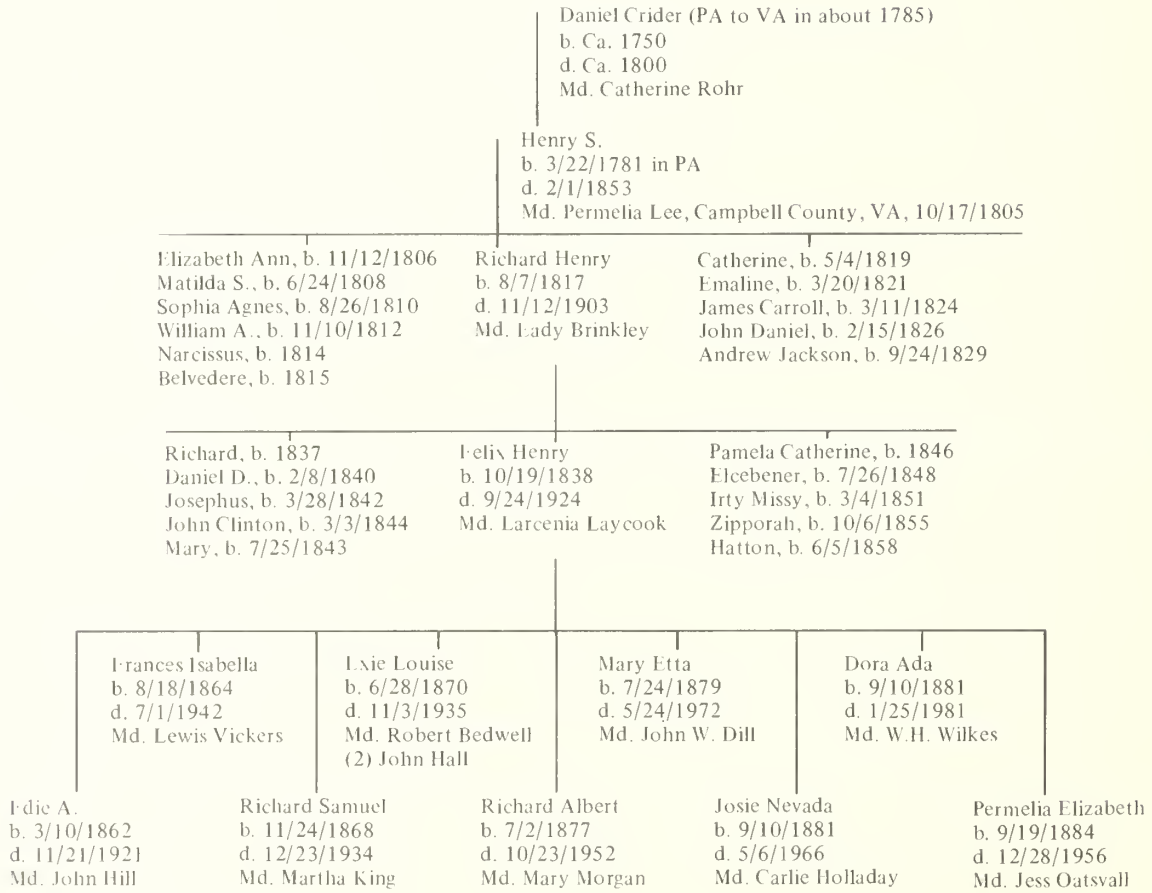
What was the joint legacy of Carlie and Josie Holladay? It is too early to assess fully the influence of their lives, but it is enormous and longlasting. Their legacy was not in terms of wealth or prestige. It was something far more enduring — the love for truth, the honor of honest work, respect for one's fellow man, and belief in God. No legacy of greater value could be bequeathed by parents to their posterity. It is felt in the words of one of their grandsons, Dr. Carl Holladay, who said in 1976:

> *Sill quite vividly sketched on my memory is a winter night a year ago when Dad called to tell me that the old homeplace was afire. Of course he, Fred, and I hurried out straightaway. But as we saw the fire consume what to everyone of us had been the focal point of countless memories, it occurred to me that the legacy which was associated with it would not be consumed. A legacy which was older than Ma and Pa, but which in a sense they initiated. It can certainly only be described impressionistically: enormous physical stamina, reflected and nurtured in hard work; an attachment to the soil; intellectual fertility and tenacity; an irrepressible desire to pursue the quest for truth, wherever it might lead, engaging in dialogue, even fierce dialogue, along the way, with the assumption that even if the ultimate object of the pursuit was still elusive the quest was nevertheless instrinsically valuable; contrition . . . and others. This legacy their children embodied and in turn bequeathed to their children. To this legacy we all are heirs, and through it Carlie and Josie Holladay live on.*[18]

The descendants who read this should preserve in memory a special place for this priceless couple. No eulogy or tribute can do justice to their memory. It is hoped that their children and their children's children will continue to appreciate them as time rolls by.

FOOTNOTES

1. Related to the author by his father and also brother Allen.
2. Ibid.
3. Related to the author by his father at the latter's home in 1962.
4. Ibid.
5. Carroll County Register's Office, p. 151, Book H.
6. Ibid., p. 61, Book 37.
7. Ibid., p. 174, Book 57.
8. Ibid., p. 171, Book 57.
9. Ibid., p. 127, Book 27.
10. Ibid., p. 173, Book 57.
11. Ibid., p. 35, Book 37.
12. Ibid., p. 64, Book 37.
13. Ibid., p. 37, Book 37.
14. Ibid., pp. 26 - 29, Book 37.
15. Ibid., p. 11, Book 66.
16. This Holladay trait is discussed in the delightful and very well written book of Dr. Clarence Holliday, of Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, *John Holliday – a Forthright Man*, November, 1962.
17. This ancestral trait of love for Protestantism is so typical of the family.
18. These words were spoken at the funeral of Audie Holladay on March 5, 1976.



FAMILY LINE OF JOSIE NEVADA CRIDER

Chapter 14

AN EVEN DOZEN

Lord, Thou has been our dwelling place in all generations.
Psalms 90:1

In keeping with the Holladay tradition for large families, Carlie and Josie Holladay contributed liberally to the nation with exactly a dozen children – seven sons and five daughters. The average was one each two years, beginning in 1905 and ending in 1928. During all this time the family lived at one place – four miles south of Huntingdon on the Lexington Highway. For over sixty years this was the home for the couple whose lives were depicted in the last chapter.

These twelve children lived in a time of swift transition in America – in a period during which there was a mass migration of rural people to urban areas. Consequently these children comprised the first generation of the direct Holladay line in several centuries who did not follow farming as a chief occupation. Only the two older boys, Allen and Audie, actually retained a portion of the old farm during their lives, but they earned their livelihood primarily by other means. Some of the younger children later acquired farms, but their motive was investment rather than to provide a livelihood.

The children generally went into either civil service or the professions, which marked a sharp departure from previous Holladay history. With the vastly increased efficiency of mechanized agriculture in America the demand for farm labor decreased. At the same time education opportunities on through college became unprecedented. Hence, these children left the farm to seek their fortunes in new areas of endeavors.

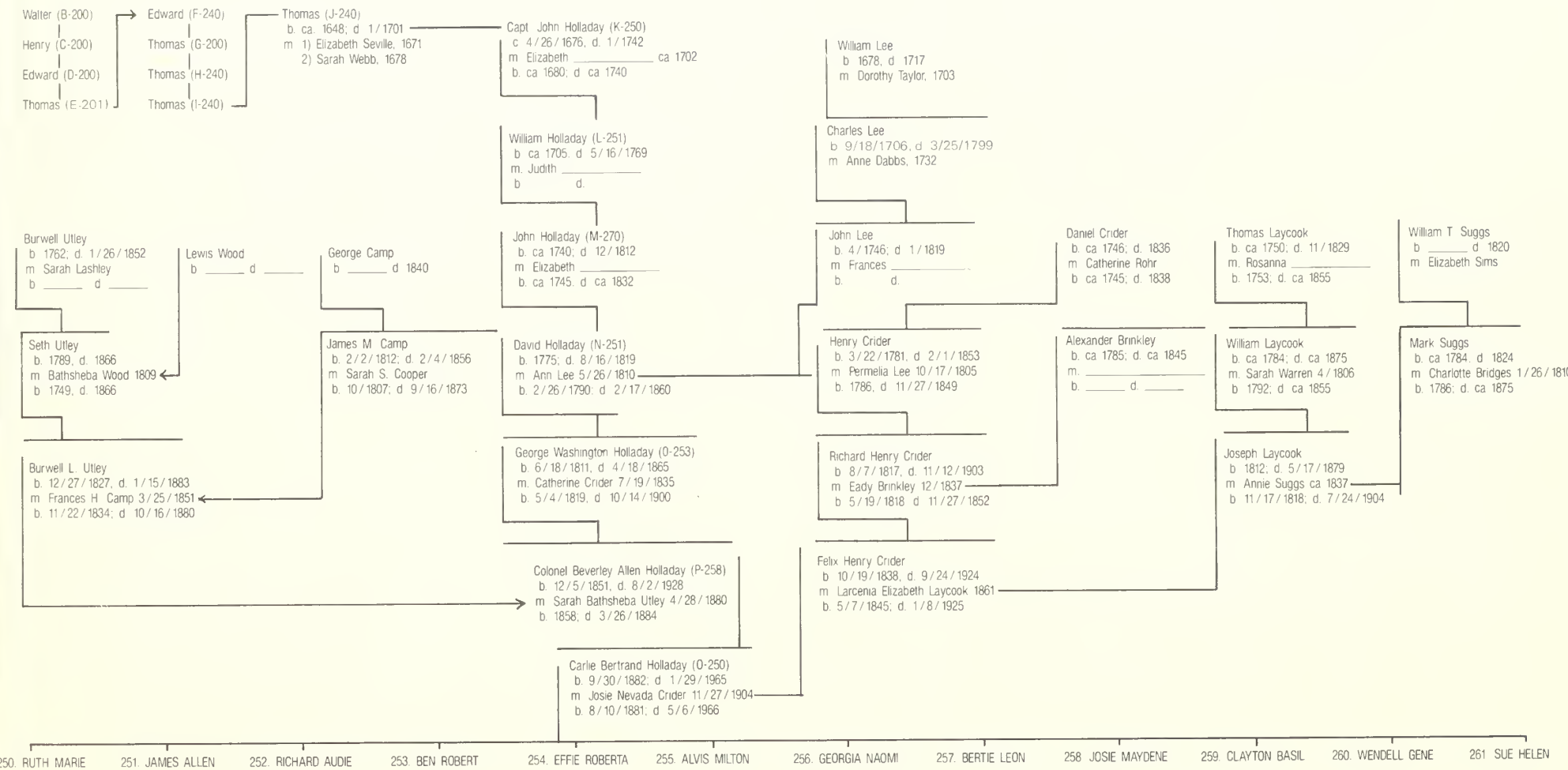
Life in the early 1900's differed little from that in the Civil War period. In those "good ole days" life was without frills; its simplicity smacked of austerity, especially as the Depression of the 30's bore down upon the country. Bartering arose in some places – trading firewood for flour, or sweet potatoes for shoes. Farming was largely a manual occupation. Tractors were scarce until the late 1930's, and sheer mulepower and manpower were used to till the fields and harvest the crops.

Telephones were something of a luxury, and usually on a party line basis. Medical service was rather primitive, the doctor generally visiting the patient in the home. A severe illness that required a hospital called for a trip to Memphis, Nashville, or Jackson as county hospitals were virtually nonexistent. Antibiotics were unknown, and it was an accepted fact of life that children would endure the childhood diseases of measles, whooping cough, and mumps, and face the everlurking polio, meningitis, and diphtheria. All twelve children were brought into the world in the same house – not in a hospital – with a family doctor and midwife in attendance.

Automobiles became a major family force in the early 1930's, and helped to usher in a period of modernization. The author well remembers the first car he ever saw and rode in, shortly after World War I. Until about 1930 most cars were Model-T Fords which required cranking for starting. Arms were sometimes broken when the engine "back-fired". Dirt roads, and not paved roads, were the rule in rural areas until the late 1920's. The unpaved road that led by the front of the house became depressingly muddy when it rained, especially during the winter. Drivers would frequently slip into a ditch and come to the house and ask to be pulled out by a team of mules. Those were the good old days.

Marvels of radio began to appear in the early 1930's; the world began to shrink. The family gathered on many an occasion to hear Franklin Roosevelt speak on this new medium, and his addresses were heard as from the Oracle of Delphi. TV was to wait another quarter of a century. Movies provided a good source of entertainment if one could find fifteen cents for admission. Talkies began to appear in the late 1920's, and color movies several years later.

People were basically the same as now – perhaps a bit less sophisticated, a little less polished. They were born, educated, married, became parents, worked, grew old, and died in much the same manner as today. Perhaps they were a little less selfish in those days – at least they appeared to show more concern for their neighbor and to care less for money. Their religious beliefs seemed to be



PEDIGREE FOR THE DOZEN CHILDREN OF CARLIE AND JOSIE HOLLADAY

THE CARLIE B. HOLLADAY FAMILY, SEPTEMBER 1915, AT HOME NEAR HUNTINGDON

(Rear row, left to right: Georgianne Holladay Douglass (P-261); Carlie B; Josie. Front row, left to right: Allen (R-251); Ben (R-253); Roberta (R-254); Alvis (R-255); Marie (R-250); Audie (R-252.)

THE CARLIE HOLLADAY FAMILY IN 1928

(Taken in front of home. Back row, left to right: Roberta, Allen, Audie, Marie, Ben, Alvis; front row, left to right: Maydene, Naomi, Carlie, Wendell, Josie, Sue, Jack, and Leon. This is the only known photo of Carlie and Josie and their twelve children.)

RUTH MARIE HOLLADAY PETTIGREW (R-250) IN ABOUT 1930
(Taken on south side of Carlie Holladay's house)

based on deeper conviction than at present. People were certainly more independent and self-reliant than now, not then being so obsessed with the notion that the Federal Government could or should solve all the problems through spending vast sums of money derived from the very people it purported to help – the taxpayer!

Let it be said that these twelve children, cavorting on the Holladay farm barefoot and with much freedom, dutifully performing their numerous and appointed farm chores, lived through the first third of the twentieth century in apparently a more contented fashion than do children of today who "enjoy" far greater material "blessings". Perhaps they were innocent of the enormity, the allurements, and the complexities of the outside world. But if happiness is not a vain goal of life, but a valid one, then who can deny that these children were as happy, perhaps more so, than the children half a century later?

It is with restraint that only a summary of these twelve children is presented here. It is hoped that in future years a descendant will add to this as events of the future unfold.

These twelve children of Carlie B. and Josie C. Holladay and their descendants are presented in chronological order. Facts given are as of March 1980.

R-250. RUTH MARIE HOLLADAY

Marie was born October 26, 1905, at the home of her parents four miles south of Huntingdon, Tennessee. She died March 6, 1934, at Memorial Hospital, Jackson, Tennessee, from a pregnancy complication. Buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Huntingdon, Tennessee. She married Ray Pettigrew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew B. Pettigrew of southeastern Carroll County, on September 19, 1925, by Judge Wilson Enochs at Huntingdon.

Marie completed her elementary education at the Hilliard School just a half mile east of her home. She attended Clarksburg High School 1923-25, where she met Ray. They married before her graduation. Along with her husband she taught a number of county schools for several years, including Vale, Big Buck, and others. She periodically attended Union University in Jackson and Bethel College in McKenzie to take various teacher training courses. In 1927 they built a house one mile south of Huntingdon, on the east side of Highway 22, which they occupied till her death, and which still stands. Ray has since remarried. There was no issue.

Baptized into the Williams Chapel Church of Christ on August 22, 1922, by Brother Walker, she lived an exemplary Christian life and exerted a most wholesome influence on her younger brothers and sisters. Indeed it can be said that she helped measurably in rearing those who were born prior to her marriage. She had a most pleasant disposition and consequently had many, many friends. Unfortunately eulogies seem to be reserved for those who have gone. But it should be said that she was a devoted daughter, a loving sister, and a faithful wife. Her equal would be hard to find. What more should be said?

R-251. JAMES ALLEN HOLLADAY

Allen was born June 22, 1907, at the home of his parents. On June 17, 1939, he married Ella May Walpole (born August 1, 1915), daughter of Hiram Jesse and Maude May Walpole of the Big Buck community in Carroll County, with Rev. Morris Pepper of McKenzie officiating in that town. The author of this book was present. Ella May graduated from McLemoresville High School in 1932.

Allen was baptized into the Church of Christ at Williams Chapel in August, 1923, by a Bro. Brown. Rather than give a summary of the life of Allen, as is done for the other brothers and sisters, we defer to his own splendid and fascinating account. A short time before his death Allen wrote some reminiscences of his life, with observations. This is so applicable to all the family that it is given here in its entirety.

> *I was always told that I entered this world about mid-morning June 22, 1907. When my entrance became imminent, "Uncle Dicher" was dispatched on a mule (he was then 47 years of age) to fetch the doctor. He ran the mule the 4 miles to town (Huntingdon) for Dr. James B. Cox. He almost killed the mule, but almost in vain. I preceded the doctor on the scene. Aunt Lizzie has told me many times, "Allen, I had my hands on you first." She always, therefore,*

JAMES ALLEN AND ELLA MAY WALPOLE HOLLADAY (R-251)

seemed to have a sense of propriety where I was concerned and never fussed at me but one time, and I fussed back so that she walked off rather than hurt me or wound my pride. It was my duty to hold her hand and comfort her as best as I could for an hour or two of the night before she died and before she went into semicoma. I did so without breaking down when we both knew that her death was not far away. As for Uncle Dicher I was at his side the afternoon he died or just before he died. I hope never to witness another in his pitiable condition.

I remember nothing of the occasion of Ben's and Audie's entrance into the world. I suppose my first recollection was the day Aunt Pheme's (P-255) furniture was moved to our house – in 1910 I believe. I remember the color and awesome height of the wardrobe and the way "old Doshie", the mare and her team mate, a mule, looked pulling the wagon. I know that at least one other of the children was with me in the yard. "Pappy and Mammy" had a low cradle which I remember in later years. "Mammy" would put me in the cradle, she said, and put Marie in the end so that her short legs would reach the floor. She would rock until I went to sleep. Then by suggestion or weariness she would lay herself over on me and also go to sleep. She always had a motherly feeling for all of us and all other children. May I say here and now she was the best girl I have ever known, and this is not to disparage the other good ones with whom I have been associated in various ways.

Well do I remember the night Roberta was born. Audie and I, and I'm sure Marie, were given the opportunity to visit Aunt Betty and Uncle Jess Oatsvall. They lived in a building now used for a barn. It was about 100 yards south of the present location. We were told that "mammy" had eaten too much cabbage and was sick enough to have a doctor. They did not need to make excuses or give us a reason. We were so glad to get to visit Ruby, Garvin, and Elbert that no questions would have entered our minds. The highlight of the visit was shooting paper wads in homemade popguns which Uncle Jess had made for Garvin and Elbert. As all children no doubt do, I did wish that "Pappy" could be as good to us as Garvin's and Elbert's "Pappy" was to them. As we grew older and I learned that our Pappy was kinder and nicer in other ways I was no longer jealous.

Well, the next morning the country line telephone rang and we were informed that the doctor had left a baby sister at our house. Then we were all eager to get home. Of course we were disappointed to learn that she could not play with us, just cry.

I was a big boy then – nearly six years old.

I am sure that it was a hot summer day in 1912 when I started to school. Mr. Newt Abernathy was the teacher. He was a good old soul – somewhat like Ichabod Crane in spirit and appearance. Mother had some apples – probably June apples – which grandmother Crider had given us. She put several in a brown paper bag for me to munch on. She well knew that when a child was eating he would most likely be satisfied. Cousin "Pete" was in school that day. Being awed by him as well as "sweet-talked", I gave him most of the apples. I have a faint recollection of his "dividing" them among his special cronies and having a feast.

In the fall of 1912 Miss Hester Palmer replaced Mr. Abernathy. There were two memorable occasions for me. One was the time I got a "licking" or a paddling. The school house was rectangular with six windows and one door which was in the east end. The girls sat mostly on the south side and the boys on the north. The southeast corner was the girl's territory for hanging coats, stashing away lunch boxes, overshoes, umbrellas etc. It was forbidden territory for boys. At a winter afternoon recess when I didn't choose to go outdoors and play, Garvin Oatsvall and I got in a scuffle. He pulled off my cap and threw it into the "girls' corner". I was not supposed to go there to retrieve it. I blew up and tied into Garvin, biting, scratching, pulling hair, etc. "Miss Hester" quickly spied us and proceeded to correct the situation. She grabbed Garvin and was spanking him. Thinking I'd be next, I darted around two or more girls and took off out the door, around the house, and down the path through the woods toward home. Miss Hester yelled for somebody to catch me. The school followed. I got down to the valley before Cousin Pete caught me. I demanded that he let me go and told him that I did not intend to let him carry me back. If he had not turned me loose, I would have bitten his hand as deep as I could. He said, "Who will you let carry you back?" I decided that Joe Kirk and Howard Cross would be worthy captors. One took one hand each and we met Miss Hester halfway down the hill. The whole school was laughing when she picked me up. I'm sure now that she only meant to carry me back, because the whole crowd would have been infuriated at any undue or severe action.When she picked me up, however, I began kicking and squirming and managed to get upside down, with my feet kicking around her face. Then she applied proper treatment with her hands and subdued me. When we got back to the house she rang the bell and recess was over. She had a lesson or two for others and then called First Reader Class. I walked up with the others, but when it became my turn to read, I "sulled" up. She let me know that she would "get right" if I didn't read. She knew I could and I knew that she did. So I read a few lines, boiling on the inside.

When I got home the whole episide was related. I told Mother that I did not intend to go to school tomorrow. There was no arguing, scolding, or any discussion — just a curt "all right, you can stay at home tomorrow". I went to bed contented with a victory. When I got up and ate breakfast, Marie informed me that it was Saturday and nobody would have to go to school! Then I felt like blowing up again. By Monday I must have been reconciled.

The other event was the "last day" of school, when we had our pictures made. Audie was allowed to "dress up", and go with Marie and me. We had on identical suits. I remember being honored by being "Big brother". Oh yes, there was a little Lawrance girl that I thought was really a doll. Of course I was so bashful no one ever knew it. But I sat at her side in the picture.

Edwin Johnson (a classmate) avers that Miss Lillie McCollum was his first teacher. So as a veteran scholar I remember watching the larger boys and girls play "green gravel, green gravel, how green the grass grows!"

It was summertime. Ed says that he rode with her in the buggy summer and winter. So she must have been teacher the year 1913-1914.

Then I remember being large enough to play baseball in summer when Albert Brown, a cousin, taught, He has told me that he moved to Memphis in 1914. So he must have been the teacher for the two months summer school in 1914. I remember only that I played baseball when he was teacher. What a thrill to hit the ball and get to first base!

One day Mr. Brown tapped Audie on his close-cropped hair with a pencil as a minor disciplinary measure. Audie told all the others, in front of the teacher, "I just don't like old Albert Brown!" I don't remember any conflicts for myself.

Then we had Miss Marie Griggs for a term. She must have taught the three months' winter term 1914-1915. I remember only that she appeared sour and glum and I had no particular affection for her.

Then Kate Oatsvall appeared on the scene. I'm sure she taught in the winter of 1914. She came from Benton County and boarded with Mr. "Nort" Oatsvall, a kinsman,as she taught school. I remember her as a tall, stately woman, and as a lovable teacher. Allie Orr Carden says that Miss Kate told her, Ollie Johnson, Hazel Orr, and another girl if they would study their books as they studied primping they would be better off. So they all agreed to curl their hair that night, powder their faces, and really show her something the next day. This they did. She was Ben's first introduction to teachers. He visited one winter day. He couldn't sit still and soon had the attention of all in the school. There was a "drum" on the stove to hold and distribute heat from the wood heater more effectively. "Miss Kate" threatened to spank Ben if he did not keep quiet. He maneuvered to get the stove between him and her. He peeked cautiously through the six-inch space between the stove and drum, saying coquettishly, "I see you, Miss Kate". She could not refrain from laughing and tension was eased. However, Ben calmed down considerably.

Miss Lillie McCallum was the teacher for 1915 Summer school term. Everything must have gone smoothly. No lasting impressions were made. Maybe this was the year when we played "London Bridge Is Falling Down," "Green Gravel, How Green the Grass Grows," and other singing games. Maybe most of it was overshadowed by the event of Jan. 19, 1915. We went home to find a new baby brother. I remember that on Jan. 20 there was more snow and I spent much of the afternoon writing to my heart's content on the blackboard over and over, ALVIS MILTON HOLLADAY. He weighed 12 lbs. and I was sure would be able to play with me come summer.

An itinerant photographer came by our house in September and we had a group postcard picture made. Aunt Georgia Ann was visiting and she proudly stood by the "boy" (Carlie) she had helped to raise. She vowed that she loved him as much as a mother could love any son. I do know that she repeatedly expressed her feelings in every way possible. We traveled the thirteen miles to her house three miles west of Parker's Cross Roads many, many times — by wagon, buggy, surrey, and car. At every possible opportunity she would persuade Mr. Douglas (her husband) to visit us and Uncle Dicher. I remember her exuberance and the tears of joy with shouting when she would see Carlie ("Callie" she pronounced it) coming.

There were always jams, jellies, preserves, and pie to delight us children. Then at night Uncle Douglas would saw on his old fiddle and sing about "Old Molly Hare". The best feeling in the world was to lie in one of her soft featherbeds watching the firelight shadows dance on the ceiling and hear the "old folks" talk by the flickering kerosene lamp until sleep overtook you. The striking clock added to the charm of the surroundings.

It was always with a feeling of unutterable sadness that we said goodbye and started homeward. After we got on the road we enjoyed the sights of different cattle, horses, etc. from those we had.

In the summer of 1918 another first cousin of Mother's, John Laycook, came across the field to teach our school. He had said that relatives as close as Father and Mother should not marry and that the children might be idiots. But after being our teacher for a while he said he believed everybody should marry a cousin!

He was intelligent and kind. He would insist that the younger children go outdoors to play during recess so that the girls who had been going to nighttime religious revivals regularly could sleep and rest! They loved him for that consideration.

He was teacher also for the winter of 1917-1918.

I believe that Mother's first cousin, Claude Bates, was the next teacher. Some of my former schoolmates think that he preceded John Laycook. Some think that he followed him. We'll say that they taught the years 1917-1918 and 1918-1919.

Claude was a very exacting teacher. He was conscientious and became quite irritated when anyone did not recite correctly. None of us had any difficulty with him.

It was on July 11, 1917, when Georgia Naomi Elizabeth Holladay was born into our family. The older children spent the day across the valley at Aunt Betty's home. By now we were more sophisticated and were not so enthusiastic about another baby. She was a lovable child and became the special interest of Marie.

It was the fall after that when Mother became sick; a goiter had formed and she was quite nervous and easily upset. Uncle Albert walked across the field one and a half miles to give her an injection of some sort to allow her to sleep.

As noted in Pa's chronicle, winter began on Dec. 7th, 1917. It started snowing in late afternoon, the thickest and largest flakes I ever saw. It snowed for a day or two and then turned bitterly cold. It snowed, sleeted, warmed up and turned colder alternately all winter. Grandpappy stayed with us and helped care for us in every way that he could. His main interest was keeping firewood ready and the house as warm as possible. I carried wood to the porch until dark on the night of Dec. 7.

When "Pappy" could not cut wood for attending to "mammy", Uncle Albert and others came and helped cut wood. The "flu" hit nearly every family, the war was on, the winter was bitter, and the outlook gloomy to a ten year old boy. We had to stop school or our part of it.

An unforgettable experience occurred to me. "Mammy" had become so upset that she could not bear to hear the "racket" caused by the children. Ben was dispatched to Aunt Georgia Ann's for six weeks sometime after Christmas. One day Audie and I were instructed to take Alvis and Roberta to Aunt Betty's about one-fourth mile away. We went east about 100 yards and then turned north. It must have been near zero, the wind was biting, and stinging snow hitting us. I had Alvis by the hand and Audie had Roberta. They began crying. I knew their little bodies were aching and I had a feeling of despair, but I knew that we had to go on. I wondered if we'd ever make it. Somehow we waded, stumbled, and fought our way through the snow and wind and finally got there. They stayed that night and maybe more. Things were almost a nightmare for two months.

Dr. Cox decreed that the goiter must be removed. So on Feb. 17, 1918, Mr. Albert Johnson brought his surrey to carry Mother to the train. They heated brick and wrapped them to keep their feet warm, and put a lighted lantern under the lap robes and wrapped up so as to be barely visible. But I was out there in the snow and watched them drive off. There were no farewells. I know that it must have taken faith in Dr. Cox and intestinal fortitude for a Mother to leave seven children and go for a serious operation. But go she did.

Grandma Crider came down to be with us. In a day or so Aunt Ludie Hall came from Trimble with her six-year old son, Henry, to cook for us and help. How wonderful it was to have a Grandfather, a Grandmother, and an Aunt who cared for us so unselfishly. I remember that Grandma Crider got behind a door and hid as Aunt Ludie came in looking for her. She was playing a game at the age of 73!. They embraced each other and cried for joy. I thought they should have been laughing. But emotion almost overwhelmed me too.

Pa recounted many times his experiences in Nashville with the nurses, doctors, boarders at the boarding house, red-caps and others. These would make a book.

On the first day of March they returned home. She stayed in bed a while to recuperate. But what a joy to have a live Mother who gave promise of getting well. Marie, Audie, and I became housekeepers and nurses, baby-sitters, and what-have-you. Grandpappy stayed a whole year and planted seven acres of peas on "Mount Moriah". He hired us to pick them, along with cousins Beva, Jewell, Corine, and Hazel. I took malaria and couldn't pick as much as others. Audie shared his money with me – a $5.00 bill.

The war ended Nov. 11 and Pa sold a blue mare mule – "Cal" that day. She was gentle and I regretted it but I couldn't question his judgment. Audie and Marie went to town and celebrated the Armistice. Audie was quite impressed with the way Lewis Johnson stood on the walk in front of his store, took a shotgun in one hand and fired it repeatedly into the air.

After the horrible winter of 1917-1918 and after the war, World War I, Claude R. Newsom came to administer the three R's. Most of us agree that he was a teacher at Hilliard for 1919-1920 and 1920-1921. It seems that first cousin Mae White followed him. But she taught the summer of 1922-1923. Joe Hilliard, another cousin, next door to the school house taught in the summer of 1923, and Iva Gross 1923-1924 winter-term of three months.

Then Claude Newsom was teaching a five-month winter term at Palmer's Shelter and had another six weeks after Miss Iva's school closed. He insisted that Audie and I walk across the field and join his 8th grade class which consisted of about 12 practically grown Palmer's Shelter boys and girls. We accepted the invitation and began attending there about March 1, 1924. We took the County wide examinations given by the County School Superintendent and passed. We really worked that six weeks period and graduated April 11, 1924. Then the idea to form a Junior High School was born as there were about 12 ready to attend High School. We were four miles from a high school, with no bus to ride, no automobile, and only muddy roads to travel. The Superintendent of Carroll County Schools, E. H. Edwards, procured teachers Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Clark qualified to teach Latin, English, Algebra, and History, and in August 1924 Palmer's Shelter High School opened with about a dozen 9th grade students. We went barefooted for the summer, and had all the advantages of outdoor recreation and Liberal Arts education.

Audie and I passed the examinations given by D. W. Moody in the Spring of 1925. Mr. Moody was principal of Huntingdon High School. Most 9th graders failed, but six of us entered H.H.S. as sophomores.

After riding in a buggy, on mules, and finally in a T-Model Ford for three years to Huntingdon over muddy roads, Audie and I graduated 11 May 1928. Audie was Salutatorian. I ranked third.

We had no money to enter College, and no grants-in-aid or even loans that we knew about were available. We went to work immediately after graduation, on road construction. Audie got a job on survey crew and I in bridge construction. We worked summer of 1928 and until Sept. 1929. Then we left together sadly yet hopefully with about enough money to carry us through two quarters at T.P.I. Cookeville. Audie became unhappy and disillusioned and transferred to Bethel College after the first quarter. I returned for a second quarter and roomed with Jimmie Lee Taylor. In February Naomi developed pneumonia then emphysema. About the 17th of Feb. 1930 I left school to come home as Naomi was seriously ill. The next day she was carried to Nashville. A tube was inserted into the lung sac to drain the fluid. All to no avail. She passed away March 3. Audie and I went to Nashville only to find that she had passed away. We stayed with Father and Mother at our cousin, Claude Bates, and accompanied the body home on the train March 4. We laid Naomi to rest March 5, 1930. Then I returned to T. P. I. to study for final examinations. I managed by help of fellow students to cram and pass. I left there March 18. I dearly hoped to return some time and obtain a B.S. in Civil Engineering.

While I was working for the County Hwy. Dept. in winter of 1929 I took the elementary teacher examinations at Huntingdon as given by the State of Tenn. Of the twelve taking the exam I made the highest average. The County Superintendent, E. H. Edwards, twisted the arms of the County Board of Education and Audie was assigned to teach for 1930-31 the school at Shiloh in the extreme southeast corner of the County of Carroll.

I was assigned to teach at a place to the east of Hwy. 79 between Trezevant and McKenzie. This place was Wilder.

I taught there one year, at Bellegrade, now in Natchez Trace area between Yuma and Shiloh, for two years. Then I went to New Liberty about 15 miles southwest of Huntingdon for two years. Then there was a School Superintendent's election. The new man had electioneered with me. I felt his pressure was unethical and did not commit myself to vote for him. I voted for him but he always thought I did not. Thus I was idled as a school teacher for 1935-1936.

Depression was not over so I joined the Civilian Conservation Corps. I left Jackson on 1 August 1935 with 164 enrollees for an unknown destination. Our four rail road coaches were switched to Tennessee Central in Nashville and we arrived in Crossville, Tenn., about 2:30 A.M. Trucks were waiting to carry us to the camp in Homestead Area four miles south of Crossville on the Chattanooga road.

We arrived in camp in time to undress and go to bed, but I did not have time to go to sleep before the call to rise and shine rang through the barracks.

Here I stayed until Sept. 1936. As I look back, this year was one of the most carefree and the one in which I felt better than at any other time.

On a visit home Labor Day 1936 I saw Charlie Spain who informed me that Bethel College would arrange for a group of CCC boys to attend College earning 12 hours of college credit per quarter in exchange for services as College teacher of McKenzie Camp's educational advisor.

I visited that man, Dr. Palmer, that afternoon and was briefed on the situation. Between some of my country school terms I had attended Bethel and had Dr. Palmer as a teacher. He was one of the finest men I ever saw. So 1 returned to Crossville and asked Lt. Charles Bond for a transfer. He cooperated enthusiastically and I was in McKenzie CCC on Sept. 12, 1936. A truck load of boys started to Bethel on opening date.

We attended three half-days per week and a class under Dr. Palmer three nights weekly at camp. The year 1936-37 was a busy year. The 1937 flood story would take a book to document. It interfered with school and all other activity but I made 36 quarter hours and a year's experience.

I applied to teach school for 1937-38 and the Superintendent unaccountably obliged. So I left camp in July, about the 20th, to start teaching. This time it was a two-teacher school at Poplar Springs.

I obtained a position there for 1938-39 and had begun teaching when I received a telegram inquiring of my availability as a technician in Soil Conservation Service. I had taken, while at Crossville Camp, an examination for Junior Assitant to Technicians. I went to Humbolt, Ben driving me in his car, to talk to the author of the telegram. I decided to take the job in Civil Service, at $1080 per year. It seemed to be more secure than the teacher position at $85.00 per month.

I reported for duty at McKenzie CCC on Sept. 12 or 13, 1938. Part of the old gang was there. I learned of plans to move the camp to Hardeman County and that activity around McKenzie would be closed out in 1939. I went alternately with the Engineers, the Forester, the farm planners or agronomists, and Camp Superintendent to learn techniques etc. During all the time from my beginning as teacher when I saw a certain girl jumping up and down at a ball game near Big Buck, I had ideas in my mind. In Nov. of 1938 I saw the same girl as I drove through Big Buck. 1 told the truck driver I intended to marry her. Of course I was laughed to scorn. But I saw this one about Xmas 1938 and arranged a date. I thought I'd best take her to Hardeman County with me so it was arranged to see a preacher on 17 June 1939. We took Inus, an experienced hand, to help us pick our first bed, etc. I took her and some furniture from Milan to Bolivar about July 1, 1939, and set up our home on South Water St.

Here we stayed two years. They were not too bad. The Soil Conservation Districts were being organized in various West Tenn. counties that were not in T.V.A. Watershed areas. I was selected to move to Weakley Co. S.C.D. We moved to Dresden about July 1941.

War clouds were hovering. We learned that the stork was hovering also. Then on Dec. 6, 1941, the day before Pearl Harbor, the service informed me that 1 was "furloughed" effective immediately. The clouds became darker on Dec. 7, 1941.

We moved to Audie's home where Ben was already quartered as he had rented his home to an arsenal worker. Audie was in the mail service in Nashville.

I scouted around and decided to go to work in Milan arsenal. This I did on Feb. 10, 1942. About that time we moved to Johnny Laycook's house just in front of the jail in Huntingdon. It was there that the stork arrived April 8, 1942, bringing a son with joys, problems, emotions, and hopes that only parents know.

A friend who was a son of an old-time family friend, Ransom Wilson, also worked at Milan Arsenal. He learned of need for railroad men and quit the arsenal to go as brakeman. He encouraged me to do the same. Since working conditions were far from ideal and I was told they would get worse I signed out at the arsenal November 27, 1942. On about December 1 I began "cubbing". I rode all sorts of trains day and night to get the "feel". For this we received no pay. Now it is different.

I made my first run Jan. 4, 1943, on an "extra" from Bruceton to Martin, a turnaround.

Due probably to a hormone deficiency Leslie developed infantile eczema. Again these were perilous times with the war on, and its results or effects uncertain. With most of us 7 boys eligible for military service, if the chips really get down, with our parents becoming older, desirable jobs scarce, with Bertie in Service, and then very soon Jack going, and Thumper coming up, the smiles we had and pleasant experiences we had were fleeting.

Somehow we stumbled through. In the meantime the SCS contacted me and asked if I were interested in returning to work. So on 27 of November 1944 I made my last run on the raidroad. There was great reluctance to release me from train service during that critical period, but I was released honorably and reported to Humboldt, Tenn., for duty on Dec. 11, 1944. Although we had difficulties I had a great sense of relief in returning to the old crew and old job.

I was to work with Wilbur Aden whom I knew from McKenzie CCC camp. He was West Tenn. Drainage Engineer for SCS and I was Engineering Aide. I must say here he was a very good engineer and an excellent teacher and supervisor as well as a philosopher. I owe much to this man.

I worked out of Humboldt with him until August 1945 when I was transferred to Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee, where there was great need and demand for drainage to be done. I stayed there until April 15, 1951, when I was transferred as Conservation Aid to Carroll County where a Soil Conservation District had been organized. It was known over most of West Tenn. in our circles and at the State Office that I had supported the District Organization and I was, I suppose, rewarded by being transferred to my home county. I was a fairly well-seasoned Conservationist and by having worked so closely with Wilbur Aden on drainage was left fairly free to handle our drainage program in Carroll County. But what Carroll County needed was erosion control in gullied areas. This program called for pine seedlings to be set out. So working with local District Supervision we devised plans whereby seedlings could be hauled from Pinson Nursery to Carroll County. I literally hauled millions of trees and collected money from farmers to pay for them. It was all illegal, but it worked for quite a while!

I claim personal credit not for all, but for most of, the pine trees growing on the hills of Carroll County outside the Natchez Trace Park Area.

A book could be written probably outlining the experiences in Soil Conservation. This temptation I shall forego. Suffice it to say these experiences were interesting and I think made a worthwhile contribution to improvement in this county. I feel that examples or demonstration have been established that will continue to be just that.

For various reasons it seemed in 1969 desirable to end my SCS career. At suggestion of our area conservationist, therefore, I took a form to Dr. R. B. Wilson to fill out on my physical condition. After a few tests and a cursory examination he said "Well, I don't know what you do but you don't need to work". This was Friday Oct. 31, 1969. After thinking about the situation over the week-end, I decided to take some "sick leave". I had accumulated over 1300 hours. In Dec. I received from the Civil Service Commission a statement saying my request for a disability retirement had been medically approved. I remained on "sick leave" until August 1 or July 31, 1970, when my separation became official and my annuity began.

For some years I have been gathering bits and pieces of genealogical data on our family. This is a full-time job which will be continued and expanded into many branches.

For about four years Allen continued to live on his 131 acre farm (part of the old George Washington Holladay tract). He enjoyed puttering at raising some crops and driving his tractor about the place, being careful of his heart condition. In his spare time he worked on his family tree, contributing very greatly to this volume. An interesting article appeared in the August 16, 1973, issue of the *Carroll County News*, page seven, titled "Chasing Ancestors – Interesting Pastime for Holladay". This article referred to Allen, his efforts in the field of genealogy, and included his picture and also photos of relatives. He was highly pleased with this. How he longed to see this book published!

But time took its toll. His heart condition worsened as was proved by tests at Vanderbilt Hospital. Surgery was not advised, so he lived a rather normal, relatively quiet life. As though a premonition to his death, he wrote his will, in his own handwriting, on January 25, 1974, leaving his estate to wife and son:

I, James Allen Holladay, being in a fair state of health and of sound mind do make this my last will and testament. This is written by my own hand. I understand that a will such written needs no witness since my handwriting may be proved by many letters, etc., I've written.

First, I desire that all my just debts be paid, first out of my money I may die possessed of, then out of personal property I may own, then out of real estate in my name.

Second, I desire that my home and farmland may be used by wife Ella May during her lifetime or widowhood. Then after her death or remarriage the same shall revert to my son Leslie, except that the tract of land received by deed from my father C. B. Holladay and which my brothers and sisters by signed agreement relieved me of complete payment may be sold as stated in said agreement if my executor deems advisable.

Third, if it is not necessary to sell farming equipment I may own to pay my debts, then I desire that my son Leslie have that to dispose of or to keep as he desires, the proceeds to be shared with my wife Ella May. All other personel property is to be used by my wife during her lifetime or widowhood and then to revert to my son Leslie.

I desire that my executors place in Carroll County Library such family records as he does not desire to keep or to place them in the McKenzie Memorial Library after my brother Alvis has examined them and copied what he desires. Any of my other brothers and sisters that desire shall also have access to the records for a minimum period of two years.

Finally, I desire to be buried by my father in the Hampton Cemetery if enough space remains. The cemetery lots in Carroll County Memorial Gardens may be sold or used by my executors as they desire.

Believing that mutual love and respect exist between my son Leslie and wife Ella May, they are hereby appointed executors to serve without bond.

This the 25th day of January 1974. In my own hand.

James Allen Holladay

A short time later, on Feb. 18, 1974, while eating lunch at Jackson with his wife and some friends, he was seized with a heart attack. He was rushed to the Jackson-Madison County Hospital a few blocks away. The several minutes without oxygen irreparably damaged the brain, caused uncontrollably high fever, and his death Tuesday morning, Feb. 19 at 2:15, at 66 years of age. All his surviving brothers and sisters were nearby at his death. Services were conducted at the Huntingdon Church of Christ the next day at 2:30 by his beloved cousin Will Holladay. As he requested, he was buried beside his father. Seven close friends, no close relatives, were pall bearers.

These events are yet too close to make a tribute possible except "too full of sound and foam". But the twilight and evening star are there and are felt, not just seen. No family would want a truer and more generous son and brother. To him this volume is partially dedicated; it will stand as a memorial to the love and devotion he bore his family, and that it yet bears for him.

I. LESLIE ALLEN HOLLADAY

Born April 8, 1942, at Huntingdon. Married 1) Judy Kay Burgess (b. Dec. 21, 1946), daughter of James A. and Lenora Burgess of Crossville, TN, on June 29, 1968, at Crossville by Rev. Charles Marcum, the bride's grandfather and a Baptist minister; 2) Lenore Kelly at St. Louis, who is working on her doctorate in biochemistry at Vanderbilt.

Leslie graduated from Huntingdon Elementary School in 1956 and attended Huntingdon High School. In 1962 he took an examination which gave him an equivalent diploma. He then entered U.T. Martin in 1962 and obtained the B.S. in chemistry in 1966. Shortly he obtained a National Science Foundation Fellowship and took graduate biochemistry at U.T. Medical School in Memphis for two years. It was here that he met Judy who was completing the B.S. degree in nursing. In 1968 Leslie won a National Science Foundation Scholarship at Emory University in Atlanta, where he was awarded the Ph.D. degree in biochemistry in 1972 for his work on the physical chemistry of proteins. He then came to Vanderbilt University Medical School in Nashville where is presently Assistant Professor in the Department of Biochemistry.

When asked about his philosophy of life, he first vowed that life is too complex to be reduced to a maxim. But upon further thought he stated: "The highest good is like water; it flows in places men reject and nourishes ten thousand things; it is thus like the Tao". (From Lao Tzu).

R-252. RICHARD AUDIE HOLLADAY

Audie was born December 15, 1908, at the home of his parents. On March 1, 1936, he married June McCollum (born April 28, 1920), daughter of James and Lillie Warman McCollum. Rites were performed by Rev. Henry Huey in Trenton, Tennessee. She died October 8, 1981.

As narrated by Allen above, Audie received his eighth grade diploma on April 11, 1924, at Palmers Shelter Elementary School, having attended the Hilliard School for seven years. He completed the ninth grade at Palmers Shelter also, and in 1925 entered Huntingdon High School as a

RICHARD AUDIE AND JUNE McCOLLUM HOLLADAY (R-252)

sophomore. He graduated there on May 11, 1928, as class salutatorian. From July 1928 until September 1929 he worked with the Carroll County Highway Department on the survey crew. This experience caused him to become interested in civil engineering, so along with his brother Allen he entered Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville in September 1929. Finances and family problems caused him to transfer to Bethel College in January, 1930, where he completed a year of college. His teaching career began in 1930 at Shiloh Elementary School in the southeast part of Carroll County where he taught two years. Having obtained a farm from Lucian V. Holladay, he farmed in 1932. In December 1932 he took a position in his Uncle Albert Crider's office, Clerk and Master, as Deputy Clerk and Master. There he worked until May 1941. He received an appointment as Railway Mail Clerk and moved to Nashville in 1941. He remained there until March 13, 1942, when he transferred to Huntingdon to become rural mail carrier. He farmed and carried the mail until September 19, 1967, when he retired. On November 8, 1944, he had an operation on his back to repair a ruptured disc, and this ailment caused him to retire early. However, he continued to supervise some farming until the early 1970's. Among his favorite pasttimes was to go hunting with his two well-trained bird dogs. He said, in jest, that he probably knew more about their pedigree than he did his own.

Audie was baptized into the Church of Christ at the same time as was Allen, in August 1923, by Bro. Brown, and as health permitted he attended the Holladay Chapel a few hundred yards up the road from his house.

From about 1935-41 and 1942 until his death he lived across Highway 22 from his parents. It was his custom in his later years to sit in the porch swing and watch cars pass up and down the road.

In the early 1970's he began having strokes, and became increasingly bedridden. Despite this, and often to his detriment, he would attempt to care for farm chores, for he liked animals. Late in 1975 he was hospitalized for some time, but returned home to pass his final days. He fell into prolonged comas, and died at age 67 at his home at one p.m. on March 3, 1976. Services were conducted at the Huntingdon Church of Christ on Friday, March 5, by his nephew Dr. Carl Holladay of Yale University, who read from I Corinthians 13, with emphasis on Paul's eternal passage that "for now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known". He was laid to rest in Carroll County Memorial Gardens north of Huntingdon on Hwy. 22, Pall bearers were nephews Fred, Alvis, Robert, Leslie, and Jay Holladay, and Robert Edwards.

By nature Audie was somewhat introspective. When asked not long before his death to summarize his philosophy of life, he stated: "Work hard and tell the truth". Both of these he did well.

His disposition would mark him more as a Crider. But his blondness of hair and eyes exceeded that of his brothers and sisters, and in that respect he was more a Holladay.

Audie was devoted to his family, and always considered the rearing of his four children as his greatest achievement. It could be said, without reflection on his brothers and sisters, that he possessed one of the best minds in the family. Yet he preferred the less conspicuous life. He loathed ostentation and many garish facets of modern life. He liked nature, the pleasant shades of trees, and the babbling brooks. Perhaps Gray in his famous *Elegy in the Country Churchyard* might have referred to Audie as some Milton or Cromwell who sought the quieter path.

1. GAYLE JUNENE HOLLADAY

Born at Huntingdon Feb. 18, 1937. Graduated from Huntingdon High School. Married Robert Lynn Walker on Dec. 28, 1955, at Corinth, Miss. Son of Robert and Otera Pritchard Walker of near Clarksburg, Robert received the D.D.S. from the University of Tennessee Dental School in Memphis

in 1960. He lives and practices in Camden, TN.

A. WALKER, Robert Lynn Jr. Born Oct. 18, 1956. Graduated from Camden High School in 1975. Served in the U. S. Navy four years as dental technician. About to enter U. T. Martin for pre-dental training.

B. WALKER, Julia Kim. Born Mar. 22, 1958. Graduated from Camden High School 1976, and from U. T. Knoxville in law in 1979.

C. WALKER, Stanley. Born Mar. 28, 1960. Graduated from Camden High School 1978. Plans to enter U. T. Martin.

D. WALKER, Hunter. Born April 19, 1962. Now a Junior at Camden High School.

E. WALKER, Elania. Born Feb. 17, 1964. Now a Freshman in Canden High School.

II. DANIEL RICHARD HOLLADAY

Born Jan. 30, 1939, at Huntingdon. Married Donna Garrett (b. Sept. 1, 1941), daughter of Sam Lee and Novella Garrett of McKenzie, TN, on Nov. 21, 1962, at McKenzie by Rev. Clarence Carter. Dan graduated from Huntingdon High School as valedictorian in 1957. Attended U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis 1958-60. Returned home and completed the B. S. degree at Bethel College in 1961. Worked in the Oak Ridge National Laboratories in genetics 1963-66. Then he entered Auburn University in Alabama in 1966 and in 1970 received the Doctorate in Veterinary Medicine. Moved to Paducah, KY, in 1970 where he now practices.

A. HOLLADAY, Darby Garrett. Born July 29, 1969, at Oak Ridge. Attends school in Paducah where he plays both baseball and violin with much success and skill.

III. DAVID WARMAN HOLLADAY

Born April 21, 1941, at Huntingdon. Married Pamela Stilwell (b. Feb. 14, 1967), daughter of Richard and Patricia Stilwell of Chattanooga, at her home on Nov. 23, 1961, by Rev. Lee Baulch. David graduated from Huntingdon High School as valedictorian in 1959. Attended U. T. Martin 1959-61. Completed the B. S. degree in chemical engineering at U. T. Knoxville in 1963. Obtained a NASA Fellowship and obtained the Ph.D. degree in chemical engineering at U. T. Knoxville in 1968. Is presently employed by Oak Ridge National Laboratory, doing research in biomedical engineering.

A. HOLLADAY, Davey Nelson. Born May 16, 1968, at Knoxville. Is in Karns Elementary School.

B. HOLLADAY, Melissa Caroline. Born Aug. 15, 1970, at Knoxville. Is now an elementary student.

IV' BETH SUSANNE HOLLADAY

Born Jan. 26, 1956, at Huntingdon. Attended Huntingdon High School, but prior to graduation was permitted to enter U. T. Martin where she obtained the B. S. degree in food science in 1976. She has almost finished the M. S. degree there in the same field. Married Mark Steven White (b. Feb. 7, 1953), son of Calvin and Sue Horn White of near Huntingdon, at Martin, in 1875, by Bro. Newby. Mark graduated from U. T. Martin in chemistry in 1979.

A. WHITE, Nathan Daniel. Born Feb. 16, 1976.

R-253. BENNIE ROBERT HOLLADAY

Ben was born December 22, 1910, at the home of his parents. He married Inus Marie Roark (born January 22, 1911), daughter of Marion and Ruby Springer Roark who lived near Huntingdon. Rites were performed on March 18, 1933, at Jackson, Tennessee by a Mr. Mathis, Justice of the Peace.

Ben completed elementary grades at Hilliard School in 1926 and graduated from Huntingdon High School in May, 1931. He attended Bethel College, McKenzie, Tennessee, 1931-32. He did

INUS ROARK AND BEN ROBERT HOLLADAY (R-253)

(Ben died on June 20, 1982, in Jackson-Madison County Hospital, Jackson, Tenn. at 2:15 a.m., of a massive stroke. He had attended the Holladay reunion at Holladay the day before, but suffered the stroke that afternoon upon returning home. At the reunion he had spoken, as though in premonition, of the shortness of life, saying "it is later than we think", and reminiscing about his boyhood. Funeral services were held at the Church of Christ in Huntingdon on Monday, June 21, in the presence of an overflow crowd of friends and relatives, with Claude Gardner, President of Freed Hardeman College, and Warder Novak, minister of the church, officiating, and with remarks by Ben's son Carl of Emory University. Burial was in Carroll County Memorial Gardens on the McKenzie highway. Ben's death occurred after this chapter had been composed.)

various jobs until 1934 and then taught two years in the elementary school at Palmers Shelter. He taught 1936-37 at Poplar Springs, and then in 1937 began to work with the U. S. Postal Service in Huntingdon as a carrier. He held every position in the Post Office at Huntingdon until he retired in 1967. In 1943 he became Postal Inspector, first at Montgomery, Alabama; then in Corinth, Mississippi; Nashville, Memphis, and finally Jackson, Tennessee. In 1946 he became Assistant Postmaster at Huntingdon. In 1948, to carry on a kind of Holladay tradition in Huntingdon as a merchant, he purchased part of the Brown Furniture Company, and shortly thereafter purchased the remaining portion. It was renamed the "Holladay Furniture Company". In 1960 he became Postmaster, a position he held until 1963. He then became a rural carrier, returning to his furniture store in the afternoon in time to demonstrate his salesmanship. This selling paid off, as he was awarded trips to England, Europe, Hawaii, Mexico, the Far East, Porta Rica, Jamaica and other Caribbean points, and South America, as a winner in contests. Several times he has toured the Mideast and North Africa with a church group. He was baptized into the Church of Christ at Williams Chapel by Bro Ensley, in August 1928. He has been an Elder in the Huntingdon Church of Christ for many years, and helped to guide the construction of the new building west of town on the Jackson Highway. He has taught a Sunday School class there for over twenty years. His other religious interests include serving as a member of the Board of Directors of Freed-Hardeman College at Henderson, Tennessee. During most of his active career he has been civic minded and an enthusiastic member of the Rotarians. As relaxation he prefers golf, but finds travel an equally good antidote to business pressures.

In 1977 Ben and son Fred built a larger furniture store on Highway 70 just east of Huntingdon, and converted the old store on the northeast side of the square into a hardware store. In October 1979 Ben sold his interests to Fred and he and Inus spend most of the winter in Florida golfing and enjoying life.

Ben's career has been an interesting blend of politics, religion, and business. Good success has been his in all three fields. Consequently, he has put all four children through college, which in itself is a notable feat. As for politics, unlike his brothers, he has leaned a bit to the liberal side, even though a business man. This paradox he does not clearly explain. In religion he has contributed his time and money liberally to the Huntingdon Church of Christ and to Freed-Hardeman College in Henderson. No doubt his consistently good humor has smoothed over many problems, made many friends, and has helped to lower his blood pressure and cardiovascular problems which have sometimes ailed him. One could say that his life has been fruitful and satisfying in many respects.

Ben has always had a keen interest in cars. So as he has enjoyed making money he has kept his family well supplied in vehicles, in recent years including a Cadillac. One would surmise that he has a touch of his cousin Ben, the Stagecoach King, described elsewhere in this volume.

In view of his interest in religion, he replied, when asked about his philosophy of life, that he could not improve on what Micah had written ages ago: "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" (Micah 6:8).

I. DONALD BEN HOLLADAY

Born July 2, 1936, at Huntingdon. Married Rita Kathleen Shepard (born May 17, 1938) daughter of James C. and Marie Byers Shepard, formerly of Dickson, Tennessee, at White Station Church of Christ at Memphis, Tennessee. Rites were performed by Bro. Leon Sanderson on June 14, 1958. Donald graduated from Huntingdon High School in 1954, third in his class. He graduated from David Lipscomb College in Nashville in 1958, majoring in business. Joined the Navy in January, 1959, serving in the Supply Corps. Stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas, for a time, then in Rabat, Morocco, from 1960 to 1962. Upon discharge he became an employee of Sears Roebuck Company in 1963 in the accounting division. Has lived at Dothan, Alabama; Gainesville, Florida; Macon, Georgia; Newport News, Virginia; Richmond, Virginia; and now at Birmingham, Alabama.

A. HOLLADAY, Brant Rhys. Born at U. S. Naval Hospital in Corpus Christi, TX, Sept. 7, 1963. Attends School in Birmingham.

B. HOLLADAY, Murray Rushton. Born Dec. 28, 1965, at Alachua General Hospital, Gainesville, FL. Attends school in Birmingham.

II. FREDDIE LYNN HOLLADAY

Born August 4, 1940, at Huntingdon. Married Gayle Bradford (b. May 25, 1945), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Bradford of Nashville. Rites performed by Bro. Damon Daniels at Natchez Trace Church of Christ, Nashville, on July 30, 1965. Fred graduated from Huntingdon High School in 1958 as valedictorian. In 1962 he graduated from David Lipscomb College with a major in accounting. He was employed for three years as accountant for Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell in Nashville. Joined the Army Reserve in 1962. Became Certified Public Accountant in May 1965. Began to work in his father's furniture store in Huntingdon in 1966, where he now enjoys part ownership.

A. HOLLADAY, Brett. Born March 12, 1967, in Huntingdon. Attends Huntingdon Elementary School.
B. HOLLADAY, Nikki Lyn. Born April 3, 1969, in Huntingdon. Attends school in Huntingdon.
C. HOLLADAY, Kolin Bradford and Kent Roark, twins, born Sept. 9, 1972, at Huntingdon. Kent died the same day. Kolin attends Huntingdon Primary School.

III. CARL ROARK HOLLADAY

Born October 18, 1943, at Huntingdon. Married Donna Hardeman (born July 24, 1943), daughter of T. L. and Flossie Hardeman of Henderson, Tennessee. Rites were performed at Henderson on August 28, 1964, by William Woodson. Carl graduated from Huntingdon High School in 1961 as valedictorian. He attended Freed-Hardeman College in Henderson 1961-64, and went to Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas, where he graduated in 1965 with a B. A., and with the M. A. and S. T. B. in 1969. During these years he preached part time in a number of Churches of Christ in Tennessee and Texas, including the Holladay Church of Christ built by his grandfather. Carl attended the Divinity School at Princeton, New Jersey, 1969-70. He then went to the Divinity School of Cambridge, England, where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Theology in June 1974. Began teaching at Yale Divinity, New Haven, Conn., in Sept. 1975.

A. HOLLADAY, John Krister. Born Oct. 18, 1968, at Abilene, TX. Attends primary school in New Haven.
B. HOLLADAY, Ben Hardeman. Born Oct. 21, 1970, at Princeton, N.J. Attends school in New Haven.
C. HOLLADAY, Andrew Patrick. Born Nov. 24, 1976, at New Haven. Conn.

IV. LANA MARIA HOLLADAY

Born December 4, 1946, at Huntingdon, Tennessee. Married Stephen Luther Flatt (born August 21, 1946), son of Wesley and Mary Flatt of Cookeville, Tennessee. Rites were performed by her brother Carl at the Huntingdon Church of Christ on March 24, 1967. Lana graduated from Huntingdon High School in 1964. She then attended Freed-Hardeman College 1964-66. She attended Abilene Christian College in Abilene, Texas, and graduated there in 1968 with a B. S. degree in Home Economics. She taught in high school at Clarksburg 1968-69. She lived in Washington two years while Steve worked in the Pentagon while in the Army. He completed his Law Degree at the University of Tennessee in 1974; they live in Cookeville where he practices law.

A. FLATT, Steven Holladay. Born Sept. 25, 1970, at Huntingdon. Attends school in Cookeville.
B. FLATT, Julianna. Born June 7, 1972, at Knoxville. Attends school in Cookeville.
C. FLATT, Bethany Clare. Born Sept. 27, 1977, in Cookeville.
D. FLATT, Robert Nathaniel. Born Sept. 18, 1981 in Cookeville.

CHARLES E. AND EFFIE ROBERTA HOLLADAY MUZZALL (R-254)

R-254. EFFIE ROBERTA HOLLADAY

Roberta was born February 16, 1913, at the home of her parents. She married Charles Elbert Muzzall (born March 27, 1919), son of Charles Simpson and Jean Leak Muzzall of McKenzie, Tennessee, on June 8, 1940, at Scottsville, Kentucky, by Judge Goebel Goad. Charles graduated from McKenzie High School in 1938, and from Bethel College in 1942. He taught in the Andalusia, Alabama, High School 1942-43. He attended Peabody College in Nashville while working for the Nashville Waterworks 1943-44. With the advent of the Manhattan Project at Oak Ridge he went there in 1944 as an employee of Eastman Corporation, and later of Union Carbide, for whom he still works. The overall effort was to produce Uranium 235 and Plutonium first for atom bombs and then for atomic energy purposes. His technical work remains classified.

Roberta graduated from the Hilliard Elementary School in 1928 and completed her work at Huntingdon High School as salutatorian of her class in 1932. In 1938-39 she attended Bethel College in McKenzie, and then taught elementary school at Palmers Shelter, a mile west of her birthplace during 1941-42. After moving to Oak Ridge she became a housewife. She and Charles live at Powell Station, just north of Knoxville.

She was baptized in August, 1928, into the Williams Chapel Church of Christ by Bro. J. R. Ensley. Charles was baptized into the Norwood Church of Christ in Knoxville by Bro. Joe David Neely.

Roberta avers that life has not been too easy in the middle of a large family, ironing shirts with one hand for big brothers and changing diapers with the other hand for the younger ones. But she philosophizes that perhaps it has been full and often gratifying, not knowing the lot of the older and younger children in the family. When asked to give a bit of her life's philosophy, she replied: "I don't have to have a reason for everything, but it surely makes me feel better if I do."

Among Roberta's notable characteristics is a Holladay bent toward making forthright statements on almost any issue. Her position is therefore usually well known. In addition, she is a good cook, and the author testifies that she makes the world's best caramel pies.

I. SHARON ELLEN MUZZALL

Born at Oak Ridge on April 22, 1949. Graduated from Powell High School in 1967. Graduated from the University of Tennessee in Knoxville *magna cum laude* in 1972 with a major in accounting. She is employed by an accounting firm in Knoxville, which involves traveling to adjoining states.

II. JEANNE MARIE MUZZALL

Born June 15, 1953, at Oak Ridge. Graduated from Powell High School in 1971. As a Junior she won a regional prize in the local high school science fair on the morphogenesis of carrots. She completed the B.S. degree in microbiology at U.T. Knoxville, in 1975, and the M. S. in the same field at Georgia State University, Atlanta, in 1978. She works in the V. A. Hospital in Atlanta as a microbiologist.

R-255. ALVIS MILTON HOLLADAY

Born January 19, 1915, at 11:40 a.m., at the home of his parents, with Dr. James B. Cox attending. Married Anne King Newman (b. September 18, 1918, at Hopkinsville, Kentucky) on December 26, 1940, at home of her parents, Chancellor and Mrs. James B. Newman, at 2409 Belmont Blvd., Nashville, Tennessee, by Dr. Bruce Henderson. She graduated from Hume-Fogg High School in 1936, from Ward-Belmont College in Nashville in 1938, and from Peabody College in 1940. Anne was baptized into Church of Christ at Gadsden, AL, in May 1941, by Bro. Emerson Estess.

Alvis attended nearby Hilliard Elementary School, one room, one teacher, for six years, two room, two teacher for two years. Among his teachers were his older sister Marie and his uncle, Albert Crider, and Albert's daughter Mae. Graduated May, 1930, as salutatorian for Carroll County. Was presented a $10 gold piece by Gov. Henry Horton at exercises in Huntingdon. Spoke at these exercises in old Huntingdon High School. Baptized by Bro. Charlie Taylor in revival at Clarksburg Church

ALVIS MILTON AND ANNE NEWMAN HOLLADAY (R-255)

of Christ on August 31, 1930. Entered Huntingdon High School about September 1, 1930, driving back and forth with brothers and sisters in a Model-T Ford. Won a silver cup in West Tennessee Latin Contest in 1932. Made all A's in high school except one B in history. Graduated May 18, 1934, as valedictorian. Spoke at exercises in courthouse on "Education and Democracy". Went to Chicago World's Fair in August. Worked on the farm a year. Won Manning Scholarship to Memphis State, entered as freshman in September 1935. Stayed in Manning Hall. Worked as laboratory assistant in chemistry. Attended two years. In August 1937 entered Civilian Conservation Corps Camp near McKenzie, Tennessee, and attended Bethel College. Left camp in spring of 1939, and graduated from Bethel magna cum laude in June with B.A. degree, major in science. Was president of Senior Class. Attended Peabody College in Nashville 1939-40, staying in Men's dormitory, Turner Clark as roommate. Met Anne Newman at school picnic on October 10 in Edwin Warner Park. Graduated with M.A. in chemistry June, 1940. Returned to farm in summer. Taught high school science at Emma Sansom High School, Gadsden, Alabama, 1940-42. Married Anne Newman on Dec. 26, 1940. Lived at 810 Forrest Ave., in Gadsden. Attended Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, in summer 1941. Returned to Gadsden in September. Returned to live with in-laws in May 1942. Taught part time at Duncan Preparatory School (on site of present Vanderbilt Memorial Gymnasium) and at Peabody College, while doing Graduate work. After World War II broke out taught in 33rd Detached Air Corps Unit at Peabody 1942-44. Taught nurses at Peabody and Nashville General Hospital periodically from 1942 to 1954. Took graduate work in chemistry at Vanderbilt and Peabody along with Education. Graduated with the Ph.D. degree in June, 1946. Received a wrist watch as graduation gift from family who were present. Continued to teach chemistry at Peabody, first as Assistant Professor, then Associate Professor, under Dr. H. A. Webb. Member Phi Delta Kappa honorary education fraternity. Put on Nashville's first live TV science program on WSM-TV in 1952. In 1953 put on a series of live TV programs on WSM-TV called "Adventures in Living". Participated in a number of radio programs, including WSM's "Parade of Science", and book review on WSIX. Became acting head of Chemistry Department at Peabody upon Dr. Webb's retirement in 1953. Moved to 2810 White Oak Drive June 8, 1952. In 1954 became consultant in research on miniature electrolytic capacitors and with James Pugh and Henry Martin founded International Electronic Industries Inc. in 1954. Took leave from college 1955-56 to research capacitors. Resigned from Peabody in 1956 and served as Director of Research at IEI or President during 1956-62. Helped to mass produce the world's first miniature electrolytic capacitors for the first transistor radios. Sold IEI to Standard Pressed Steel of Philadelphis in 1959. Went to Europe twice in 1960 to help build a capacitor plant at Shannon Airport in Ireland. While there visited France, England, and Germany on a survey of Western European electronics. Left IEI in July 1962. Consulted in industry for a year. Became President of Dynatex Inc. of Nashville and researched particle board. On January 6, 1964, joined the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at Huntsville, Alabama. Helped to establish a research laboratory on microcircuits. Worked on various space vehicles, as Saturn I and V, Skylab, and Shuttle. Traveled to Cape Canaveral many times on technical problems and to view launches to the moon. Traveled extensively throughout the country especially on line certification program for microcircuits. Spoke at many meetings, in Washington, Boston, San Francisco, San Diego. Wrote much of this book while commuting from Nashville to Huntsville. Lived during the week at 2706 Day Rd. SW in Huntsville with the George Beasons. Built new home at 1706 Old Hickory Blvd. in Brentwood and moved in November 27, 1970. Since 1942 have attended the Hillsboro Church of Christ at Blair and Hillsboro, and since May, 1973, at Tyne and Hillsboro. Taught Men's Class there since 1956. In 1957 helped to found the Christian Student Center across from Vanderbilt, and served as Director for ten years. Served 1961-64 as a member of the Peabody Development Council. Member since 1946 of the American Chemical Society. Served as Secretary of the Nashville Chapter 1947-52, and as Chairman 1952-53. Fellow of American Association for Advancement of Science since 1954. Member of Tennessee Academy of Science for over twenty years. Listed in *American Men of Science*. Research consisted largely of a program of chemical technician training in Tennessee; etching and anodization of aluminum and tantalum for capacitors; processing techniques and controls for silicon microcircuits; static discharge and hydrogen reduction of silver-palladium oxide resistors; line certification of microcircuits; failure analysis of electronic components; diagnosing failures for NASA electronic parts used in space vehicles.

Hobbies: boating, photography (having a large collection of colored slides), and traveling. Took a three-week trip to the Mid-East in June 1979 with wife and son Robert.

Philosophy of life: "Glorify God and serve man."

SOME MEMORABLE MOMENTS

The author begs the indulgence of the reader in offering a few observations and reminescences regarding his past and family. Knowing that I would greatly treasure a similar narrative from an ancestor, this one is written in the hope that posterity will in later years, perhaps well into the twenty-first century, enjoy an insight into the events experienced by its ancestors in the major portion of the twentieth century – a period which has wrought great changes in our lives in so many ways. True, these glimpses into the past may be born and nourished of nostalgia, if not ego. But isn't that an expected right – even glory – of those in the "golden years"? The scenes of childhood which in later years "flash upon the inward eye" are a bliss not to be denied those who have the perspective of a long, full life, as has the author. Perhaps this privilege of reminiscing is one of the greatest of age.

What is your earliest memory? If we try to go back to babyhood then events become blurred. But somehow my earliest recollections center about two parents and five children they had begotten by the time I entered the world on January 19, 1915. I was the sixth child, and often felt the pressure of being "caught in the middle" as six younger children came along. Somehow this never affected me too much since I learned early the futility of persecution complexes. In those early days my world revolved about the house where I was born – literally a loghouse which was weatherboarded in later years. It was a world of some strange mixture of security and love mingled with what we now know as austerity. It was beset with childhood diseases and World War I. With some distinctness I recall seeing a neighbor boy, Hulon Oatsvall, returning from the war in the spring of 1919. He was in uniform and told harrowing tales of being bombed in the Atlantic by the Kaiser's U-boats.

During those perilous times the local sheriff would sometimes be asked to capture a draft dodger, and thus with me the name of Sheriff Anderson became synonymous with force and coercion that did not appeal to me. One day this feeling became especially acute. I had fallen into a recalcitrant mood and had chosen to slip under the dining table to escape my antagonists – parents or older brothers. I refused to be cajoled from my lair until I was informed that "Sheriff Anderson is coming". This brought an immediate response from me, and sudden repentance, as I sought refuge in the arms of my ertswhile foe.

Though but a little past three years of age, I remember the rejoicing on Armistice Day 1918 that ended World War I. This memory was reinforced by Santa Claus (as real to us children as Satan and our parents) bringing us that Christmas a toy wagon with sideboards and wheels with wooden spokes – doubtless the sports car of the day and much the envy of neighboring cousins.

Now at about this time mother suffered a severe attack of goiter. Iodized salt had not yet become a household commodity, and indeed the causes of this malady had not been understood very well. Well do I remember that day in February that Mother and Dad bundled into the buggy and rode the four miles into Huntingdon to take the train to Nashville. There she underwent an operation at old St. Thomas Hospital by Dr. W. W. Haggard, later President of the American Medical Association. In those days, before socialized medicine was thrust upon us, going to the hospital was almost tantamount to being taken to the mortuary. One spoke of an operation in hushed tones, for it was a feat to survive the crudities of hospital treatment before the advent of sulfa drugs and antibiotics. But survive our mother did, and she returned home to demonstrate her incredible stamina.

One episode occurred during her absence which lingers in my memory. Mother's sister, Mrs. Ludie Hall of Trimble, came to run the household, a kindly gesture indeed with all the children around. Her undertaking was made even more precarious because she brought with her her son Henry. Now cousin Henry had visited us on previous occasions. Being near my age we had often played together. If we did not always get along well together at least we tolerated each other and rarely had fisticuffs. In fact he could be downright delightful on occasion. Deep down I thought that his rather sallow complexion inclined him to be a bit of a sissy. (When he later led a successful Navy career I reassessed his qualities). Anyway, one day we were playing with the rather new toy wagon, which by now I had decided was virtually mine, and not common property. However, Henry, doubtless sensing my possessive attitude, insisted on pulling it and in general commandeering it as his own. I was doubtless nervous in the absence of mother, so the situation soon became intolerable, in fact, explosive, that a visiting cousin should try to preempt my favorite toy. Though being somewhat smaller than Henry, and recognizing this reality, I followed the path of reason and seized the tongue

of the wagon, which was loose, and proceeded to maul Henry over the head with it. This of course evoked loud screams from my errant cousin, and the fracas was quelled by the timely appearance of Aunt Ludie. She promptly attended to the bumps and bruises on Henry's head. Her scolding of me was surprisingly mild, prompted by her pity for a child whose mother was gone. In later years Henry and I corresponded as he rose in the ranks of the Navy, and we often relived those moments in a period when World War I was not the only conflict that was brought to an end.

I should add that such melees as this earned for me the nickname "Kaiser Bill" that stuck with me for years. However, I never felt that my pugnacity was sufficient to merit this unsavory title. But such are the vagaries of self-justification, for I was told that in my early years I was quite chubby and on occasion downright lovable. At least a photograph late in 1915 shows me to be that way. And my eldest sister Marie reportedly wept when I reached an age when my long black curls finally had to be cut off.

But the years moved on. School years came by 1921, and there followed nine years of attending Hilliard Elementary School some half a mile through the woods from our house. We children walked (or ran) this distance without benefit of bus or sleek sports car so many students seem to think are necessities today. In summer we were of course barefoot, and only as cool fall days approached did we "shut our feet within the prison walls of pride". Stubbed toes were of course a bane of the summer season, matched only by stepping on a nettle or briar.

Our parents installed in us the love of school and books – an affection that abides to this day. Whether this attraction stemmed from an intrinsic desire to learn or from some escape from the incessant and often odious farm chores it is hard to say. Maybe from some of both. But in retrospect, after attending some of the nation's greatest universities, we must state that the climate for gleaning a modicum of man's basic knowledge was unusually good in that unpretentious one and two teacher school. Further, we can hear even now the mellow tones of that old school bell that summoned the children to "books" several times a day, and the pleasant sounds of children laughing and romping as they played games on the school grounds.

Hilliard School, a one-room frame structure typical of the day, was named for the family of cousin Hannie Hilliard, who lived some 300 paces from it. Cousin Hannie was a friendly soul and permitted the students to draw water from his well and take it to school to quench the thirst. The teacher would grant to the better behaved youngsters the privilege of "going to the well". There was always in my mind a doubt that this was the "water of life", for it was absolutely saturated with alum!

One little episode from those idyllic days lingers in my memory which illustrates the power of habit over the mind. It was customary for the teacher to permit the youngest "scholars", perhaps through grade three, to take an early recess in midafternoon when weather allowed. "Books" always "took up" in the morning at eight, followed by a 15 minute recess at ten o'clock, and an hour's lunch break at noon. The final bell rang at four o'clock, that is, except for those certain students whose mischief compelled the teacher to "keep them in after school." The stigma was really worse than the punishment. Usually, by about two o'clock the youngest students had largely finished "reciting" their lessons, and felt somewhat bloated with the world's store of knowledge. Besides, the drowsy afternoon could lull the less vigorous youngsters to sleep. Consequently, to cure most of these annoyances the teacher would let the fledgelings go out for an extra 15 minutes of play. This schedule had become so firmly ingrained in my school day that one afternoon I suddenly discovered that we young students were missing our freedom. Indeed, we were sitting there at our double desks still poring over our books. While not usually being impetuous, but still noting that none of my young fellows had taken action to see that the teacher would deny us our rights, I summoned the courage to slip to her desk to remind her of her oversight – that I was ready to play. She said, with a subdued smile, "Sure, go on out and play – but look out first". I did look out the windows and to my complete embarrassment saw a downpour of rain in progress . At this I sheepishly slipped back to my desk amidst the snickering of the students. I was content to read the remainder of the afternoon. I have often wondered how aggressive one should be, or at least how much a "fixer".

The innocence, naturalness, and freedom of those days bestir a deep feeling of nostalgia. Have we sought too vigorously those elusive phantoms called security and happiness, and bartered them for our dearer freedoms?

There was always a tinge of sadness as the last day of school approached. The last day was a special one – I always wondered why they all couldn't be like that. There was a decided break in the routine. It was perhaps a little short. Besides, if the teacher felt good about the students he or she would treat the children to sticks of striped peppermint candy. Children always anticipated this gift, for sweets were not as abundant then as now, thanks to both the austerity and a more militant dentist. That youth can be greatly disillusioned by the unkept promises of their elders is axiomatic. For example, one old teacher, Claude Newsom, known for his rigorous discipline, had a son who attended Hilliard School while Claude was the mentor there. Both son and father had hinted several times during the waning days of the season that candy would be passed out on the last day. It was the severest shock on that day to discover that this was not to be. I resolved then, as well as in later years, not to arouse expectations in my own children without striving to fulfill them. Nevertheless, possibly as a poor substitute for the candy, on that final day regular classes were suspended and the day (or half day) was spent in delivering speeches, perhaps a spelling bee, and singing patriot and religious songs. A student could be moritifed with anguish and embarassment if he forgot part of his speech. The oratory that was generated on these occasions would doubtless be the envy of Demosthenes and Daniel Webster combined. The final act of this special day was to sing "God Be With You Till We Meet Again", after which the children meandered along the dusty (or muddy) roads to their respective homes.

Speaking of Cousin Hannie, it now appears that he had several notable attributes. Among these, he lived in a house that was rather pretentious for that day. There were suggestions of wood carvings that adorned the gables of his abode that made it distinctive. Further, Cousin Hannie was a State Legislator for one or more terms. To hear him describe events in faraway Nashville during the legislative sessions made us children view him as a combination of Moses, Plato, and Henry Clay. Perhaps his revelation of political shenanigans at that high State level to achieve some "pork barrel" goal by some legislator was among the first reasons that I rarely had deep trust in these "public servants". However, most vivid was his account of a banquet he attended at the Capital, at which he first encountered shrimp on the menu. He admitted that eating this strange creature forced him to close his eyes and try not imagine that they were grub-worms! Cousin Hannie was a reconteur of the first order.

Among his other attractions, Cousin Hannie had several sons who were our playmates. In addition, he had a very portly wife, "Miss Queen", whose hospitality equalled her size. She always made us boys feel at home. At least four other forces lured us boys to the Hilliard house. One of these were several nice apple trees whose fruits we enjoyed with youthful gusto. Another was a cool spring just below the house where we alternately drank and dipped our feet on a hot summer day. Still another attraction was the Sunday paper with all the colored cartoons featuring "Gasoline Alley", "Mutt and Jeff", etc. But of special interest to us boys was a friendly, even somewhat lazy, bull named "Butler". He was the pride of Cousin Hannie's barnyard. He could even be called a beast of beauty, being possessed of a fine fur with large black and white spots. Against all advice and dire warnings from Cousin Hannie, we boys made a kind of pet of Butler, or tried to. We would ride him, pull his tail, scratch him to soothe any irritation we might have caused, and alternately harass and coddle him. On occasion he would lose his patience, snort, and buck off any unfortunate rider. It is a wonder that he did no more than occasionally to throw us or snort at our antics, as though in disgust.

Cousin Hannie filled another unique if not mundane function in the neighborhood. It was customary that a boar pig should lose his boarhood at a certain age. This was not the pig's planning, but the owner's. Otherwise the boar would become unruly on occasion, perhaps tearing down a fence, and might hurt a person. Besides, it was thought that relieving him of his normal urges would cause him to fatten a little faster. In view of all this, the services of Cousin Hannie were called upon to perform this vital surgery. The operation was of the crudest form. The shoat was caught somewhat unawares of impending disaster, thrown to the ground, and held by two or three strong men while Cousin Hannie emasculated the poor squealing victim. Within a few days the pig seemed to adjust to his neutered status. This was long before the issue of woman's liberation came to the fore. This narration is made with as much delicacy as the subject can afford.

In those halcyon days, as now, youth was filled with fancy, fantasies, attractions, and diversions, and mixtures thereof, depending on circumstances. One of these – choose your category – was

a bit more hazardous than Butler the bull. On many a Sunday afternoon, when farm chores were forgotten, the neighborhood boys would gather to fish, swim, gather muscadines, "possum" grapes, or nuts (in the fall), or do whatever our liberty dictated. These would usually be cousins: Garvin and Elbert Oatsvall; Hubert, Ed, and Joe Johnson; Joe and Albert Hilliard; Pat Adams; and others. One activity appealed to this group especially. This was to gather sandstone geodes that abounded on some hillsides in Carroll County and explode them. These rocks were about the size of a baseball and were hollow. They were works of art wrought by nature over millions of years. To make them explode was as simple as building a fire and tossing the rocks into it. The pocket of air on the inside became hot and soon exerted enormous pressure which soon caused a violent fragmentation of the rock. We boys enjoyed the loud bang, like a giant firecracker. We could even play war. Of course the older boys had the forethought to see to it that everyone hid behind a tree or in a ditch as the explosion occurred. Such escapades were not without a measure of prudence, inasmuch as we all survived.

On one hot Sunday afternoon the "gang" was swimming in a neighboring creek. Being a junior member – really on this occasion an invited guest, being so young – and not able to swim, I was standing on the bank of the creek observing the older boys swimming. Unfortunately, my nearly grown cousin, Garvin Oatsvall, was standing beside me when another boy slipped behind him to surprise him by pushing him into the creek. Instinctively Garvin grabbed whatever was nearest to him, which happened to be me. Into the water we both tumbled, I with clothes on, frantically pawing the water which was well over my head. The boys hauled me out, a wet, frightened lad who finally dried off in the summer sun, but who always afterward had a respect, if not some fear, for deep water. Childhood impressions often cast their long shadows for life.

Farm life can be a kind of condiment for a boy's upbringing; the taste may be better later than during the fact. Its chief ingredients are labor and discipline, learning that when the sun comes up in the summer it is time to feed the horses (my usual chore), milk the cows (which I disdained and seldom did), and sharpen the plows for the day ahead. Farm children develop a healthy respect for nature; learning how animals breed, compete, and care for each other, as people do; the basics of where our food, shelter and clothes come from; how the thunderstorms suddenly appear to water the thirsty plants and cool the sultry air, but despite their bounties will get you wet and scare the wits out of you with unpredictable flashes of lightning; and that nature in the long run is in a state of equilibrium which man can no more transform than he can the economic law of supply and demand.

The farm child can observe some of the marvels of nature – those instincts developed in animals over the eons which have let some of them survive. How does the "setting" hen know to take her bill and gently turn her eggs each day of incubation? What tells her to spread her wings and cuddle her chickens during the rainstorm? Christ referred to this in his concern for the salvation of Jerusalem. On many a cold November afternoon I have watched wild geese fly south in perfect V-formation, and have wondered what strange instinct tells them how and where to fly. And who taught the sparrow, that lowly bird, the tricks of building its nest?

Farm life also teaches many practicalities; pity the city boy who never had the need to learn them. One incident comes to mind that occurred in the mid-twenties. As was the practice during July, beans would be planted in rows of corn that had reached a certain height. The cornstalks served as a support for the entwining vines. One day father dispatched my sister Roberta and myself to plant a sizeable sack of bean seeds which he handed us. It was afternoon, and as we entered the cornpatch the sultry air seemed to smother us. If there was a breeze at all the towering cornstalks succeeded in shielding it from us. Only those who have lived in the South in July and August know how oppressive the late summer heat can be. But we proceeded with the task at hand with a diligence that should please the most demanding parent. One of us dug a hole with the hoe while the other deposited one or two bean seeds in it according to instructions, and then dirt was placed over them. As this three-phase operation proceeded not only did the sack of beans seem to dimish not a whit but the air became sultrier. Big drops of honest sweat poured from our brows with enough volume to atone for all the sins of Adam and Eve. To make matters worse, some of the corn was beginning to tassle and the pollen fell down in showers onto our sweaty bodies. This scratchy stuff added to our misery.

Now, being observant children, we had noticed numerous crayfish (crawfish) holes in the gray, clayey soil in the corn middles. Many times in the past we had had fun dropping small pebbles into these holes and hearing them splash in the water a few feet below. We had even estimated the depth of these holes by timing the fall of the pebble. To heighten our interest in these holes we had heard that snakes sometimes inhabited them; in fact, we had on occasion plowed up snakes nesting in them. So out of a sense of childish experimentation, as we were resting a few moments from our tiring enterprise of planting beans, we dropped a few beans into a crawfish hole. Sure enough, we could hear the water splash beneath us. It had a nice, wet, cool ring to it. In almost the same breath we looked at each other and asked if the beans dropped in the hole would "come up" and produce. Without a shred of evidence that they would, we two hot, tired children reasoned that indeed they would sprout and thrive, and that the subsoil water would accelerate the process and guarantee a bountiful harvest. Consequently, having indulged in a type of wishful thinking at which man is so adept, we threw the hoe down, grapped the sack of beans and in record time dispatched the remaining seed into the numerous crawfish holes.

Not having much skill at deception, and perhaps being convinced that we had acted in wisdom and were guilty of no misdemeanor, we put the hoe on the shoulder and triumphantly marched to the house much earlier than father had expected. A more mature strategy would have suggested that we fish to kill some time, and arrive home a bit later. But father was wise in the ways of children; by now he had had sufficient numbers to be an expert. So he promptly asked us in a straightforward manner if we had finished planting the sack of beans. In all good truth we assured him that we had planted *every* bean in the sack. We did not state how. After a few more probing questions it was abundantly clear to us that we were in a shaky position and had better admit to taking a shortcut to the task. The consequences of outright prevarification loomed too heavily on us. So we explained in detail how we had disposed of the beans, being careful to suggest that our actions were prompted by the hopes of a bountiful harvest rather than by the discomfort of the heat. Father was not fully convinced, but warned us that he would judge our efforts in a few weeks as the beans sprouted and grew. Unwittingly, perhaps, he had put our faith to test, for during the ensuing weeks Roberta and I suffered pangs of doubt about our shortcut to bean culture and wondered if it had been worth it. However, nature was kind to us. The water in the drawfish holes seemed to make every bean seed sprout, grow, and bear fruit abundantly, even a hundred fold. The cornfield was a jungle of bean vines. Even Father had to admit, with some reluctance, that the family had never had such a bountiful harvest of beans. In fact, we gathered them in wagon beds rather than in the usual sacks, and distributed them to our neighbors. That fall nobody lacked for beans. And Roberta and I hoped that every summer the crawfish would stay right on their job of digging holes in the ground.

There are too many tales of boyhood antics to relate them all here. But I must tell about one incident that clearly comes to memory after fifty years. This was the time that the three older brothers – Allen, Audie, and Ben – were instructed by Father to repair a hole in the roof of the smoke house. After Father had left, the boys studied the project a few minutes to develop a strategy for making this repair. Soon they had assembled hammer, nails, and a few wooden shingles. Now the smoke house roof was quite steep, but was attached to a shed on the north side which was a bit flatter. So the trio agreed to a procedure in which Allen and Audie would tie a rope around Ben's waist, and Ben (the smallest) would be assisted up the steep roof by the two older brothers pulling on the rope thrown over the comb of the roof to the ground on the opposite side. With nails in pocket, hammer in hand, and shingles under one arm, Ben made the precarious ascent up the roof and dutifully proceeded to patch the leaky places. I was standing nearby admiring Ben's daredevil courage.

When the last shingle was fastened Ben informed his brothers that he was now ready to descend to the ground. "Let me down slow", he instructed. The tone of his command struck his brothers the wrong way; it irked them. So out of a sadistic feeling known sometimes to surface even in the best of brothers, Allen and Audie decided to torment their helpless brother who had in times past pestered them. So they began to release the rope in short, quick spurts, causing Ben to think he was about to hit the ground. This caused Ben to clutch at every loose shingle. To make bad matters worse Ben began to yell his protests and threats. He was apparently convinced that he was about to obey Newton's immutable laws of gravitation. But Ben's protestations served only to egg on Allen and Audie, who, safe on mother earth, were fully enjoying the discomfiture of their younger brother.

They continued to harass Ben, calling him a "fraidy cat", and letting him slip farther down the roof, and expecting at least to extract from him a more humble attitude, indeed, to have him plead for mercy. At this juncture Ben's anger peaked, he yelled the louder, and though he could not see over the roof he hurled the hammer over it in the hopes of hitting his harassers. Fortunately the hammer missed the targets.

Finally, seeing that his threats were unheeded, Ben resorted to a strategem of psychology, and discovered perhaps for the first time what a powerful tool it can be. He suddenly became quiet, as though resigned to an uncontrolled fate. He continued to slip down the roof, but uttered no sound. The captors did indeed take quick note of this. They took pity on their helpless charge and began to let Ben down gently, and he soon planted his feet on solid ground. At this moment his rage exploded. He grabbed an axe that happened to be nearby, and took out after his fleeing brothers with a vow to cut off their heads. But the chase was short. Disaster was averted in the nick of time when mother, having heard the noisy fray, appeared in the doorway and ordered the boys to behave themselves. Soon matters simmered down, but for some time there was a festering of spirits.

Boys will be boys.

Yes, in more ways than one. For instance, some of the boys liked to play a kind of Russian roulette game that had its hazards, though not with guns. This consisted of placing a finger on a block of wood and daring another boy to cut it off with an axe. In this game of intimidation there were many near misses, and sometimes the boy with the finger would "chicken out", and sometimes it was the boy with the axe. Miraculously in this war of nerves (more accurate names could be found) not a finger was ever lost.

I remember rather well my first ride in a car. It was about 1920. Cousin Hannie had bought a Dodge, black, sleek, a thing of beauty. One day we were at his house and he took us for a ride down Westport Road. This was a thrill of the first order. We also remember that about a year later father rode back from town with him, and reported with some excitement that they had gotten up to 40 miles per hour at one point on the trip!

By 1925 cars had become fairly common, and at about this time we bought our first family car, a Model-T Ford. It was black and of the "touring" class. Ben was the head mechanic and for some years he nursed the machine through various maladies. In fact, he began to adopt it as his own for courting as well as going to school. One summer day he reported to father that he wanted to drive the car to Fulton, Ky., to work a week for Newton Turner, a cousin. Because father had other plans (which mother frowned on), he refused to let Ben have the car. A somewhat heated argument ensued. Ben's tact did not equal his vehemence, so father announced that he was going to remove the steering wheel from the car. This consisted of simply removing one nut. While father was searching for a wrench to accomplish this end, Ben hid in a nearby tree to make father think he had left the house for a time. Father somewhat casually pursued the search for the wrench. When Ben caught him well off-guard, he jumped in the car and took off for Fulton. When father discovered the ruse he was enraged to a degree rarely seen. His anger was heightened by mother's insuation that he had received his just reward. Anyway, by the time Ben returned a week later the matter had cooled off and nothing more came of it.

Cars were beginning to be a way of life. Just above our house was a rather steep hill on the old Huntingdon road. Being adjacent to the store of Artemas Morrisett, local merchant, the hill was known as "Temas hill". When it rained the clay in this dirt road made it beyond doubt the slickest road in Tennessee. It would have made an exquisite ski slope. Even with chains cars could hardly negotiate it. On many a rainy, winter night cars would get stuck on the hill and the Holladays were usually called upon to hitch up the mules, wade through the slosh in the darkness barely pierced by an oil lantern, and pull out the stranded motorist. Charges were rarely made for this neighborly service. It was not until about 1928 when Highway 22 was built and gravelled that relief was found from the mud.

While life in the early 1900's was basically the same as in the post-Civil War years, by 1930 technology had begun to infiltrate our peaceful existence. Besides the cars that presumably elevated our status in the community, we eventually acquired an Aladdin lamp to replace the kerosene lamps which had lighted our way through so many years of school so faithfully. This boon to night life

was a vast improvement, but I do not recall that school grades improved one whit. It was not until the early 1940's that electricity was installed in the old house, and by that time most of the children had left home.

Radio began to invade the area about 1930, and by 1940 it was quite common. It was to be another 15 years before TV staged its onslaught, long after I left home first in 1935, and then in 1939.

These two dates are milestones in my life for they relate to my further schooling and career. By 1934 I had finished high school and then came the question of what to do next. Should I seek a job or go to college? My success in high school had been encouraging -- I had been valedictorian. But some basic and profound questions arose. I can never forget the philosophical struggle I endured in deciding to go to college. It was a test of values. First, there was the disenchantment of a sort with farming as a life's work. There was little challenge in cutting sassafras bushes from the fields, or slopping the hogs, though I recognized these are very honorable things to do. Our parents urged us to "seek broader fields", and my older siblings had already made strides in that direction. But the basic issues as to what constitutes happiness, whether indeed happiness is a valid goal of life, and if so how to attain it, gave me much pause for thought. Then, in more altruistic terms, could I offer society more by staying on the farm, enjoying that lovely old white shepherd dog named Frank, and physically working, or by advancing my talents through education and serving in an intellectual capacity? This was not an easy question, and in view of a life's career not one to be taken lightly.

There was the nagging question of finances. The Depression was in its depths and times were hard. Roosevelt had not yet devised those countless gimmicks that were destined to lead us to socialism. The matter of justice bothered me. There I was, intellectually more prepared to go to college than any other in my class, yet could find no way to do so, while other boys in the class whom I had helped to pull through some courses were leaving for professional schools just because they were born into better circumstances. I pondered this dilemma but soon concluded that comparisons are odious anyway.

I always tried to do what appears to be rational in any situation. Else, what is a man's mind for? After assessing the situation, I decided to work for a year to earn money to give college a fling. This year was not an inspiring one, but was sobering and maturing. I suppose that manual labor does offer its therapy. To help further, in the summer of 1935 I took a competitive examination for the Manning Scholarship at what is now Memphis State University, and won. This enabled me to go to Memphis to college. I had visited the college several times before, having once won a cup in a Latin contest as a sophomore.

For the first time in my life, now at 19, I was leaving home. I had worked so hard for a year to do this, yet only as I began to get the old trunk ready a few days before leaving did the full impact of my plans hit me. Now I was going out into the world "to seek my fortune", like the three little pigs. What kind of wolves would I meet? I was "flying the coop" to face the cold, cruel world. There were many misgivings. Memphis was a faraway metropolis, but a career beckoned. I need not dwell on the feelings at leaving the family and my white dog, nor the temptation to change my mind when he tried to pursue the departing car. Father and Audie drove me to Memphis on a Saturday, and we spent the night at Aunt Sophia Garner's. She had two lovely daughters. One, Lucille, was also to be a Freshman. That helped. On Sunday afternoon they drove me to the dormitory and left me at the front door. I can never forget the empty feeling that engulfed me as they drove away, severing for the first time the ties with a large and close-knit family. It was to be Thanksgiving -- an eternity -- before this homesick freshman was to see home again.

After a short time I became assistant in the chemistry department under Prof. Grover Hayden, a favorite teacher. I had begun the life of atoms and fumes. Dormitory life was new and broadening. I began to learn the wide spectrum of mentality and morality among the boys, and soon developed a better appreciation of the Gaussian distribution of human behavior. They were mostly nice fellows, and this was part of my education. I shall leave to another time the narration on dormitory life except to mention the time that several of us boys hoisted the compact car (an Austin) of a coed to the second floor of the dorm. Even the Dean had to laugh when the police finally found it for the poor distressed girl, who henceforth chained it to a tree on the campus.

Science fascinated me, but not to the exclusion of other studies, including the classics. In fact, I was flattered one day in my sophomore year to be urged by my English professor, a Rhodes Scholar to major in that field. He was a droll teacher, but a brilliant one. I thanked him for his interest, and diplomatically told him I would not rule out the possibility.

After two years at Memphis, and the B. A. degree at Bethel College in McKenzie in 1939, Dean H. B. Evans of Bethel helped me to get a teaching assistantship at Peabody College in Nashville. Borrowing some money from Uncle Albert Crider that fall, I visited Nashville with my roommate, Turner Clark of McKenzie, for the first time in August, 1939, to inspect Peabody. Somehow I had a premonition that my future might lie in the Athens of the South. I completed the M.A. degree there in June 1940. Being now 25, and surrounded during that year with a bevy of lovely coeds, it was not unexpected that romance would develop. My wife Anne would hardly forgive me if I did not relate the circumstances of our meeting. It was customary to hold a college picnic at Percy Warner Park in October. My major Professor, Dr. H. A. Webb, took me and Turner Clark with him to the picnic. As we fell in line to fill our plates some turn of fate placed me just in front of three lovely coeds. Greetings followed, and one of the friendliest invited me to ride with her back to the campus *just in case Dr. Webb wanted to leave later.* It was easy for me to arrange this. For nearly forty years now she has been taking me on rides!

And except for part of two years spent in Gadsden, Alabama, and one summer in New York while attending Columbia University, we have made Nashville our home ever since. And it appears that Music City will continue to serve that function.

SOME PHILOSOPHY

Since it is not the intent of the author in these few pages to offer an autobiography, but a few glimpses of the past, and since I have asked each living brother and sister to state briefly his or her choice bit of philosophy, it is only fair that I should express mine as well. This is of course preseumptuous to try to do in a brief space, for philosophy is the skeleton of life on which hanges the sinew of direction and action. And who is wise enough to summarize life so succinctly? Even Solomon required twelve chapters to write *Ecclesiastes* and much longer to pen *Proverbs!*

When we view this fantastic, incredible entity called life in some kind of perspective, which only the older can really do with any degree of depth, and then only in view of eternity, a few basic questions generally arise: Where did we come from? Why are we here? What is our destiny?

These questions challenge both young children and the wisest men of today even as they have in ages past. They relate to our common lot. But, nonetheless, they are, or should be, the guideposts to our existence. Our answers to them determine our happiness and welfare – and probably our survival – on earth, and our hope for the future. What little wisdom man has garnered in the libraries of the world over the centuries offers agonizingly few answers to these staggering interrogatives. Yet the child, hardly out of his mother's arms, looks up at the starry heavens at night and instinctively asks these same questions that baffle the most profound thinkers. The religionist, scientist, and philosopher struggle to provide some clues to these answers. We eat the leaf – or wear it – but cannot understand how it grew.

Is it futile to ponder these questions? I believe not. For out of our efforts to do so we should develop humility, and this is in itself a vast step forward. It is a healthy exercise to admit that there is something bigger than ourselves. When we behold that myriad of variables that comprise our universe, and of life itself, and how our individual lives are affected by the world and by each other, then we must pause in sober reflection as to what decisions are best for us as we go through life.

Let me submit, perhaps too simplistically, that in our struggle to live have emerged two basic philosophies which guide man. One of these, commonly called humanism, holds that inasmuch as man can even think on such "imponderables" as the above questions, and can occasionally offer "rational" explanations, or at least theorize on some limited aspect of them, then man becomes master of his fate, captain of his soul, and the center and focus of all things. Though not explaining how creation occurred, much less initiating it, the humanist finds a Creator unnecessary. He is usually content to assert with some confidence that all things "evolved" in some "natural" manner to their present state, and will continue to do so. Has not man built his pyramids, flown to the moon, harnessed the atom, conquered many diseases, and "tamed" nature? What a piece of work

is man! And to fortify the bastions of humanism are tenets that support such virtues as freedom, justice, and progress, and in some cases the illusion of equality. Humanism has some attractive preachments, but does not find religion or spirituality basic requirements for man's welfare. Has not religion installed dogmas that have lead to wars throughout the centuries? Is not religion the opiate of the masses that stifles real progress, that requires conformance, and smothers innovation? Humanism relies on intellectualism, man's mind.

The other concept is that there was and is a Creator, the Master Architect, who designed and planned all things, whom man should worship. Man is basically a weak, vacillating, selfish – yes, sinful – creature who must have a God to direct him. Man is physically, mentally, and spiritually weak and will make errors if he tries to go alone.

The conflict between these two philosophies is the strategic battle of our lives and of the future of mankind. The results of this titanic struggle overshadow every other aspect of our existence and will pervade every facet of our lives. The antagonists are marshalling every political, religious, economic, and scientific regiment they can muster. Never before have earthlings been involved in such a planet-wide struggle and never have the stakes been so high.

Evidence of humanistic inroads into the classical religious faith in a Creator is cause for concern. Even while denouncing religion, or more accurately appearing to tolerate it, the humanists offer little more than oppressive civil government to achieve their ends. The masses must, therefore, honor, and in effect, worship this government though it is instituted and operated by men. The humanist is therefore subverting his own claim for freedom. In the name of "compassion" he oppresses people,and in some cases shoots millions of them! Much folly has always been committed by revolutionaries.

One asks, as a practical matter what difference does it make whether one is a humanist or religionist? Do not both search for truth, for "reality"? The answer to this can be found partially in history. Humanism began in the Renaissance, first in Italy in the 13th century and then it moved westward and flowered in England in the Elizabethan period. A natural outgrowth of it was science with its industrial revolution. "Rationalism" emerged as a dominant force in man's thinking. A somewhat natural outgrowth of all this was communism in the early 1900's, for politics may either precede or follow other movements. Communism has been around for only about 50 years, while Christianity has been with us 40 times that long. Already there is ample evidence that many who first thought that communism would save the world find it no more soul satisfying than it is soul saving. Political dogma is found wanting, and is no substitute for religion. In Russia millions today fret under the cloak of state control and beg for the hope and promise of Christianity. Immorality, bribery, distrust, and deceit flourish in a society devised by men to be Utopia. Could it be that in our own country similar undesirable social traits appear and grow because of increased controls in the name of humanism?

In short, my philosophy of life asserts that happiness is not the goal of life; rather the purposes of life include glorifying God and serving man. When this is done happiness comes as a natural by-product. Science can make for us a better life, but it cannot save us.

My admonition to my posterity is to seek truth, and follow it when it is found. This implies that we will recognize truth when we meet it. This is not always easy to do. Error is always most difficult to combat when it embraces much truth. This is the big challenge of humanism, for the very word "humanism" sounds good. But we must be alert to the long term evils of its doctrine. I only hope that my descendants will not find it necessary to undergo all the turmoils of other false notions before they relegate humanism to its proper place in the catalog of human theories. Religion, so-called, has caused enough problems when misapplied; humanism could be the force that could eventually spell our doom. For man, indeed, "does not live by bread alone".

I. ANNE NEWMAN HOLLADAY

Born July 5, 1942, at St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, with Dr. Bush Anderson officiating. Graduated from Julia Green Elementary School in 1955 and from Hillsboro High School in 1959. Member of Les Bon Temps Sorority. Married 1) John Cope Caldwell (b. Sept. 17, 1942), son of John and Shirley Kirkpatrick Caldwell of Nashville, on Sept. 3, 1960, by Judge Ashford Todd in Huntsville, AL. Spent 1960-62 at Baumholder, Germany, in Army. Divorced. Married 2) Glen Duval

Weatherford (b. Aug. 27, 1928), son of Vernon and Birdie Weatherford of Poteau, Oklahoma, on Aug. 2, 1972, in Gainesville, TX, by County Clerk Frank Scoggins. They live on Tyree Springs Road near Hendersonville, TN. She works at Aladdin Company and he at Firestone in Lavergne. Anne was baptized by Bro. Batsell B. Baxter at Hillsboro Church of Christ in Nashville on Sept. 24, 1954.

A. CALDWELL, Michael Lawrence. Born Oct. 31, 1962, at St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville. Attended various grade schools in Nashville and completed at John Trotwood Moore in 1976. Attended Joelton, White's Creek, and Hillsboro High Schools in Nashville. He spent summer of 1979 in Ponape in East Caroline Island.

B. CALDWELL, Marlana Cate. Born Dec. 30, 1963, at St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville. Attended grade schools in Nashville and completed at John Trotwood Moore in 1977. Attended Joelton, White's Creek, and Hillsboro High Schools, where she is now a Junior. Was in Ponape in summer of 1979.

II. ALVIS MILTON HOLLADAY JR.

Born September 24, 1950, at St. Thomas Hospital in Nashville, Dr. Bush Anderson attending. Attended Julia Green, Stokes, Eakin, and Cavert school, where he graduated in 1966. Finished at Hillsboro High School in 1969. Attended for about three years Columbia Community College, and then evening classes at U. T. Nashville up to present, where he is a Junior, He has worked part time at the Parthenon and is now a full-time employee of the Tennessee Highway Department as a surveyor, thus maintaining the Holladay tradition. He is an avid collector of Civil War and Indian artifacts and has an outstanding collection. He married Linda Cook (b. Aug. 8, 1954), daughter of James and Donna Cook of Burns, TN, on April 6, 1973, at Hillsboro Church of Christ by Bro. Dan Harless. They live at 220 Rader Court, Antioch, on southeast side of Nashville. "Buster", as he is called, was baptized by Bro. Batsell B. Baxter at the Hillsboro Church of Christ on Aug. 28, 1966.

III. ROBERT BRYAN HOLLADAY

Born December 23, 1954, at St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, Dr. Bush Anderson attending. Attended Stokes, Eakin, and West End Junior High, where he graduated from ninth grade in 1970. He then graduated from Hillsboro High School in 1973, where he was a sports writer for the school paper and the annual. He attended Vanderbilt University 1973-77 and graduated with a double major in history and English. There he was sports writer for *The Hustler.* While at Vanderbilt he worked part time at Elder's Book Store, where he is now employed full time. He composes poetry, loves the classics, and does free lance writing. He has generally been an ardent sports fan. On Aug. 28, 1966, he was baptized by Bro. Batsell B. Baxter at the Hillsboro Church of Christ, which he still attends regularly.

IV. BARBARA LEE HOLLADAY

Stillborn June 20, 1956. Buried Mt. Olivet Cemetery in Nashville.

R-256. GEORGIA NAOMI ELIZABETH HOLLADAY

Naomi was born July 11, 1917, at the home of her parents near Huntingdon. She attended nearby Hilliard Elementary School. At the age of 12 she contracted pneumonia and was taken to St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, where she died on March 3, 1930. She was buried at Hampton Cemetery in the plot where her parents are now also buried.

She was baptized by Bro. Charlie Taylor on August 16, 1929, into the Church of Christ at William Chapel, which was near her home.

Naomi was a pleasant, quiet, rather slender lass who was in a sense the victim of the tragic days of the Depression. Had she lived a few more years she would have had antibiotics and other medicines to combat the infections that were then fatal. She was the first member of the large family to pass from the earthly scene, and the loss was a sobering event, especially to the younger children.

GEORGIA NAOMI ELIZABETH HOLLADAY (P-256)

R-257. BERTIE LEON HOLLADAY

Born July 7, 1919, at home of his parents. Married Texie Wagner (b. October 10, 1921), daughter of Joseph and Sallie Myrtle Wagner of Gadsden, AL, at her home on March 27, 1943, by her uncle Bro. Thomas Wagner.

Leon graduated from Hilliard School in 1933 and from Huntingdon High School as valedictorian on May 18, 1937. During part of the next year he was an employee of the U.S.D.A. Agricultural Conservation Program, using aerial photos to measure farmland. He attended Bethel College 1938-39. As a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps he was sent to Oregon in October 1940. On April 2, 1941, he was called from this work to enter the Army at Ft. Oglethorpe, Georgia. He was home on furlough January 6-11, 1942. He was in Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, in June 1942 when Allen, Audie, Ben, and his father visited him. He finished Officer's Candidate School at Camp Hood, Texas, as a 2nd Lieutenant early in 1943. On July 1, 1943, he left Camp Wheeler, Georgia, for California and then on August 1, left for overseas. He went via Australia to India. Camp was near the Himalayas in Chabua. Here he served in medical administration for two years. He returned after the Japanese surrender, on October, 1945, and was discharged as Captain on Dec. 31, 1945. In September 1946 he entered Vanderbilt University in Nashville and received the M.D. degree in June 1951. He interned at General Hospital in Nashville for a year, and then practiced medicine in Huntingdon 1952-54. He then began practice in Linden, Tennessee, where he was instrumental in planning and establishing the Perry County Hospital. In March 1969 he moved his practice to Centerville. He has a farm (over 200 acres) on a branch of the Buffalo River in Perry County and raises Hereford cattle and swine.

Leon was baptized by Bro. Ensley on Aug. 16, 1934, at the Williams Chapel Church of Christ. He is active in the Centerville Church at this time.

Perhaps Leon is somewhat a synthesis of his other brothers in that he combines technical talent with human empathy, as any good physician should. As he has worked in his vineyard his chief hallmark may well be moderation. Rarely, if ever, as he has taken his journey through life has he engaged in excesses, either politically, religiously, professionally, or financially. In this respect he has possibly been more faithful to his heritage than have most of his siblings. His focus – perhaps his obsession – in later life has of course been in the healing art and science, but he has not forsaken his interest in other facets of the world. There has been an unwavering loyalty to the religion and politics on which he was reared and nourished. With stability as his standard, he would not surprise us with his choice philosophy in which he avers that, not being quite able to exceed the wisdom of Solomon, he would settle for the climactic statement which David's wise son wrote in *Ecclesiastes 12:13:* "Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man."

I. JOSEPH WAGNER HOLLADAY

Born June 23, 1948, at Vanderbilt University Hospital. Graduated from elementary and high school at Linden, TN, in 1966 as valedictorian. Graduated from U. T. Martin in 1970 with a major in accounting, and as 2nd Lieutenant in ROTC. In 1970 he entered the regular Army, and has been stationed at Ft. Sill, OK, Ft. Lewis, Wash., Ft. Lee, Va., and Ft. Monmouth, N. J., where he is now a Captain. On July 3, 1970, married Pamela Brink (b. Feb. 16, 1943), daughter of George and Juanita Gardner Henry of North and South Carolina, at Martin, TN.

A. HOLLADAY, Joanna Camille. Born March 16, 1971, at Ft. Sill, OK. Now in school in New Jersey.

B. HOLLADAY, Patrick Joseph. Born April 12, 1974, at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

II. JANET ELIZABETH HOLLADAY

Born Nov. 13, 1952, at Huntingdon, TN. Completed elementary school and Linden High School in 1960. Graduated at U. T. Martin in 1973 with a major in music. Married on Aug. 10, 1974, Roger Glen Foster (b. April 11, 1944), son of James Monroe and Evelyn Gorenflo Forest

BERTIE LEON AND TEXIE WAGNER HOLLADAY (R-257)

of Brookhaven, Miss., at Centerville, TN, Church of Christ by Bro. Paul Rogers. Roger is employed as a civil engineer by a firm in Jackson, Miss.

A. FOSTER, Kimberly Anne. Born Sept. 15, 1977, in Jackson, Miss.

III. JUDITH KAY HOLLADAY

Born Aug. 11, 1955, at Linden, TN. Completed elementary and high school at Linden in 1973. Graduated from David Lipscomb College in June 1977 with a major in office administration. Has worked two years in office management in Atlanta. Is presently employed in Nashville.

IV. JAY BERTRAND HOLLADAY

Born Dec. 14, 1959, at Linden, TN. Attended elementary school in Linden and graduated from Hickman County High School in Centerville in 1978. Is a student at David Lipscomb College.

R-258. JOSIE MAYDENE HOLLADAY

Maydene was born March 24, 1921, at the home of her parents. She married Maynard Asbury, son of James Wesley and Lula Miller Asbury of Caryville, TN, on August 29, 1951, at McKendree Methodist Church in Nashville, with Rev. Spurgeon McCart officiating.

Maynard was in the Pacific Theatre during World War II and saw much action. As a result of a fungus infection his hair turned prematurely gray. At about the time of their marriage Maydene and Maynard moved to New Johnsonville where he worked in the maintenance department of the huge TVA generating plant. He served as Alderman, Vice-Mayor, and Mayor of New Johnsonville 1961-71. In February 1974 he entered a hospital in Nashville with a heart condition which was not thought to be serious. Upon his return home on February 23 he was seized with an attack, and died in mid-afternoon at the Nautilus Hospital in Waverley. He was buried in Ebenezer Cemetery just south of New Johnsonville. Maynard became a member of the Church of Christ at New Johnsville in 1965. He was a modest, quiet, and admirable man who had many friends. He served his family, his country, and his God in an exemplary manner.

Maydene completed her elementary education at Hilliard School in 1935 and finished at Huntingdon High School in 1939 as salutatorian. In 1942 she visited Roberta and Charles at Oak Ridge and took a job with Eastman Kodak Company operating a calutron in separating U-235 from U-238 in the Manhattan Project. She came to Nashville in 1947 and completed a secretarial course at the Nashville Business College. Since moving to Johnsonville she has periodically worked at the local Dupont plant which makes titanium dioxide pigment.

Maydene was baptized into the Church of Christ at Clarksburg by Bro. Charlie Taylor on August 22, 1935.

We must pay tribute to Maydene's bravery and courage in continuing in her own effective way the rearing of two fine daughters and in managing her home after the loss of Maynard. Her philosophy of life is simple and sound, and has been tested in the crucible of experience: "It is necessary in life to love and be loved".

I. LISA HARRIETT ASBURY

Born May 8, 1959, at Camden, TN. Attended Lakeview School in New Johnsonville. Graduated from Waverley High School in 1977. Completed a course in accounting at Nashville Vocational School in 1979. Married Gary Hollowell (b. Oct. 14, 1958), son of James and Sue Hollowell of Camden, at New Johnsonville Church of Christ on Mar. 24, 1979, by Bro. Noel Meredith. They live near Scottsboro, AL, where Gary works for TVA.

II. MARETA CAROL ASBURY

Born July 11, 1962, at Camden, TN. Attended school at Lakeview Elementary in New Johnsonville, and is a Senior at Waverley High School. She plans to go into nursing.

MAYNARD AND MAYDENE HOLLADAY ASBURY (R-258)

R-259. CLAYTON BASIL HOLLADAY

"Jack," as he has always been called, was born March 27, 1923, at the home of his parents. On March 5, 1949, he married Charlotte Shultz (b. Feb. 3, 1922), daughter of Rev. George and Frances Shultz of near Newark, New Jersey, near Randallstown, Maryland, by her father. They divorced in 1975.

He graduated from Hilliard Elementary School in 1937, and from Huntingdon High School as valedictorian in 1941. He won a Manning Scholarship to Memphis State University and entered there September 14, 1941. He left there March 10, 1943, to enter the Air Force at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. From there he was sent to the University of Chicago to train in meteorology. He and Wendell were at Chicago part of the same time and had their picture taken together. He became Lieutenant in June 1944 and served as weather forecaster at Dyersburg, Tennessee, and in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. He was discharged on August 3, 1946, at Brooks Air Force Base at San Antonio.He then finished the B. S. degree at the University of Chicago in December 1946, and entered the U. S. Weather Bureau Office at Washington, D. C., in February 1947. In March 1948 he came to Berry Field, Nashville, to work in the same capacity. Taking advantage of the G. I. Bill, he took his B. A. degree at Vanderbilt University in psychology in December, 1949, and did graduate work there. In the summer of 1951 he worked at the American Institute of Research at the University of Pittsburgh. He then took further work at Vanderbilt in social sciences and in 1952 joined the Tennessee Department of Employment Security and then in 1956 the Tennessee Department of Mental Health in Nashville, where he now serves as chief statistician. In 1969-70 he obtained leave and took further specialized training at Vanderbilt and received the M. S. degree in biostatistics. For many years he has lived at 4328 Morriswood Drive in southeast Nashville.

Jack has taken an active interest in this family history and has taken numerous trips to support it, including two to England.

When asked to expound on his philosophy of life he says: Determine in life what you are supposed to do, and then do it; but don't choose misery for the sake of it.

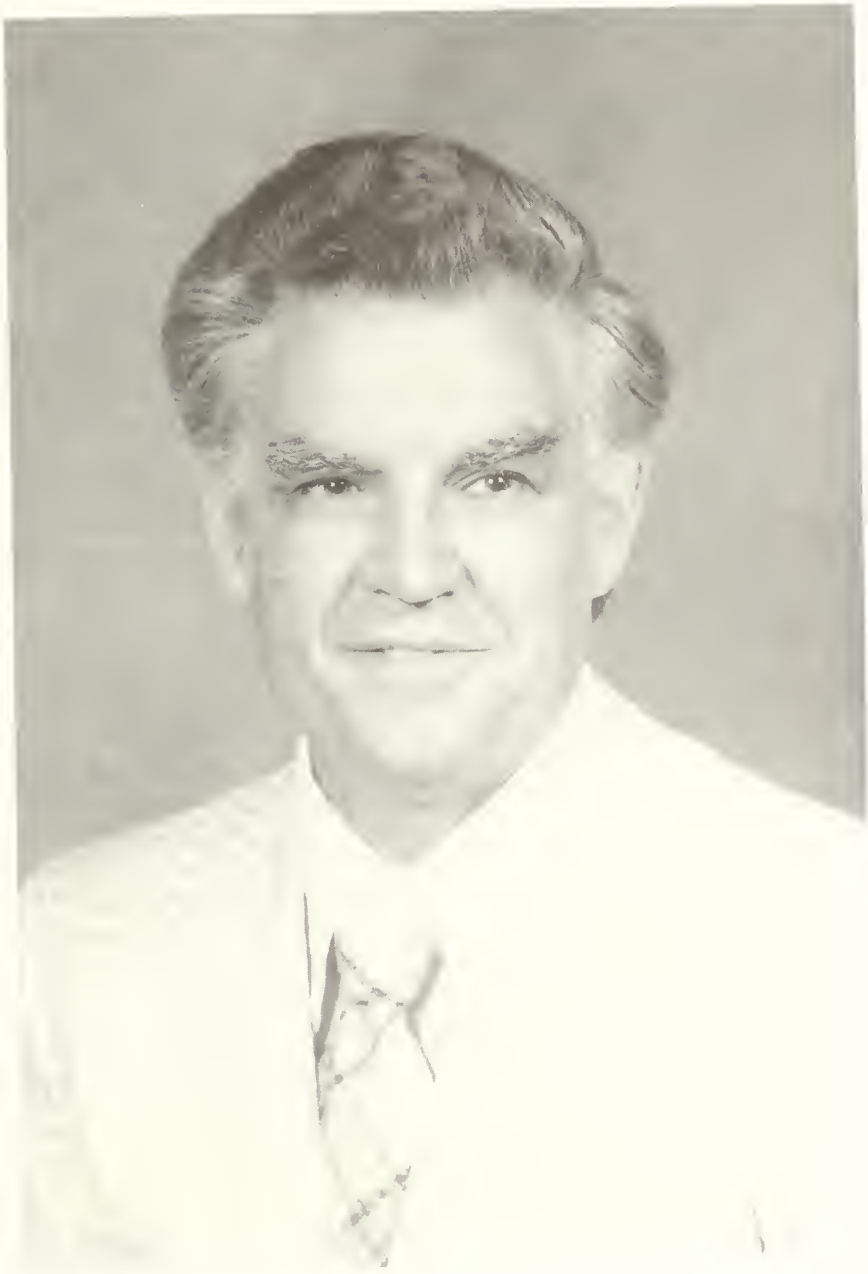
As part of his persistent humor he contributes the following memoirs:

When I was eight or ten years old, cousin "Doc" Hilliard paid the family a visit, and one of the first things I noticed was the way the two mid-knuckles of his right hand were an inch or so closer to his elbow than the other knuckles. That, my father was to tell me, was the result of his big fight. Doc was rowdy as a young man – not really criminal, but given to taking offense quickly and defending his convictions with his fists. But the one big fight that was to leave this mark on Doc was when this guy falsely accused him of something or other. Said Doc, "You's a liar", took a roundhouse swing and caught the accuser upon the skull part of his head. That stove up Doc's knuckles and prompted him to bellow, "And besides, you're chuckleheaded!" ("Chuckleheaded" was, in our family, distinctly a term of disapprobation, usually reserved for members of other people's families. The perjoratives "knock-kneed" and "pigeon-toed" were added when extra verbal abuse seemed called for.)

Then there was Reese Porter, who was what you would call the town drunk. He was given to carousing, staying out nights, or whatever town drunks do. The story goes that one night Reese was sleeping it off curled up on the leaves and turf of the court square back in the days before the late twenties when the old Carroll County Courthouse burned. Along about 2:30 or 3:00 in the morning an old sow came along from the outskirts of town when Huntingdon's near environs were more bucolic than now. The old sow was rooting around apparently for a place to repose also and jostled Reese's body enough to wake him up.Reese reportedly blurted out to the sow, "What would you be doing out at this time of the night?" It is unclear whether it was Reese or the old sow who later related the details of this incident.

Lige Wilkes, though by no means without native wit, was essentially illiterate because he had attended school scarcely at all. When asked once why he chose to disdain any manner of formal education, he replied, regarding his few weeks of school attendance, "They wouldn't teach nuthin' I knowed!"

Then there was the story on moderation, or false logic; take your pick. The old crosscut saw had gotten dull with use and needed sharpening by filing. Bev. Tucker's daddy asked Bev – something of a novice at saw filing – to do the sharpening job, advising Bev along the way to



CLAYTON BASIL (''JACK'') HOLLADAY (R-259)

leave a few teeth long and unfiled for "drag teeth" to draw out the sawdust from the groove cut by the sharp teeth. Bev, musing over the prospective chore, looked at the saw and, talking both to it and his daddy, said, "Well, now, I'll leave this one unfiled, and this one, and this one, and this one... and if I can leave those unfiled why not four or five more... and if I can leave them unfiled, why not just leave them all unfiled?" To this dubious bit of logic his daddy replied in a plaintive, cropped, staccato voice, "Now Bevie, Bevie, don't be on the extremes!"

All of which reminds me of Ozier. Ozier was one of the community's less ambitious citizens but in those early depression, pre-rampant welfare, days he did find it to his advantage to work – at the local sawmill. One day the sawmill was going full blast with its full quota of work hands going about their chores when alas the steam boiler exploded. Sawdust, slabs, tools, workhands, everything went flying, creating pandemonium – even covering up some of the workhands in the sawdust pile. The foreman, who was not seriously injured, recovered from the shock after a few moments and, looking about at the havoc, saw Ozier also recovering nearby. He immediately implored Ozier to help him remove the debris and sawdust covering the workhands, to which Ozier replied, "Do I get paid for this?"

My brother Audie taught school at Shiloh, which was in one of the wilder and woolier parts of Carroll County. Some of his elementary school pupils were as much as 17 or 18 years old and as wild and wooly as their natural habitat. In fact, Audie deemed it wise from some unpleasant episodes and threats to take unto himself a .45 pistol. One day when most of the 12 brothers and sisters were home milling around in what was then the front yard, the .45 came out for display and comment. Brother Bertie had it in his hands and, emulating one of the Zane Grey characters he had perhaps read about that week, aimed it threateningly at Brother Alvis – even, I believe, pulling the trigger of the empty gun, which fortunately was empty. Consternation rippled through the gathering and someone asked Alvis what he would have done if the gun had been loaded and Bertie had shot and killed him. His reply: "By gosh, I would have got up and knocked him down."

Possessed with somewhat a whimsical sense of humor, but with an analytical mind, Jack tends to devise his own path through life rather than follow traditional ones. Yet he is a conservative politically. During various crises in the family he has been one of the most consistent Good Samaritans. Interestingly, he pursued the career of weather forecaster for some years, but then changed to psychology and statistics because he felt that weather is too unpredictable!

I. BETTY FRANCES HOLLADAY

Born October 25, 1949, at Vanderbilt Hospital, Nashville. Graduated from Robertson Academy Elementary School in 1961, from Overton Junior High School in 1964, and from Overton High School in 1967. Entered the University of Tennessee in 1967 and graduated cum laude with a B. S. degree in political science in 1971. Took a job with Genesco in Nashville in 1971. Now lives in Durham, N. C., and works for Durham County Social Services.

II. KATHRYN LOUISE HOLLADAY

Born November 8, 1950, at Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville. Graduated from Robertson Academy Elementary School in 1962, from Overton Junior High School in 1965, and from Overton High School in 1968. Attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville in 1968-69, and the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, where she graduated 1975 with a major in English. She now works in Durham, N. C., as a legal secretary.

III. JOHN PHILIP HOLLADAY

Born May 5, 1953, at Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville. Graduated from Robertson Academy Elementary School in Nashville in 1965, from Overton Junior High School in 1968, and from Overton High School in 1971. Has taken work with construction firms and various parttime jobs to broaden his experience. Has attended North Carolina State in a liberal arts program. Presently lives in Nashville where he is employed.

IV. JENNY ROSE HOLLADAY

Born June 12, 1954, at Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville. Graduated from Robertson Academy Elementary School in Nashville in 1965, from Overton Junior High School in 1968, and from Overton High School in 1972. Has served as editor-in-chief of the school paper. Graduated from University of North Carolina May 13, 1979, with a major in health administration. Is employed in a communications firm in Chapel Hill, N. C.

R-260. WENDELL GENE HOLLADAY

Born August 23, 1925, at home of parents near Huntingdon, Tennessee. Married Virginia Mershon (b. May 17, 1924), daughter of Frank and Verna Eaves Mershon, of Nashville, on March 17, 1949, at old Immanuel Baptist Church by Rev. William Phifer. She graduated from Vanderbilt University in 1946 with a major in psychology. He graduated from Hilliard Elementary School in 1939 and from Huntingdon High School as valedictorian in 1943. He joined the U. S. Navy August 21, 1943, during World War II. From a group of 3000 "rookies" he was one of the 150 selected for specialized technical training. He was sent October 1 to the University of Chicago until November, and then to College Station, Texas, until February 5, 1944. He then went to Treasure Island, San Francisco, where he instructed in electronics for the duration of the war. He was on furlough May 23-June 8, 1944. He was discharged in February, 1946. He then entered Vanderbilt University in September, 1946, and graduated *magna cum laude* with a B. A. in physics in 1949, and with the M. A. in physics in 1950. He was a Phi Beta Kappa honorary student. In 1950-51 he was appointed Alumni Research Fellow at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and a National Science Foundation Fellow 1952-54, at which time he received the Ph.D. degree in Nuclear Physics. In 1954 he returned to Vanderbilt as Assistant Professor of Physics, where he has been ever since. In 1957 he became Associate Professor, and in 1962 full Professor. Wendell was made Chairman of the Department of Physics and Astronomy in the 1966-69 period, and then became Dean of the College of Arts and Science. He relinquished this position in 1977 and took a year of absence for study at Harvard, Boston University, and other institutions in Boston. Soon after his return to Vanderbilt in 1978 he was made Provost, a position he now holds. He may now be called "Dean of Deans". During his career at Vanderbilt he became visiting professor at the Brookhaven Nuclear Laboratory in Upton, N. Y., in 1953; at the E. O. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at the University of California at Berkeley in 1956; and at the University of Wisconsin 1959-60. He coauthored a textbook, *Introduction to Atomic and Nuclear Physics* (McGraw Hill, 1968). He is listed in *Who's Who in America,* and is one of five descendants of John Holladay the Ranger to be honored with a listing in *American Men of Science.* Only two other Holladays are listed who are not John's descendants. Wendell is a member of Sigma Xi, University Club of Nashville, Fellow of the American Physical Society, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Fellow of the Tennessee Academy of Science, as well as a Phi Beta Kappan. In 1968 he won the Vanderbilt Thomas Jefferson Award in recognition of his scholarship and teaching abilities. Since 1961 he and his family live at 1305 Hildreth Drive, Nashville. He is religiously inclined to the Unitarian Church.

Wendell has taken a close interest in his family history and taken many trips to support this volume as well as to critique these pages. As a member of the Old Oak Club in Nashville he recently presented a paper on Frontier John Holladay who lived with Bigfoot Spencer at Castalian Springs (see chapter 7).

As a philosopher Wendell ponders many questions, some of which he admits may be imponderable. But one which he considers, especially in view of his science background, is both profound and relevant: Which is primary, the scientific view of man or the human view of science? He promises an answer one day.

As one who has devoted his life to education, Wendell obviously has a deep-rooted faith in its power to improve man. In his endeavors in his chosen field he has had noteworthy contributions from his good wife that have helped in his continuing successes. Though well grounded in the

VIRGINIA MERSHON AND WENDELL GENE HOLLADAY (R-260)

fundamentals of science, he sees it in a clear historical perspective with respect to its limitations and contributions. But he must ask himself, as do other thoughtful citizens and scientists, is the human intellect becoming aware of the vulnerabilities that accompany its power? Does the human intellect have the wisdom to regulate its own creations; to use its science and technology for real rather than for apparent progress; and to replace instinct with intellect? Answers to these questions may determine how well we survive, not just how well we live.

As an educator Wendell has a keen insight into human character, and has developed a good degree of equanimity in facing life's problems in a manner befitting a professor and philosopher.

I. FRANK WARREN HOLLADAY

Born May 11, 1951, at Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison. Graduated from Ensworth Elementary School in Nashville in 1965, and from Hillsboro High School in Nashville in 1969. He was a National Merit semi-finalist. Attended Vanderbilt University in Nashville 1969-70. Lived in the West and in Arkansas for a time. Married Margaret Ruth Eisner (b. Mar. 14, 1952), on Jan. 14, 1974, in Arkansas. Live near Clifton, TN, where they operate a farm.

A. HOLLADAY, Neva Serena. Born in Arkansas on June 16, 1975.

II. MARK WENDELL HOLLADAY

Born January 28, 1954, at Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison. Graduated from Burton Elementary School in Nashville in 1968, and from Hillsboro High School in 1972. He was a National Merit finalist. Mark achieved the rank of Eagle Scout in 1969. He has had an interest in music, and played in a band for a time. Attended Tulane University, New Orleans, 1972-74, and Vanderbilt University, where he obtained the B. S. degree in chemistry in 1977. He spent 1976-77 in the Vanderbilt extension program in Regensberg, Germany, studying chemistry. Received the M.S. degree in biochemistry (pharmacology) in 1978 at Northwestern University, Chicago, and the Ph.D. degree in chemistry there in 1982. Now in postgraduate research at the University of Wisconsin.

III. JANE MERSHON HOLLADAY

Born September 26, 1956, at Vanderbilt University Hospital, Nashville. Attended Burton Elementary School in Nashville, and graduated from John Trotwood Moore Junior High School in 1971. Graduated from Hillsboro High School in 1974. Has attended Peabody College and Vanderbilt University, where she has worked in the bookstore.

IV. MARY JOYCE HOLLADAY

Born October 29, 1959, at Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison. Attended Burton and Washington Elementary Schools in Nashville. Graduated from Hillsboro High School in 1977. Attended Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., 1977-78, and received the B.S. degree from Southwestern-Memphis in 1981 in biology. Married Sean Doyle in Nashville Mar. 19, 1983. They attend U.T. Knoxville.

R-261. SUE HELEN HOLLADAY

Sue was born February 2, 1928 – Groundhog's Day – at the home of her parents four miles south of Huntingdon, Tennessee. She married Byron Hale (born April 19, 1925), son of Chapman and Mary Elvira Hopkins Hale, of Narrows, Virginia, on November 28, 1951, at Roberta's home at 114 Venus Road, Oak Ridge, by Rev. Paul Arrowood. Byron graduated in civil engineering from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg in 1950. He was employed by TVA and then by Union Carbide at Oak Ridge in the Manhattan Project in 1952, where he is still located. He has served as Alderman of Clinton (where he lives) 1960-65 and 1967-71, and as Mayor 1974-79. He and Sue live on Delta St. in Clinton.

Sue graduated from Hilliard Elementary School in 1942 and from Huntingdon High as salutatorian in 1946. She won two spelling medals during this time. She attended Nashville Business

SUE HELEN AND BYRON HALE (R-261)

College with her sister Maydene, after which she left to work at Oak Ridge. She was employed by Union Carbide 1949-52 and since that time has worked for the local paper, the *Clinton Courier News, Inc.*

She was baptized in July, 1942, into the Huntingdon Church of Christ by Bro. Charlie Taylor. Byron attends the Methodist Church.

Sue opines that few people understand the throes of the youngest child of a large family, but readily admits that she is unaware of the lot of the oldest or even the middle one! As in the advice in *Desiderata,* Sue goes about life placidly and appears to have an even disposition and an unworried outlook. She is moderate in all things, is deliberate, and exhibits a calmness which may help to maintain a low blood pressure. Even in this hurried age this tendency has carried over to her children. Doubtless, too, this trait has been nurtured by the love she and Byron have for traveling, as shown by a camper they own and use. Despite being the "baby" in the family, she has developed a remarkable degree of independence.

As her basic philosophy she does not struggle to invent her own, but states that she cannot improve on the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

I. DEBORAH ELAINE HALE

Born May 11, 1953, at Oak Ridge, TN. Graduated from Clinton Elementary School in 1967 as salutatorian. Graduated from Clinton High School in 1971 in the top ten in a class of 278 students. She was awarded four letters in mathematics. Debbie graduated from David Lipscomb College in June 1975 with a major in mathematics and a minor in biology. On June 20, 1975, she married Mark A. Spawn (b. May 4, 1954), son of Marvin and Corinne Spawn of Waverley, TN, at the home of her parents by Bro. Jim Yates. They have been employed in Chattanooga, but now live in Oak Ridge where he is employed as an engineer by Union Carbide. He recently received his degree from Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville.

II. TIMOTHY BYRON HALE

Born April 30, 1958, at Oak Ridge, TN. Graduated from Clinton Elementary School in 1970, Clinton Junior High in 1972, and Clinton High School in 1976, where he was a football star. Tim has been a spelling runner-up for two years in elementary school and a winner for two years in Junior High. He finished twelfth in a spelling contest held in Knoxville for the region. He graduated Tennessee Technological University in Cookeville in 1980 in civil engineering. Married Melinda Joan Dawson, daughter of Charles F. Dawson, August 23, 1980, at Collegeside Church of Christ in Cookeville, Dr. John B. Averett officiating. They now live in Clinton. He works for Union Carbide at Oak Ridge.

EPILOGUE

And now the *magnum opus* ends, though never complete.

After these glimpses of Holladay history over the past centuries we descendants may well ask if we can draw any conclusions which might reflect some general traits of the family. How have the Holladays weathered the tempests of the past? What particular temperaments, aptitudes, or other attributes have they displayed through the years? What common threads of conduct and behavior can we discover in our ancestry?

Caution must be exercised in attempting to answer these questions, since, among other factors, Holladay blood has been diluted with each generation, and with this some genetic earmarks. However, some general traits may be identified in the family. For instance, one can generally declare that the family has been one of discretion, else it might not have survived the turmoils of these generations. Further, no real rascal has thus far been revealed in these searches. The Holladays have been characterized as a humane and even gentle group as a whole, though usually motivated by strong convictions voiced with forthrightness. They have crusaded for few causes, though they have been involved in many. There has been a distinct inclination toward the professions of learning – the ministry, medicine, education, science, writing, and the like. Imbued with a kind of reverence for learning, the family has nevertheless followed a broad spectrum of vocations. Mixed in with all these have been a distinct distaste for politics (actually for the hypocrisy rampant in it), a love for the soil, and a yearning for simplicity. It has walked with kings but has kept the common touch. Throughout its history military heroes have appeared regularly, yet the family has not been enamored with war, but with peace.

Few Holladays have demonstrated outstanding athletic prowess. Few have sought great wealth, but some have found it. Few have displayed a zeal for drudgery and hard work, yet indolence has been disdained. Thus, moderation, along with discretion, has been a hallmark of family tradition.

Down through the years a talent for music has lurked in the background, and has occasionally exhibited itself since the time of Walter the Minstrel. So, too, has the taste for good food and eating, though gluttony has not been indulged in as a rule. As one scans Holladay history and appraises recent members of the clan personally known to us, there is ample evidence of another trait. Call it color, flamboyance, or what you will, but it is there. Maybe it is a mark of the Viking blood in us. But so many of the family use colorful gestures and artistic phrases in their conversation. Blended with these are wit and humor indicative of a joy for life.

Perhaps it can be safely said in a history like this that the family has exemplified certain exceptional and notable virtues. Among these would certainly be integrity, forthrightness, and dislike for hypocrisy. Along with these must also come what is generally called "honor", or simply doing what is right, without all the frills of trying to define what it means. Witness John Holliday who forsook the English who were trying to repress his cousins in Scotland; and noble Ben the Stagecoach King who defended the hostage and helpless Mormons. We are proud of them.

As already mentioned, another trait – call it a virtue or otherwise – has been family pride, a love for its people and its history. This is hard to define, and it may be no stronger than for other families. But it is unmistakably there, and from this pride has come this book. From it, too, have generally come large families, for the Holladays have been prolific.

Virtues appear to have their counterparts. It can be said that medically the family appears to have a tendency toward diabetes and high blood pressure, accompanied with renal and cardiovascular problems. Our descendants should beware of these. Perhaps these traits have contributed a bit to a slight proclivity observed in the family of occasionally partaking of a little "nip" or "toddy" to ease the pressures of the day. Here, again, moderation has usually precluded inebriation, and has encouraged conviviality.

Perhaps related to this physical problem has been a tendency observed in the family to be "fixers" – as one friend put it. Few things irk the members more than seeing a bad situation go unattended. For every problem a solution is sought, whether in politics, religion, law, economics, education, or in general human conduct. This has led to observations by some that the family is "contentious" or argumentative. Perhaps so. But there is the concern for one's fellowman, and an abiding faith that the world can be made a little better. It makes no apology for this hope.

In modesty one hesitates to suggest that piety has been an attribute of the family, but let us say that there has been a strong current of religion flowing through Holladay history. Records nearly a thousand years old show this.

And so it has been with the Holladay family. Through the centuries past they have prospered and they have suffered. They have loved peace but they have fought. They have lighted their path with illustrious moments, but they have endured less glorious times. Yet through it all has run a "thread so true" – a constant and unwavering idealism even in time of darkness; a just and reasonable concern for their fellowman; a love for truth and honor; an appreciation and practice of integrity; a decent respect for the law and right; and most of all an abiding faith and love for their Creator. What more could a family ask or be?

May these traits continue to flourish within this family and beyond. For only upon such virtues and strengths can our nation remain great or even survive, our lives be happy, and our future be secure.

As we close this work of so many years we cannot refrain from saying a word to the present generation and to that great host of future generations which we trust will read and cherish these lines. We hope that you will maintain and transmit your best family traditions to your posterity, that you will find an honorable place among the Holladay hosts.

Long may the name be preserved!

So we say to the past: time passes relentlessly, and as the *Rubayait of Omar Khayyam* philosophizes:

The moving finger writes, and having writ
Moves on: nor all your piety nor wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all your tears wash out a word of it.

To the present, in the words of St. Paul, *Galatians 6:9:*

Let us not be weary in well doing, for in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

To the future, having delved into the past, and paused on the present, it may be tempting to indulge in some prophecy. But we shall avoid this hazard lest future generations observe our errors and perhaps laugh at us. We can only say that we do expect the Holladay line to continue to survive the perils of this world, including the prosperity of the future. We foresee changes in lifestyles, forms of government, international relations, economic practices, educational institutions, and perhaps religious beliefs. As we, like Tennyson, "dip our eyes into the future, far as human eye can see," there appear many national challenges. We hope and trust that we will have the maturity that will enable us to perceive, understand, and meet these challenges. A nation survives and prospers only if it comprehends the tides round about it and has the wisdom to estimate their genesis, their force, and their potential for good or evil. History is a grand mix of concepts and actions, and so will the future be. Each period of history affords its people – or perhaps forces upon them – an opportunity to wrestle with the problems of the day. We must not presume that our generation and the next will not have its share, nor attempt to retreat from them. We feel sure that the Holladays, who over the centuries have so often been ensnared in the turmoils of the day, will not whimper or shrink from their duty. In so doing they can set an example through which man can indeed become a better creature, if he is willing to sacrifice. At least we can say, as did Browning in *Rabbi Ben Ezra:*

Grow old along with me.
The best is yet to be.
The best of life, for which the first was made:
Our times are in his hand
Who saith 'A whole I planned'.
Youth shows but half; trust in God; see all, nor be afraid!
Quarta Saluti!

APPENDIX

I. HOLLADAY COAT OF ARMS

II. ORIGIN OF THE HOLLADAY NAME

III. HOLLADAY COLLECTIONS

IV. HOLLADAY NAMES OF PLACES

A. Cities and Towns
B. Parks and Rivers
C. Streets

V. HOLLADAYS OF SPECIAL NOTE

A. Ben Holladay, Stagecoach King
B. Doc Holliday, Western Gunfighter and Dentist
C. Cyrus Kurtz Holliday
D. Frederick William Mackey Holliday
E. Holladays Who Were in Congress

VI. BOOKS WRITTEN ABOUT HOLLADAYS

VII. HOLLADAY ASSOCIATIONS AND REUNIONS

VIII. THE HALLADAY AUTOMOBILE

IX. HOW MANY ANCESTORS DO YOU HAVE?

X. SPECIAL DATES

I. HOLLADAY COAT OF ARMS

A. Introduction

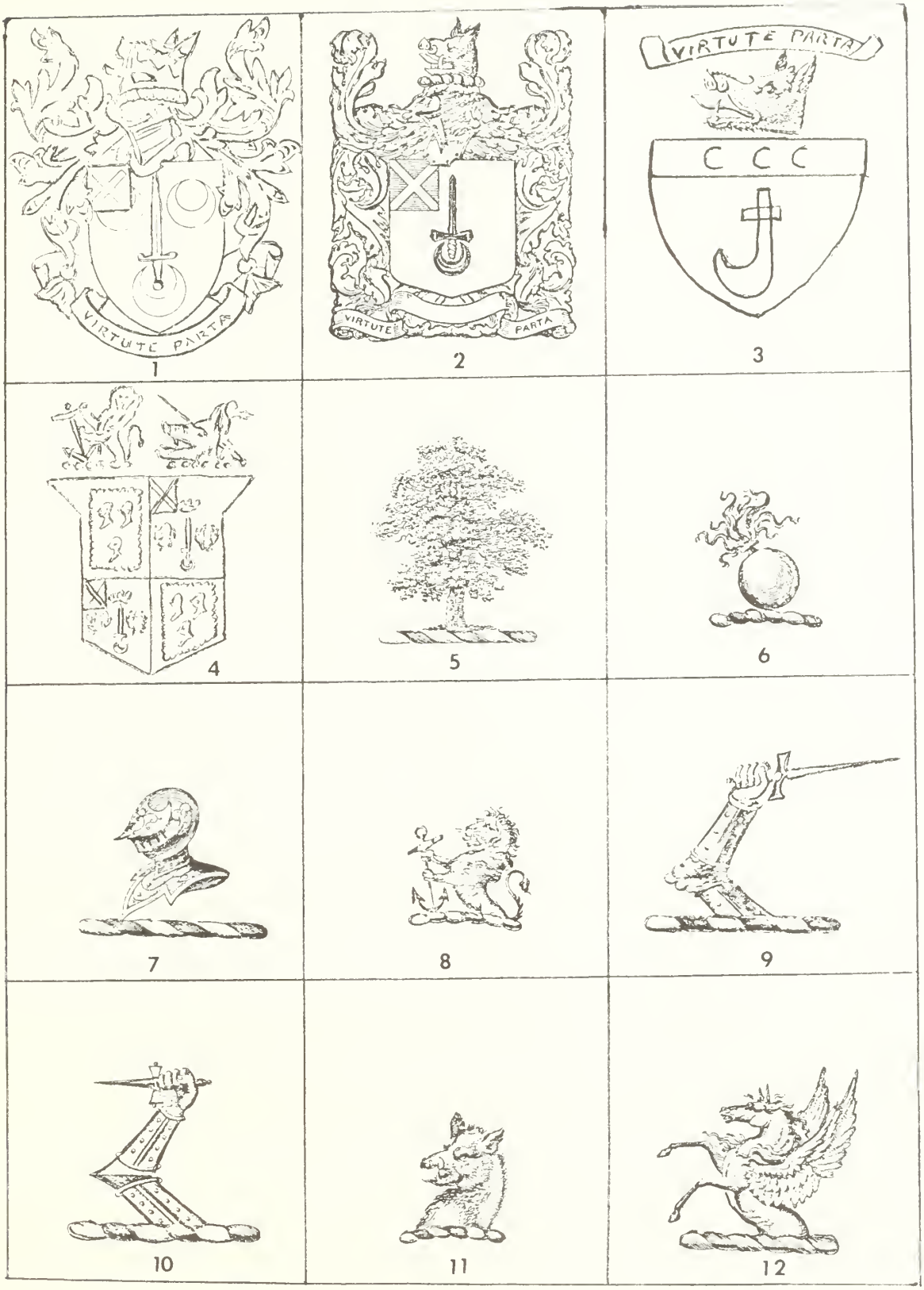
Heraldry is the art and practice of devising, wearing, and granting arms. It is at least 2000 years old and has existed in many countries. The Roman legions wore insignia on their shields to help distinguish each other as a unit in and out of battle. In England heraldry emerged from the age of chivalry and knights when armored horsemen were the main force in battles. In the early twelfth century knights began to use signs and emblems painted on their shields to help identify themselves in tournaments and in the confusion of battles. The first known English arms were granted in 1127 by Henry I to his son-in-law.

Lest the reader think that heraldry is only a relic of the medieval age, forms of heraldry are quite prevalent today in many countries, including the United States. The President speaks from a stand with the Presidential Seal mounted on the front. His airplane carries a similar seal. Cities, counties, and States have symbols of some type – a seal, flag, or some similar insignia. Universities, banks, corporations, and other institutions in our land have seals, banners, or special stationary to help identify themselves, or even to advertise. The military uses all types of insignia to identify its units and to denote rank. NASA adopted a slogan or emblem for each of its manned space missions. So heraldry flourishes today. While it has often been satirized as "the science of fools with long memories", it can provide good insights into family history.

The coat of arms has at least three parts:

1. *The shield*, which is the basic and central part of the coat, usually having one or more helmets.
2. *The crest*, which is on top of the helmet.
3. *The motto*, which may be either above or below the shield.

Rather detailed rules have been devised for acquiring, wearing, and passing along the coat of arms to the next generation. Generally anyone who can trace his descent from an ancestor whose armorial bearings have been acknowledged in a Visitation can bear those arms.



Arms and Crests of the Holladay Family in England and Scotland

In general the basic shield tends to serve a family over a long time. In the Holladay line the three helmets have been in existence for five hundred years. To distinguish one branch of a family from another various crests and mottoes are used. However, this means that there is no such thing as a "family crest" which a whole family can use; only an individual. This person becomes the founder of a particular family as far as heraldry is concerned, including his descendants. After his death the arms may be used by the oldest son, and by him alone. No other member of his family may wear either shield, crest, or motto until the Lord Lyon (in Scotland), College of Arms (in England), or other authorized agency issues a subsidiary version of them, which usually has the same crest and motto, but a slightly modified shield.

B. English and Scottish Arms

As already noted in Chapter 1, the first known Holladay to be granted arms was Sir Walter, from near Gloucester. For his valor at the Battle of Tewkesbury he was granted arms by King Edward IV in 1470. These arms were also granted to Sir Leonard Halliday, Lord Mayor of London, by James I in 1603. The description of the arms is as follows, with the jargon translated in parenthesis:

> *Sable (black) three helmets argent (silver) garnished or (gold) a border engrailed (decorated) of the second. Crest: a demi (half) lion rampant (standing erect on the sinister hind leg) or (gold), supporting an anchor az (azure). Motto: Quarta Saluti (one fourth for salvation).*

A copy of this coat of arms is the frontispiece of this book.

It is known that this coat of arms was the one generally used in the areas of Bristol, Gloucester, Yard House in Warminster in Wiltshire, Chapel Cleeve in Somertsetshire, County Kent, and around London.

From time to time various forms of the above coat of arms have been worn. Following is a description of these arms pictured on the next page.

1. *Arms of the Hallidays, formerly of Chicklade, southern Wiltshire*

These arms are quite a departure from the original ones granted Sir Walter shown on the frontispiece. They read: Argent (silver) a sword erect proper (in natural color) between three crescents gules (red) on a canton azure (blue) a saltire (X-shaped cross) couped of the first. Crest: a boar's head couped (cut off) argent (silver) sem crescents gules (red) armed or (gold). Motto: *Virtute Parta* (won by valor). This strongly suggests that this particular family came to England from Scotland, as noted below under Scotland. (John and Sir Bernard Burke, *Burke's Landed Gentry*, 18th Edition, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, 1969, p. 273.)

A more typical coat of arms is that of the Hallidays of Chapel Cleeve in Somersetshire. They read: Sable three helmets, argent, garnished or, within a border engrailed of the second, granted temp, Edward IV, confirmed in 1605, quartering the ensign of Trowbridge, viz., or, on a bridge of three arches, in fesse (spaced between two parallel lines) gules, masoned, sable the streams transfluent, proper, a fane, argent. Crest: A demi-lion, rampant, or, holding an anchor, azure. Motto: *Quarta Saluti.*

2. *A Variation in the Arms of Chicklade*

Note the absence of the three crescents, but the same crest and motto. It is generally thought that these Hallidays migrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania and to points in Ohio, Michigan, and other States. (Source: George N. MacKenzie, *Colonial Families of the United States of America,* Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1966, Vol. V, p. 295).

3. *Arms of Hollidays of Scotland*

While the Hallidays in Scotland did not achieve nobility in the usual sense of the word, they did have a coat of arms. The Lord Lyon King of Arms resides in Edinburgh and is the official responsible for heraldry in Scotland. A coat of arms (or armorial bearings) for Scots is granted by the British Crown through the Lord Lyon, and to an individual only.

For the Hallidays there are two registrations in Scotland, so the Lord Lyon reports. They relate more closely to the family in Kinross-shire just above Edinburgh, and in the vicinity of Tulliebole, than to those in Dumfriesshire, although the families undoubtedly had a common origin. Clarence Halliday reports seeing a Halliday headstone in Dornock Parish churchyard in Annandale engraved with a shield which bears a sword and three crescents. The Halliday so honored was of Whinnyrig on the shores of Solway Bay, an estate once belonging to a descendant of Sir John Halliday of Tulliebole in Clackmannanshire just west of Kinross-shire. This coat of arms has the configurations shown, with the crest as a boar's head and a motto: "Virtute Parta" (won by valor). (Clarence Halliday, *A Halliday Family Tree*, Published by Clarence Halliday of Cobourg, Ontario, Canada, September, 1963. Placed in the Holladay Collection, Tennessee Archives, Nashville.)

In 1775 Robert Douglas Halliday of Coldbrook, in the Island of St. Croix, was recognized as heir male of the family of Tulliebole, a registered arms: argent, a sword erect proper hilted and pommelled, or the pommel within a crescent gules, on a canton azure a saltire of the field, with motto "virtute parta". Armorial experts cited by R. R. Stodart, *Scottish Arms 1370-1678*, William Paterson Publishers, Edinburgh, 1881, Vol. 2, p. 211-212, state that these arms derive from Tulliebole. He also states that in the churchyard of Canonbie (on Highway 7 on the southern tip of Scotland within two miles of the English border) there is a Halliday coat of arms cut in stone, a sword erect and three crescents.

Note the difference between the English and Scottish arms. Clarence Halliday reports that this crest also appeared on a snuff box used by his ancestor, John Halliday, in Dumfriesshire, indicating a relationship between the Hallidays north and south. Note the similarity to No. 1, the Hallidays of Chicklade.

4. *Arms of Sir Andrew Halliday*

It is to be noted that Sir Andrew Halliday, who was knighted in England in 1821, being Deputy Inspector of Army Hospitals, etc., as described in Chapter 1, had a coat of arms that resembled both the Scottish arms with the cross and sword, and the English arms having the three helmets. This coat of arms may well signify that Sir Andrew recognized that the Hallidays in England and Scotland were closely related, and he wished to signify this by the coat he chose. It is to be noted that the crest contains the demi-lion rampant, but does have the boar's head. We know of course that he descended from the Tulliebole branch, but he must have been very well aware of Sir Walter's branch as well.

This is the second coat of arms alluded to above. There may be others, or modifications thereof, which have escaped our attention.

5. *Crest of Halliday in General*

An oak tree fructed (bearing fruit), proper (in natural colors). (*Fairbairn's Book of Crests of Families of Great Britain and Ireland,* Heraldic Book Co., N. Y., 1968, Plate 143, No. 5).

6. *Crest of Holliday*

A grenade fired proper (in natural colors). From Fairbairn, Plate 177, No. 12.

7. *Holliday Crest*

An esquire's helmet. From Fairbairn, Plate 180, No. 3.

8. *Crest of John Holliday of Chapel Cleeve, Somersetshire*

A demi (half) lion rampant (standing erect on the sinister hind leg) or (gold) supporting an anchor az (blue). Motto: *Quarta Saluti* (a fourth for salvation). From Fairbairn, Plate 12, No. 12.

9. *Crest of Holladays of Shropshire, England, and of Scotland*

A dexter (right) arm in armor embowed (bent at elbow) in fess (space between two parallel lines) holding in the hand a sword embrued (dipped in blood) all proper (in natural colors). From Fairbairn, Plate 195, No. 2.

10. *Crest of the Hallidays of Castledykes, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland (1779).*

A dexter (right) arm in armor couped (cut clean off) below the shoulder grasping a dagger, also proper (in natural color) hilted and pommelled (rounded knob of sword handle) or (gold), and distilling drops of blood from the point. Motto: "Merito" (deservedly). Fairbairn, Plate 196, No. 5. Note the similarity with No. 9 above, the Shropshire family.

11. *Crest of Hallidays of Carmoney, County Antrim, Ireland.*

A boar's head couped (cut clean off) argent (of silver) langued and tusked. Motto: *Virtute Parta* (product of virtue). This is another indication that most of the Irish Hallidays were from Scotland rather than from England. (Fairbairn, Plate 41, No. 1).

12. *Crest of Hallidays*

A demi-pegasus. (Fairbairn, Plate 47, No. 5).

Records of coats of arms usually come to us through "visitations", that is, a kind of census taken of castles or towns with armament. In England many visitation records survive. One Yorkshire report states that "no Halyday arms are emblazoned" in the manuscripts. ("Visitation of the North – Yorkshire and Northumberland", *The Surtees Society*, J. B. Nichols & Son, London, Vol. 146, p. 103). However, in the same connection arms for the Halydays were described as "silver a cross gules between four fleur-de-lis sable. The shield is not recorded except at Fenton, Yorkshire. From Ashmole manuscript". (Ibid., p. 124).

At least the following Holladays are on record as having been knighted:

Sir Walter Halyday by Edward IV about 1470
Sir John Halyday of Tulliebole by James VI about 1600 (Scotland)
Sir Leonard Halyday by James I in 1603
Sir William Halliday by James I about 1620
Sir Andrew Halliday by George IV in 1821
Sir Frederick James Halliday about 1860
Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache Halliday, about 1930.
Sir George Clifton Halliday, about 1940.
Sir William Reginald Halliday in 1946

(William A. Shaw, *The Knights of England*, Vols. I and II, Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md., 1971; Arthur C. Davies, *Armorial Families*, T. C. & E. C. Jack, Grange Publishing Works, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1895.)

C. Holladay Arms in Virginia and Maryland

Just as the coats of arms in the Middle Ages were the distinctive signs of the "gentlemen" in English society, so did the rigid etiquette in Virginia in the 1600's show that these distinctions prevailed here as well. None in this early period assumed the name of "gentleman" without a claim to arms, and the bearer of arms was a "gentleman". While these original definitions changed after the Revolution, the use of arms by a family prior to that time was taken as evidence that the family had a right to such practice.

However, the Revolution introduced new ideas. Virginia was the special scene of men like Thomas Jefferson, "the apostle of democracy", who strove to reduce distinctions in society. The Revolution impoverished some of the old ruling families and destroyed others. The Anglican Church, whence had come Virginia's ruling class with its cavalier society and pedigrees, waned in power. The result was that heraldry fell into disrepute. Everybody became a "patriot", a "democrat", and for "the rights of man". Many families who had a right to arms lost the evidence for them in the neglect that blighted the family trees and pedigrees. It was even deemed arrogant to remember one's ancestors.

Now it seems possible to be democratic yet remember with reasonable pride one's ancestors. Arms may be used if it can be shown that the family pedigree justifies it, or that the family wore them before 1776. In the first group would come such families in Virginia history as Bickley, Montague, Peyton, West, and Wyatt. In the latter would be a larger group of names, including Armistead, Berkeley, Bolling, Ballard, Beverly, Burwell, Corbin, Cole, Chew, Fox, Holladay, Harrison, Jaquelin, King, Lee, Ludwell, Lightfoot, Lewis, Moncure, Mayo, Meriwether, Nelson, Page, Peachy, Poythress, Ring, Randolph, Taylor, Wormeley, Waller, and Wyth. (See "Coats of Arms in Virginia", by Lyon Tyler, *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 1, Series 1, 1892-95, pp. 112-121).

As for the Holladays, the book plate arms have existed, and as has been recited above, a number of them have been knighted. Arms appear on a number of tombstones. Henry Hollyday of Maryland ("Early History of the Hollyday Family", *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 26, 1931, pp. 159-171) wrote the following:

> *A Silver waiter, now in possession of author, said by Tiffany of New York, to be genuine, and entered about the year 1697, which waiter has been owned continuously and in the possession of the descendants of Col. Thomas Hollyday, shows the Arms, being the same as granted Sir Leonard Hollyday, in 1605.*
>
> *The Tombstone of Col. Thomas Hollyday, who died in 1703, and was buried at Billingsley's Point, bore a Coat of Arms, as did also that of his son Col. Leonard Hollyday, who died in 1742 and was buried near Nottingham in Prince George's County, Md. Col. James Hollyday, of Readbourne (of whom hereafter), died in 1747, and his Tombstone, recently removed from Readbourne to the Cemetery in Easton, Maryland, is in a perfect state of preservation, with inscription and the Hollyday Arms, the same as grant – the Lord-Mayor, Sir Leonard. Letters from James Hollyday (his son) to William Anderson, Merchant of London, in 1750 and again in 1751, in reference to procuring of said Tombstone in possession of the author, gives instruction as to engraving "His Arms" thereon, etc.*
>
> *Family tradition has been that Col. Thomas Hollyday, the founder of the family in Maryland, was the son of Capt. Thos. Hollyday, of Virginia, and a descendant of Sir Leonard Hollyday, the Lord-Mayor of London, 1605. The naming of his son "Leonard" and only daughter "Margery", strongly supports the above. Dr. Christopher Johnston, one of the most distinguished of American genealogists, and George Norbury Mackenzie, editor of "Colonial Families of the United States," had the same view. In a letter under date of Sept. 2, 1913, Dr. Johnston wrote the author. "These arms were borne by the Hollydays of Wiltshire & Somersetshire, but especially by the Hollydays of Rodborough, Co. Gloucester, to which branch Sir. Leonard Hollyday, Lord-Mayor of London in 1605, belonged. From the occurrence of the name "Leonard", I should judge that the family in Maryland considered themselves rather closely related to Sir Leonard Hollday."*
>
> *Many new facts have been discovered but none that contradict this assumption of descent from Sir. Leonard. To sum up the final conclusions which this author has drawn from all the data here presented, it is the author's opinion that Colonel Thomas Hollyday, who came to Maryland in 1679 and bought Billingsleys Point in 1684, was the son of Captain Thomas Hollyday, of James City County, Va., and the later was the son of John Hollyday and Mary Roult, of Bromley, Kent, England, who was the only grandson of Sir Leonard Hollyday, Lord-Mayor of London in 1605/6.*

While we think that Henry erred in the relationship between the Virginia and Maryland families, he is probably correct on the family arms. Referring to Henry's article frequently in his recent book, Dr. James Bordley (*The Hollyday Family*, pp. 21-26) discusses the Hollyday family arms in some detail. In 1949 he employed John Walker of the College of Arms in London to investigate the family arms. Walker reported on the Henry Hollyday family of Minchinhampton in Gloucestershire. He stated that Sir Leonard, descendant of Edward of Rodborough, son of Henry, received arms by inheritance and not by grant, and that prior to 1605, when Leonard did so there was likely no Hollyday crest. Sir Leonard filed a pedigree of four generations. When Sir William was granted arms in 1621 by John Borough, Norroy, there were two entries in the College (see Chapter 1).

Bordley states that the tombstone of Thomas Hollyday in Maryland bears the Hollyday coat of arms, as do the gravestones of the Virginia family at Winchester and Spotsylvania. We cannot verify any of these.

He also states that the father of John Holladay in Virginia in 1664, John, applied to the College for the use of Sir Leonard's arms. Unfortunately he quotes Alexander Quarles Holladay who confused this John with John the Ranger, not having access to many records now available to us.

In order to update this information, the author employed Mr. P. L. Gwynn-Jones, "Bluemantle Pursuivant" of the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London. On July 1, 1975, he wrote as follows:

I write to inform you of the outcome of the investigation I have made among the official records of the College of Arms, concerning entries of Arms and pedigrees in the surname of Holladay/Halliday and variants thereof.

Firstly I should explain that the indices to Grants of Armorial Bearings *have been compiled over some 400 years. This compilation has been made by different people at different times, with different systems. It follows that a full search is necessary to provide an adequate answer in connection with the indices entries.*

On 21 Sept. 1605, a Confirmation of existing Arms and Grant of a Crest was made to "Sir Leonard Hollydaye, Citizen and Alderman of London", by William Camden, Clarenceaux. These same Armorial Bearings may be blazoned as:

Sable three helmets argent garnished or, all within a bordure engrailed argent;

and for the Crest:

A demi lion gardant or supporting an anchor proper.

In a further entry he is named Sir Leonard Hallidaye.

In the unofficial publication Shaw's Knights of England, *he is given as "Leonard Haliday (Holiday), Alderman of London, Knighted 26 July 1605."*

Unfortunately I do not find that any pedigree of this family was registered before Sir Leonard. This is somewhat surprising considering that Arms were already in existence before 1605. They appear in the 1530 Visitation of the county of York as an impalement with the Arms of Family of Massingberd. No further details are given.

The first pedigree is in the Visitation of Co. Middlesex made by the Heralds in 1663. This is headed "Sir Leonard Holliday, Lord Mayor of London 1605 (wife not named), who had an only son John, a Merchant of London, who married Alice, daughter of Mr. William Ferrars of London, Draper." (She married secondly Sir Arthur Ingram the Elder of the City of York, knight, by whom she had Sir Thomas Ingram, knight, living 1664, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.)

John Holliday and Alice had an only son John and an only daughter Elizabeth who married Sir John Jacob of Bromley, Co. Middlesex, knight.

The son, John Holliday, of Bromley, Co. Middlesex, married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Rolt of Darent, Co. Kent. and by her had an only son John, aged 23 in 1664, and an only daughter Elizabeth.

From the unofficial work Beaven's Aldermen of London, *I see that Sir Leonard was Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company 1605/6 and died 9 Jan. 1612. His wife was Anne, daughter and heiress of William Wincole or Wyncold of Laneham, Co. Suffolk. After Sir Leonard's death she became the second wife of Sir Henry Mountagu or Montagu, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Lord Treasurer of England, created Earl of Manchester by King Charles I. This is shown on the Mountagu Pedigree in the 1681 Visitation of Co. Northampton. On Sir Leonard's Funeral Certificate the Arms of Holliday impaling Wyncold are shown.*

The above completes the entries in the Official Records on Sir Leonard. There is however, a printed work, Burke's Commoners *(1836), a kind of forerunner of the* Landed Gentry, *which (in Vol. II, 127) has an immense pedigree of all the Halliday/Hollidays. You may well find this in an American Public Library, and it is a useful outline. I should stress, however, that it is compiled from family traditions, not proved, and is not accepted as an authority; there are many errors in it, and the Arms especially are frequently incorrect.*

The account of the Hallidays starts off in the middle ages and seems to conclude that the Scottish and English Hallidays are all of one family, which appears to be only guesswork. They are supposed to have spread through England and Scotland on their return from the Crusades. This portion must be taken with much reserve, but the later pedigree may well be right.

Returning to the official record of the College of Arms, there is another early Halliday/Holliday recorded. According to Burke's Commoners *he is a collateral with Sir Leonard, branching off several generations back, but we have no official pedigree showing this. In 1623 this William Halliday was allowed the same Arms but with the bordure plain (not engrailed), and the same Crest, but the lion not gardant, by John Borough, Norroy. He was Master of the Mercers' Company 1617 and 1624, was a Sheriff 1617/18 and died 14th Feb. 1624. In his will he spells his name Hollidaie. He married Susan, daughter of Sir Henry Roe, Knt. Lord Mayor of London 1607/8, and had two daughters and heirs but no son.*

On his Funeral Certificate he is described as "Mr. William Hollyday, Esquier, late Alderman of the Cittye of London"; he died at his house in Bishopsgate Street 15 Feb. 1623, and was buried at St. Lawrence Jury. His eldest daughter Anne married Sir Henry Mildmay, Knt., Master of the Jewell House, and had a son. The second daughter Margaret married Sir Edward Hungerford of Corsham, Co. Wilts. William's Arms are shown impaling Roe.

I should point out that the Arms in Burke's Commoners *are wrong, showing Sir Leonard's Arms with William's Crest.*

The date of William's death as given by Beaven (a usually accurate work), 14 Feb. 1624, does not appear to be right, as our Funeral Certificate says 15 Feb. 1623, but this may be the difference in the Calendar at that time. These Funeral Certificates were contemporary documents issued by the Heralds to certify what armorial banners might be borne at the funerals of eminent people.

Turning to John Holladay of Virginia, I regret to have to report that I find no trace of any Grant of Arms ever having been made to anyone of this name and no Holladay pedigree containing any reference to him has at any time been registered here. Any attempt by him to establish an official entitlement to Armorial Bearings would have necessitated his placing a pedigree on record showing his descent from an existing armigerous family or to have petitioned for a new Grant of Armorial Bearings. It appears that he took neither course of action.

I note your reference to one Sir Walter Haliday, living in 1470. Again I have to report that I find no trace of Sir Walter in the official records of the College of Arms. It is the case that prior to 1500 the recording of Armorial Bearings did not obtain the systematic registration which was enforced following the incorporation of the Heralds in 1483. In the Middle Ages, Arms were listed in Rolls of Arms, *some of which have since been lost. However, a number have survived, but my examination of these has not revealed any further relevant material. Similarly, the content of further* Rolls of Arms *was distilled and entered in a number of 16th century armories, which are maintained at the College of Arms. These I have also examined, but they show no further light on the problem.*

We conclude from this letter that the College of Arms has not maintained sufficiently complete records over the centuries to make it absolutely certain that the Holladay family in Virginia and Maryland is or is not entitled to Arms. Perhaps some lines are and others are not.

II. ORIGIN OF THE HOLLADAY NAME

A family history would be incomplete without some consideration of the origin of the family name. Therefore we tend to ask ourselves: When, where, and how did the Holladay name originate? The answer to this triple question has been the subject of much study and conjecture. Let us summarize our findings on it.

The origin of names is interesting. In primitive times the "first name" or "Christian" name was assigned to persons in various ways. In Biblical times it might be Joshua the son of Nun; or Simon Barjona ("son of Jonas"); Christ ("the anointed"); Jesus of Nazareth; Simon the Zealot, etc. The American Indians would name their children "Little Turtle", "Singing Bird", and the like; a powerful chief might be "Big Thunder"; or a clever warrior would be "Red Fox". In those days of low population when every man knew his neighbor, a single name sufficed. However, as centuries passed and societies became more complex, a need arose for more specific identity of persons and families. Hence hereditary surnames were added to Christian names. In the Western world, at least, this has been a relatively recent innovation beginning about 1000 A.D. as far as Scotland and England are concerned. This was probably accelerated by the Norman invasion of England in 1066 in order to help distinguish the natives from the invaders.

Most surnames fall into one of at least four general categories:

1. Those formed from the given name of the sire, as Johnson (son of John); MacKnight (son of Knight); O'Malley (of Malley); von Braun (of Brown); Heironymus (son of Hiero), and the like.
2. Those arising from bodily or personal characteristics, as Black, Brown, White, Strong, Small, Young, Good, etc.
3. Those derived from a locality or place of residence, as Brook, Lane, Wood, Hamlet, etc.
4. Those derived from an occupation, as Carpenter, Glover, Butler, Cook, Bishop, Mayor, Parker, Taylor, Barber, Mason, Miller, Kreider ("chalker" or "marker"), etc.

By 1200 A.D. hereditary names had become common in England. But as late as 1465 Edward V passed a law to compel certain Irish outlaws to adopt surnames. And about 1800 a similar decree compelled Jews in Germany and Austria to add a German surname.

With this background how did the Holladay name originate? And what was the origin of its variant spellings in Scottish, English, and American records: Halidai, Halyday, Holyday, Halliday, Haliday, Holaday, Holeda, Holliday, Holiday, Hallidy, Holladay, Hollyday, Hallyday, Holladaye, Hallidae, etc.?

To try to answer the first question first, let us present briefly the various theories and views proposed by surname experts, genealogists, and family antiquarians as to the origin of the name.

1. *From "allodi".* As stated in Chapter 2, the natives of southern Scotland, and perhaps in parts of England as well, were dubbed by the Romans as "allodi", that is, independent property owners as contrasted to the feudal system. The theory is that the name Holladay eventually evolved from "allodi".Dr. Clarence Halliday commented on this theory as follows:

> *Long before recorded history identified a Halliday family, the name was known in Annandale and tradition had tales of its deeds. The name itself appears to derive from the Latin word "allodi". The supposition is that when the Roman legions penetrated the valley of the Annan they were struck by the fact that the people there – a mixed race of Pict, Celt, Dane and Saxon – lived on lands owned by themselves. That is, no near-feudal system existed, but one more nearly akin to freehold tenure. In their surprise at this social system the Romans called the inhabitants "the allodi", or "those who cultivated their own lands".*[1]

There could be a time factor that would question this theory. Feudalism did not begin in Europe until the 800's, some three centuries after the Romans left the British Isles. Hence, if we are to accept this theory of "allodi" origin of Holladay we would need to assume that the influence of the Roman language (Latin) was still strong enough in Scotland to lend the name "allodi" rather than some Gaelic, Saxon, or related term, to the land owners.

2. *From commemoration of a holy day or festival day.* There are at least two possible explanations for this derivation of the Halliday name, if, indeed, this is its origin. One is from warlike activities of the family as discussed in the next section. Second is the peaceful one as described by Bardsley:

> *We have "Hockerday," "Hockday," and perhaps the still more corrupted "Hobday," the old English expression for a "high-day." The second Tuesday after Easter was especially so termed, and kept in early times as such, as commemorative of the driving out of the Danes in the days of Ethelred. This was a likely name to be given on such a high day in the domestic annals as that on which the first-born came into the world. Happy parents would readily seize upon this at a time when the word and its meaning were alike familiar. Our "Hallidays" or "Hollidays" throw us back to the Church festivals, those times of merriment and jollity which have helped to such a degree to dissociate from our minds the real meaning of the word (that is, a day set apart for holy service in commemoration of some religious event), that we have now been compelled by a varied spelling to make the distinction between a "holyday" and a "holiday." Thus strongly marked upon our nomenclature is this once favourite but now wellnigh obsolete custom.*[2]

This origin is also supported by Media Research Bureau who stated that "the name Holliday or Halliday is generally believed to have been derived from the baptismal name of Haliday, which sometimes was given to a child born on a holy day".[3]

Omar Theophrastus Holliday wrote the following:

> *Until around the year one thousand men were given only one name, and were distinguished by calling one Allen the Shepherd, Thomas the Carpenter, etc. Tradition has it that sometime before the year 1200, possibly long before then, some Allen or Thomas was blessed with a male child born on a Sunday – on a "Holy-day" -- and the innocent and helpless little thing became Thomas Holyday.....It would seem from all we are able to learn of our very ancient ancestors, that to say the least, none of them were "Pacifists", but were ready to fight for any cause they thought just, and especially were they ready to fight when hunger was in sight. Trying to live on the other man's accumulation you will note is not new. I wonder if there was a party in the faraway days who favored "a free pig every Friday". Seriously speaking, it did not seem necessary for them to fight for meat as the records show that there was an abundance of deer and wild boar in the immense wood area (then) around Annandale. Knowing how to use well the bow and arrow was necessary. .... Now dear Holliday reader, believe it or not, ... I choose the born-on-Sunday theory.*[4]

Dr. John C. Holliday, quoting Dr. Hylande-MacGrath who in turn quotes the Scot author Anderson on genealogy and surnames, states:

> *Our Hallidays and Hollidays throw us back to the church festivals (Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and the like), those times of merriment and jollity which have helped to such a degree to dissociate from our minds that real meaning of the word that we now make a distinction between "holiday" and "holy day". The variations in the surname (Holliday) have had their origins .... in the unsettled orthography of earlier times. The meaning of the name, in whatever spelling it appears, ... is holy day; and it is interesting to note that the word is practically the same orthographically and phonetically in the several tongues which contributed so freely to the making of English. Thus, in old German we find Halegday; in Scandinavian, Helleday; and in Norman, Halyday. The Anglo-Saxon for holy was halig. As far back as the ninth century a child born on a notable holy day was likely to be baptized by the name of the holy day, or even to be called "the son of Holyday". It was in this century that holy days meant so much to the mass of the people. Beginning as a personal name not later that the tenth century, "Holliday" was a full-fledged surname in the twelfth. It occurs in the records of the time of King John, Philip and Reginal de Halyday, being mentioned in* Rotuli Curiae Regis *, A.D. 1194.*[5]

Webster's Dictionary states that *holiday* derives from the Old English *haligdaeg*, and that *halig* later in Middle English became *hooly, haly,* or *holy*.

3. *From the warcry "holyday! holyday!"* Some authors attribute the Halliday name to warlike origins. As described in Chapter 2, members of the Scottish family apparently engaged in sporadic border raids into England during the reiving times. The days for such gatherings came to be known as "holy days" (or Scottish, "haly days"). If this be true, it may well be said that the name may have gradually evolved into a more peaceful meaning, and even intermingled with the name which was associated with religious days mentioned above.

Much to the author's regret, the noted Burke seemed to believe that the family name originated with the warcry or slogan when the Scots conducted these raids.[6] Many modern authors accept this believ from Burke. Even M. A. Lower, in his erudite book on names, appears to do so.[7]Alexander Quarles Holladay also accepts, with some apology, Burke's theory, observing that "the name does not speak very well for the morals of those who were at first to bear it, though they were probably no worse than their neighbors".[8]

Dr. Carl Holliday, in 1910, made the following comment:

> *Counted as one of the most ancient in Britain, the family name has many variations Holladay, Holliday, Hollyday, etc. The original home of the family's ancestors was in the southwest of Scotland, where once was the Celtic Kingdom of Strathclyde. During the ninth century these warlike people overran and settled in the valley of the Annan River. This was an ideal base from which to raid their neighbors, especially the Saxons in the south, where now is the English shire of Cumberland. When such a raid was to be made, the rallying cry of the Annandale warriors was "Holyday". The raiders soon became known by their war cry which in time was adopted as the family name.*[9]

Unfortunately, Dr. Holliday simply paraphrased Burke's writings.
Much more recently, about 1962, Mr. Clarence Holliday wrote:

> *An old Anglo-Saxon word which may well have survived in the border country was the word "Haligdaeg", meaning a festival. This tradition declares that when a plundering expedition on the English was being organized, the clansmen of Annandale used to sound the rallying cry, "a haligdaeg! a haligdaeg!" ....In some respects the tradition is well founded. .... But to connect an activity (reiving) of the seventeenth century with the origin of the Halliday name is to fly in the face of history. The name existed in Annandale centuries before the reiving times. While, therefore, participation by Hallidays in these lawless activities is not to be categorically denied, it is still true that the family as a whole seems to have been surprisingly absent.*[10]

We tend to agree with this statement, especially that the warcry, if any, came long before the reiving times of the seventeenth century. It could have even originated from battles with the Vikings, Danes, English, or others, and as early as the ninth century.

4. *From the Halyday (Halide) Family in France.* There are some evidences that the Halyday family originated in France and migrated to England soon after the Norman Invasion in 1066. Lower, in his *Patronymics Britannica*, states that "there is no village in Normandy that did not give denomination to some family in England". The Norman conquerors introduced *de* into England to denote the tie in the feudal system between the name of a person and the land he owned or lived on. For the most part Norman adventurers with whom surnames really began in England took those names from their paternal fief (feudal estate).

Omar Theophrastus Holliday, in his delightful account of the family, quotes Sir Matthew Hale's *Norman People* as saying that the Halyday name originated from a village or estate named Halide in Normandy, and mentions Philip and Reginal de Halide, residents of England in 1194, as proof of this.[11] We have searched extensively but in vain for this reference in several of Hale's writings found in the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, and other libraries. In Dr. John C. Holliday's book, *Holliday and Kin*, Dr. Hylande-MacGrath states that Philip and Reginal Halide are listed in *Rotuli Curiae Regis* (the King's Court Rolls) in 1194, and "that this is evidence unquestionable of the Norman origin of the name as borne in England after the Conquest"![12] If this is true, then the Hallidays in England predate Thomas Halliday of Corehead and would place them in England during the Third Crusade, or before. In 1975 we searched through early Norman maps in the 1300-1600 period in the Map Division of the Library of Congress in Alexandria, Virginia, for a village or estate named Halide, but found none.

As shown in Chapter 2, it is known that some Frenchmen, such as Robert Bruce, migrated to England and as far northward as Scotland, and it is possible that some of the Holladays went to both places concurrently.

Out of favor with the theory of the French origin of the Haliday name is the fact that today no family name of any spelling is found in the 1974 Paris telephone director or in *Who's Who in France.*

5. *From English-Danish-Viking Origins.* As shown in Chapter 1, various invasions of England (and or Normandy) occurred over a period of several centuries. Certainly some non-English, non-French sounding names appeared early in English records which could have been corrupted eventually into Halyday: Halla in Essex in 1159; Haleuhyda in Staffordshird in 1168; Halidai in Gloucestershire in 1177. Doubtless there was some intermarrying of the invaders with the natives in England and Normandy, and at least one Halyday line could have emerged, and probably did, in this manner.

6. *From Independent Sources.* Not to be overlooked is the possibility that several Halyday groups evolved independently: in Scotland from *allodi*; in England from Halidai; in Normandy from Halide.

So which of the above possible origins of the Holladay name is most likely correct? Obviously the answer is not simple. It is difficult to accept the derivation for marauding expeditions dedicated to slaughter and rapine, however justified the clan may have felt these "holy" raids to be. Nor would we claim a pious origin as from the "holy days". "Allodi" would likely apply largely to the Scots. There is scant support for the Halide origin in France. Hence, if forced to accept a single source of the English name, we would choose the ancient Danish-Viking origin, Haleuhyda. Both historical and etymological facts at hand make this choice most tenable. We think that this name evolved into Halidai, and other variations.

As for the second question, pertaining to the variant spellings of the Holladay name, it should be stated that many surnames today seem to defy classification and explanation. These names have become corrupted from ancient forms so as to disguise them virtually beyond recognition, even in English, to say nothing of the other languages. Shakespeare's name is reported to have been found in twenty-seven different forms! Smith may be Smyth, Smythe, etc. Although Jones appears as chiseled in granite it is related to Joan, Joanne, Jonas, Johns, etc. Diggles was once Douglas; Troublefield as Tuberville, Wrinch was Renshaw; and so it goes.

As for the evolution of Holladay from earlier forms, an overall look at Scottish, English, and American records indicate that either Haluehyda or Halidai came first; then Haliday, Halyday or Hallidae, perhaps in parallel; then Holliday, Hollyday, and finally Holladay. It need not injure the pride of Holladays that this is so. As a matter of fact the name Holladay has never been found by the author in ancient records. It generally occurs in more recent years, being found very rarely in Scotland, slightly in England, and more frequently in America. It is especially prominent in the South, and is fairly common in Pennsylvania, Utah, and California. Its first known appearance was in Virginia in 1658 when Col. Richard Lee brought Elizabeth Holladay to these shores. Even John the Ranger, who died in Virginia in 1742, is seen to have his surname spelled Holliday, Hollyday, etc., in the records, along with Holladay. The Maryland family generally preferred Hollyday.

In conclusion it may be said that the Holladay generic name is old and an honored one. It can be traced back to sturdy immigrant ancestors across the Atlantic and into the mists of antiquity. While the name may appear humble, its significance lies not in a literal interpretation of its original meaning but in its impact on history and indeed on our present generation. Centuries of history and the lives and deeds of the men and women who bore this name have made it what it is today. Handed down from generation to generation it is associated with achievement, honor, tradition, and family prestige. Like the coat-of-arms – that vivid symbol of the name which our ancestral warriors bore in battle – the name itself, borne through every event of a man's life and through the lives of countless progenitors, became the badge of family honor – the "good name" to be proud of, to protect, to cherish. As the worthy deeds of the marching generations have given it dignity and splendor, the name has become hallowed to those who wear it, and is a highly treasured possession.

Quarta saluti! Virtute parta!

III, HOLLADAY COLLECTIONS

A. Nashville, Tennessee

This collection has been placed in the Tennessee State Archives by the author. It includes collections of data on England, Scotland, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, California, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri, Maryland, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. Most material is on Virginia. This includes substantial data on 23 countries, numerous excerpts from *Virginia Magazine of History, Tyler's Quarterly Magazine, William and Mary Quarterly, Virginia Gazette,* and *Calendar of State Papers.* Included also is a section on "Early Migrations of Holladays from England" and *Lineage Book of DAR.*

B. McKenzie, Tennessee

This collection was placed in the Library of the Carroll County Historical Society by the author's late brother, Allen Holladay. It includes voluminous materials and charts on Holladays from many States, and on collaterals such as Criders, Laycooks, Utleys, Suggs, and Laws.

C. University of Virginia, Charlottesville

This collection relates primarily to Virginia Holladays, and especially of Spotsylvania County descendants.

D. Richmond, Virginia

Descendants of Waller Holladay (1776-1860) of Prospect Hill, Spotsylvania County, have placed the surviving Holladay papers, a large accumulation of over 13,000 items, in the Virginia Historical Society at 428 North Blvd., Richmond. They include papers on Waller's half-brother, Lewis Littlepage. (See "An Occasional Bulletin", Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., 23221, No. 24, April, 1972, pages 9-13). These have been searched in fair detail in 1976 and 1977.

E. Maryland

Two collections exist in Maryland. One is the *Hills Papers*, Volume II, in the Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument St., Baltimore. This contains information on the early life of Thomas Hollyday of Maryland, and correspondence on the *Readbourne* Holladays known as the "Holladay Letters". A second collection in the Hall of Records in Annapolis relates to material collected by the late Col. Henry Hollyday of Easton, Maryland, and microfilmed in 1960. Other material is Dr. James Bordley's volume, *The Hollyday Family*, published by the Maryland Historical Society in 1962.

F. Aberdeen, Mississippi

The Evans Memorial Library contains material collected by Maria Juliette Evans and others, and relates largely to her immediate family.

IV. HOLLADAY NAMES OF PLACES

A. Cities and Towns

1. *Holladay*, Benton County, Tennessee, population about 200, was founded about 1870 by John and Stephen W. Holladay, brothers from Carroll County. See Chapter 12.
2. *Holladay*, Putnam County, Tennessee, a suburb of southwest Cookeville, settled by Judge O. K. Holladay and other descendants of Thomas Holladay of Putnam County, and earlier of Bedford County, Virginia.
3. *Holladay*, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, named after John Holladay, the Ranger. A small village. See Chapter 4. A few miles to the southwest is Holladay Mill on North Anna River, which was built by John's descendants. The mill is in ruins.
4. *Holladay*, Salt Lake County, Utah, population about 30,000. Founded by John C. Holladay Sr. See Chapter 5. A suburb just south of Salt Lake City.
5. *Holladay*, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
6. *Holladay*, Chickasaw County, Mississippi, population 5.
7. *Holliday*, Shelby County, Illinois, population 80.
8. *Holliday*, Johnson County, Kansas, population 150. Just west of Kansas City on Interstate 435.
9. *Holliday*, Morgan County, Kentucky, population 25.
10. *Holliday*, Monroe County, Missouri. Founded by three brothers, William, John, and Thompson Holliday who gave the land on which the town was laid out in 1872. They built and operated the first general store there.
11. *Holliday*, Tioga County, Pennsylvania. A hamlet founded by Andrew Holliday on Crooked Creek, who came from Ireland in 1752.
12. *Holliday*, Archer County, Texas, population about 1000. Near Wichita Falls, and the Oklahoma line.
13. *Holliday*, Hanover County, Virginia, population 10. Probably is Holladay.
14. *Holidays*, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin.
15. *Hollidaysburg*, Blair County, Pennsylvania, population 6000. Founded in 1768 by two Irish immigrants, Adam and William Holliday.
16. *Holliday House*, Fairfax County, Virginia.
17. *Holliday's Cove*, Brooke County, West Virginia, population 5000.

18. *Holladay Haven*, Monroe County, Aberdeen, Mississippi. Built by John Holladay of North Carolina in 1850. Owned by Maria Juliette Evans, his descendant.

19. *Hollidays Mill*, Sheboygan County, Wisconsin.

20. *Halladay*, Quebec County, Canada.

21. *Holliday*, Quebec County, Canada.

22. *Halliday*, Greene County, Arkansas, five miles north of Paragould, population 80.

23. *Hallidaysboro*, Jackson County, Illinois, population about 400. Probably founded by the descendants of Thomas and Stephen Holladay of Putnam and Smith County, Tennessee, about 1840.

24. *Halliday*, Dunn County, North Dakota, population 400. Named for William Halliday by his son Nathan, the first postmaster. The post office was founded March 18, 1900.

25. *Holiday City Station*, Memphis, Tennessee, Shelby County. Possibly not a family name.

26. *Holiday Park Station*, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Some of the above information came from Vernon Andre Kraft-Nicholson, *The Halladay Family 1650-1933.*

B. Parks

Holladay Park, 2200 Multnomah St., Portland, Oregon. Most likely named after Ben Holladay, Stagecoach King.

Holladay Lake State Park, on Holladay Creek, in Appomatox County, Virignia.

C. Streets

(From *National Zip Code Directory 1969-70*, U. S. Post Office.) "Holiday" has been excluded because it would not likely be related to the family.

State	*Street*	*City*	*Zip Code*
California	Holladay Rd.	Pasadena	91106
	Holliday	Riverside	92509
	Holladay Ave.	San Francisco	94110
	Halladay St.	Santa Ana	92701
Florida	Halliday Lane	Jacksonville	32207
	Halliday Lane	Jacksonville	32207
	Halliday Lane	Orlando	32810
Georgia	Holliday St.	Valdosta	
Illinois	Holliday Dr.	Belleville	62221
Kansas	Holliday Rd.	Kansas City	66106
	Holiday St.	Topeka	66607
Louisiana	Holliday Hts.	New Orleans	70114
Maryland	Holliday St.	Baltimore	21202
Massachusetts	Halliday St.	Boston	02131
Michigan	Holliday Dr. SW	Grand Rapids	49509
Missouri	Holliday Hills Ln.	Florissant	63033
	Halliday Ave.	St. Louis	63118
	Holliday Ln.	St. Louis	63131
New Jersey	Haliday St.	Rahway	07066
New York	Holliday Dr.	Schenectady	12304
	Holliday Dr.	Syracuse	13211
	Halliday Ave.	Yonkers	10701
Ohio	Halliday Ave.	Cleveland	44110
	Holliday Dr.	Mansfield	44904
	Holliday Hill	Mansfield	44904
Oklahoma	Holliday South	Oklahoma City	73115
Oregon	Holladay NE	Portland	97232,13,20,30
	Holladay Ct.	Portland	97230

Rhode Island	Holliday St.	Pawtucket	02865
	Halliday St.	Pawtucket	02861
Tennessee	Holliday St.	Memphis	38108-22
Texas	Halliday St.	Beaumont	77706
	Holliday St.	Dallas	75224
	Holliday St.	Ft. Worth	76118
	Holliday St.	Wichita Falls	76301-2
Utah	Holladay Blvd.	Salt Lake City	84117-21
	Holladay Cir.	Salt Lake City	84117
Virginia	Holliday St.	Lynchburg	24501
	Holladay St.	Portsmouth	23704
	Holliday St.	Strasburg	22657
	Holladay Ct., Ln. and Rd.	Virginia Beach	23455
	Holladay Point	Virginia Beach	93451
Washington	Halladay St.	Seattle	98109
	Halladay, West	Seattle	98119,99

V. HOLLADAYS OF SPECIAL NOTE

In addition to those Holladays recited in the text above, the following are others whose names deserve recognition here.

A. Doc Holliday, Western Gunfighter and Dentist

Upon being introduced to people throughout the country the first question usually asked the author has been, "Are you related to Doc Holliday of old West fame?" The answer is generally, "Well, maybe", not knowing for sure whether the relationship is either real or complimentary. Movies and TV have perpetuated the legend of this notorious dentist-gunfighter.

No exhaustive effort has been made to determine Doc's lineage, but it is known that his great-grandfather was William Holliday of Laurens County, S.C. It is thought that he came from Ireland. His will, dated January 12, 1822, and proved Nov. 14, 1826, includes several slaves, and names his wife Jenney, sons William, Robert Alexander (Doc's grandfather) and Matthew; and daughters Nancy Russell and Margaret. Prophetically enough, his property included "my still and its apparatusses". (*Laurens County, S.C., Will Book F*, Vol. 2, pp. 32-33).

William Jr. moved to Cotton Gin Fort, Miss.; Matthew also moved to Miss.; Nancy married John Russell and moved to Cass Co., Ga.; Margaret was unmarried. Robert Alexander, born in 1787 in Laurens Co., married Rebecca Burroughs (b. Nov. 28, 1800; d. Aug. 12, 1856) on June 4, 1818, and moved to Fayetteville, Ga., where he was a hotel keeper. He died Nov. 16, 1862. They had 11 children, including Henry Burroughs Holliday, born Mar. 11, 1819, the oldest child. He died Feb. 22, 1893. (Mrs. Bob Wylie, *Historical Collections of Georgia Chapters of DAR*, Vol. IV of old Bible records and land lotteries, Georgia Genealogical Reprints, 405 Virginia Way, Vidalia, Ga., 1932, pp. 64-67).

Henry B. and Alice Jane McKey were married on Jan. 8, 1849, probably in Griffin, Ga. Their first child, Martha Eleanora, died June 12, 1850, at age six months, and is buried in Rest Haven Cemetery, Griffin.

Doc was born -- reportedly completely sober -- in the early part of 1852 in Griffin, Georgia, 31 miles southeast of Atlanta, in Spalding County. He was baptized into the Presbyterian Church on March 21, 1852. His parents were listed in the 1860 Census of Spalding County as Henry B. Holliday, age 40, a trader with real estate valued at $10,490, personal worth of $7900, and born in South Carolina; and Alice Jane (McKey) Holliday, age 30, also born in South Carolina. John Henry (Doc) was listed as age 8. The Hollidays were well-to-do people in the community. Henry was a veteran of the Mexican War, and soon became a Major in the 27th Georgia Infantry during the Civil War.

In 1864 the family moved to Lowndes County, Ga., 7 miles northeast of Valdosta, where Henry acquired 3500 acres of land. On Sept. 16, 1866, Doc's mother died and is buried in Sunset Hill

Cemetery in Valdosta. His father's prompt remarriage on Dec. 18 was taken by Doc to be an act of disloyalty to his mother. And Doc placed the highest premium on loyalty. Soon thereafter the family moved to East Savannah Ave., in Valdosta, where Henry became Mayor, and where a street today is named Holliday. Henry also was active in developing pecan trees and operating a nursery. Doc attended the Valdosta Institute for his early education.

Upset by his father's remarriage, Doc's morale weakened, and in later years he would confide to friends: "I was a promising youth, I really was. But the Damyankees, fickle fortune, disease, and cheap whiskey drove me down the primrose path to dissipation and ruination." The Civil War added to his woes. Doc's youth was spent largely under a loathsome Federal occupation, and we may offer this as a mitigating cause of his future downfall. Like Hamlet, for Doc

The time is out of joint, O cursed spite
That ever I was born to set it right.

In the late sixties when Negro soldiers from the Valdosta Federal garrison took over his favorite swimming hole, Doc reportedly, but not proved, shot and killed one of them. At any rate he went to Philadelphia and graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1872. During two years of college he had learned to gamble proficiently, to imbibe immoderately, to fight tuberculosis, and to pull teeth, with the new title of Doctor.

Doc returned home, bade his girlfriend and family goodby, and in 1872 went to Atlanta to practice for a time. Upon medical advice he then headed to the dry West as a possible cure for his tuberculosis. First to Dallas in 1873 for more drinking and gambling, then to Jacksboro, Texas, in 1875. By now he had mastered Faro and Draw Poker. After killing a soldier at Jacksboro, Doc migrated to Ft. Griffin, Texas, and then to Denver in 1876. From Denver he went to Cheyenne later that year, then back to Denver under the name of Tom Mackay to avoid apprehension. After another fight he went to New Mexico, then about a year later returned to Ft. Griffin. Here he met a lifelong friend, Wyatt Earp, in 1877. The talkative, puny Doc and the brawny, quiet Earp complemented each other in many ways.

After killing another man at Ft. Griffin Doc barely escaped a lynch mob through the help of his girlfriend Big Nose Kate Elder. Doc drifted to Dodge City, Kansas, where he resumed dental practice for a time. In 1879 he migrated to Las Vegas, N.M. In 1880 he joined Earp for a trip southward, first through Prescott, Arizona, and then to Tombstone for a rendezvous with destiny. While at Tombstone Doc visited Tucson and other border towns. He once casually recounted one experience near there:

> *Down on the border I had two or three little scrapes. A party of drunken greasers were climbing over us one night and I had to fix one or two, and at another time I had a fight with a room full of them, and started a graveyard there, but it had to be done in the interest of peace.*

History well records details of the famous fight at the O.K. corral in Tombstone, on October 26, 1881. Doc, Earp, and his group dispatched Tom and Frank McLaury and Billy Clanton in about a minute of battle, and broke up the Clanton gang. In this fracas Doc was slightly wounded and none of his group was killed. In an ensuing trial Doc and the Earps were acquitted, but to escape local feeling they left the following May for Pueblo, Colorado. Here they separated, and Doc went to Denver, was put in jail, and was almost extradited to Arizona. He lived for a time in Leadville, Deadwood, South Dakota, and Glenwood Springs, generally drinking, gambling, and somehow getting in brawls in which the law was always on his side. His reputation was worldwide. At the age of 35, Doc died of tuberculosis at Glenwood Springs on November 8, 1887. In his fading moments he roused from a delirium and asked for a drink of liquor. Upon downing the drink, with appreciation in his eyes, he spoke his last words, "This is funny", and expired. Being in bed, and bootless, Doc made this remark based on a bet he had made that he would die with his boots on. Anyway, he was buried in Linwood Cemetery in Glenwood Springs, where today a sizeable granite marker honors his memory.

What kind of man was Doc, really? He certainly departed from the best of Holladay traditions, and his raucous behavior can hardly be condoned. One day a friend asked Doc about the two dozen or more men he had shot or knifed to death: "Doctor, don't your conscience trouble you?" To which Doc, recalling that he always wanted the law on his side, replied with a wheeze, "No, I coughed that up with my lungs long ago!"

Let it be said that Doc was a man of extreme loyalty who gave up drilling teeth and filling them with gold for drilling men and filling them with lead. The best tribute ever paid to Doc, and his inclination toward strong likes and dislikes, was paid by his best friend, Wyatt Earp, in 1896:

> *Doc was a dentist whom necessity had made a gambler, a gentleman whose disease had made a frontier vagabond; a philosopher whom life had made a caustic wit; a long, lean ash-blond fellow nearly dead with consumption, and at the same time the most skillful gambler and the nerviest, speediest, deadliest man with a six-gun I ever knew.*

In addition to many movies and TV stories told about Doc's escapades, at least four books have been written:

John Myers Myers, *Doc Holliday*, Jarrolds, London, 1957, (Can be purchased from Arthur H. Clark Co., 1264 South Central Ave., Glendale, California 91204.)

Glen Boyer, *An Illustrated Life of Doc Holliday*, Reminder Publishing Co., Glenwood Springs, Colorado, 1966. (Can be purchased from Arthur H. Clarke Co.)

Pat Jahns, *Frontier World of Doc Holliday, Faro Dealer from Dallas to Deadwood*, 1957.

Albert S. Pendleton and Susan McKey Thomas, *In Search of the Hollidays*, Little River, Press, 105 East Moore St., Valdosta, Ga., 1973.

B. Cyrus Kurtz Holliday

Founder of Topeka, the Capital of Kansas, in 1854, and of the Santa Fe Railroad, Cyrus was the son of David and Mary Kennedy Holliday of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, born there April 3, 1826, the youngest of seven children. They moved to Massillon, Ohio, in 1837, and then to Wooster. He attended Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa., and graduated in 1852. He soon took a job with the George W. Howard Contracting Company, where he learned the rudiments of construction so valuable later in the railroad business. On June 11, 1854, he married Mary Jones at Meadville. In that same year he visited the Territory of Kansas and liked the country so well that he settled there for the rest of his days.

Cyrus founded Topeka, Kansas in 1854, and in 1859 persuaded the Kansas Constitutional Convention to make it the Capital. In 1859 he drafted a bill which chartered the Atchison and Topeka Railroad. At various times he was a member of the State Legislature and President of the Merchants National Bank, also the Excelsior Gas and Coke Co. He died March 29, 1900. There were two children.

C. Frederick William Mackey Holliday

Born in Winchester, Va., Feb. 22, 1828; son of Dr. Richard John McKim and Mary Catherine (Taylor) Holliday, and grandson of William and Margaret (Duncan) Holliday and of Samuel and Catherine (Mackey) Taylor. His paternal grandfather was a native of the north of Ireland, and his maternal great-grandfather emigrated from England. He prepared for college at Winchester academy, Virginia, and was graduated from Yale in 1847. He studied law for one year at Winchester, and was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1849. He settled in practice in Winchester, was elected prosecuting attorney for Winchester and Frederick county, Va., in 1852, and was a member of the Confederate States congress, 1862-65. He served in the Confederate army in the civil war as captain of the 33d Virginia infantry and was assigned to Gen. Thomas J. Jackson's brigade. He was promoted colonel in 1862, and in August of that year lost his right arm at the battle of Cedar Run. He resumed the practice of law in Winchester in 1865, and was governor of Virginia, 1878-82. He retired to private life, devoted himself to study, took an active interest in local affairs and travelled extensively. He was married in 1868 to Hannah Taylor, daughter of Dr. Thomas McCormick, and after her death to Caroline Calvert, daughter of Dr. Richard H. Stuart. He wrote several works of travel, printed for private circulation. He died in Winchester, Va., May 29, 1899. (Source: Rossiter Johnson, *Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans*, The Biographical Society, Boston, 1905, Vol. V.)

D. Holladays Who Were in Congress

From *Biographical Dictionary of American Congress 1774-1971,* U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971, edited by Lawrence Kennedy).

1. HOLLIDAY, Elias Selah. Representative from Indiana as Republican from 1901 to 1909 (57th through 59th Congress). Born in Aurora, Dearborn County, Indiana, Mar. 5, 1842. Spent his early life on farms in Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa. In the Fifth Kansas Regiment in Civil War. Studied law at Mt. Vernon, Indiana; admitted to bar in 1873 in Carbon, Indiana. Moved to Brazil, Indiana, in 1874. Was city attorney there, and mayor 1877-80. Died Mar. 13, 1936. Buried in Cottage Hill Cemetery, Brazil, Indiana.
2. HOLADAY, William Perry. Representative from Vermilion County, Illinois, as Republican 1923-1933 (68th-71st Congresses). Born near Ridgefarm, Vermilion County, Illinois, Dec. 14, 1882. Attended University of Missouri at Columbia. Graduated in law from University of Illinois in 1905. Practiced in Danville. Member of State House 1909-23. Died in Georgetown, Vermilion County, Jan. 29, 1946. Buried in Georgetown Cemetery.
3. HOLLADAY, Alexander Richmond. Representative from Louisa County, Virginia, as Democrat 1849-53 (31st-32nd Congresses). Born at Prospect Hill, Spotsylvania County, September 18, 1811. Attended University of Virginia as law student. Practiced law in Orange, Spotsylvania, and Louisa Counties. State Legislator 1845-47. Moved to Richmond in 1853 as a lawyer. Died there Jan. 29, 1877. Buried at Prospect Hill.

In addition to these notable Holladays, the author has collected 24 pages of others who are (or were) architects, statesmen, college professors, soldiers in various wars, scientists in *American Men of Science, Who's Who in America,* regional *Who's Who*, and notables in England and Scotland. These are in the Holladay Collection in Nashville.

VI. BOOKS WRITTEN ABOUT HOLLADAYS

Holladay Case, Benton and Stevenson, Henry Hold & Co., N.Y., 1903.

Holladay Street, Max Miller, New American Library, N.Y., 1899, 222 pp.

John Henry Holliday – Frontier World of Doc Holliday Faro Dealer from Dallas to Deadwood, Pat Jahns, Hastings Pub. Co. New York, 1957, 305 pp.

John Henry Holliday – Doc Holliday, John Myers Myers, Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass., 1906, 287 pp.

Doc Holliday, John Myers Myers, Jarrolds Publishers, London, 1957.

Illustrated Life of Doc Holliday, Glenn Boyer, Reminder Publishing Company, 711 Grand Avenue, Glenwood Springs, Colorado, 1966.

In Search of the Hollidays, Albert S. Pendleton and Susan McKey Thomas, Little River Press, 105 East Moore St., Valdosta, Ga., 1973.

700 Years of Hollidays, Omar T. Holliday, Palos Verdes Estates, California, 1939.

The Holliday Family, Dr. Carl Holliday, Pamphlet, about 1900.

Early History of the Hollyday Family 1297-1800, Henry Hollyday, Easton, Md., in *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. 26, 1931, pp. 159-171.

Holliday Family and Kin, Dr. John C. Holliday, Kaywood Press, Degraff, Ohio, 1963.

Ben Holladay, The Stagecoach King 1819-1887, James Vincent Frederick, Arthur H. Clarke Co., Glendale, California, 1940.

The Saga of Ben Holladay, Giant of the Old West, Ellis Lucia, Hastings House, N.Y., 1959, 374 pp.

Holliday Genealogy, Joel Munsell Sons, Albany, New York, U.S. Catalog 1928.

The Hollyday Family, Dr. James Bordley Jr., Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument St., Baltimore, Md., 1962.

History of the Holliday Family, Sally Holliday Stevens, Clinton Printing Center, Memphis, Tenn., 1974.

In the Mormon Library, Salt Lake City:

The Holliday-Halliday Family, Gustave Anjor (929.273, Al, No. 545).

Samuel Halladay Family 1790-1870, By Pennsylvania DAR (Film 893,733).

George Halliday Diary 1823-1900, Provo, Utah (921.H155h).

Holladay Special, Professor Herbert Weaver, Nashville, TN, 1980.
The Family Record of H. A. Fyfe, including Rhodes, Halliday, etc., Adelaide, Australia, 1962. Families in England and Scotland. (Film 315,671).
General Notes on Halliday and Holliday Family in England, Maryland, and Virginia 1578-1800. 20 pages, Maryland Historical Society, 1939. Notes on which Bordley Book is based. (Film 3321, pt. 3.)
Ancestry of Laura Halliday Kelsey, Katherine C. Gottschalk. 40 pgs. *1700-1900* (Film 860,456).
Some Descendants of William Holliday and Ann Ayres, Ann Ayres Holliday, Plainfield, N.Y., 1965. (PB929.2 2044).
Holliday Family, John C. Holliday. Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 1966. (Film 517,197).
John C. Holliday and Family of Lancaster, Pa 1749-1930. Settled in Pennsylvania. (Film 020,369).
Holliday Family – Sarah Frances Sitton Holliday 1844-1939. Pittsfield, Illinois, Los Angeles, Calif. (PB929.2 2340).
Holliday Family – DAR. Athens, Georgia, 1946, 117 pages. Includes Allen, Allen T., and Thomas Otis Holliday. (Film 848,243).
Family of Holliday, Jean Potts, Hollidaysburg, Pa., 1932, 205 pgs. John Holliday came from Annandale, Scotland and settled in Lancaster, Pa., before 1740. (Film 875,146).
Holliday Family Bible, DAR Record of Allen Holliday and wife Nancy Oneal, married 1812, with allied lines. (Film 007,110).
The Halladay Family 1650-1933, Vernon Andre Kraft-Nicholson, published by Mrs. Ruth Burr Logue, 2320 Polly Drive, Lansing, Michigan, 48906, 1974.
Hallidays, published in 1980 by its author, Col. C.A.T. Halliday, of Bournemouth, England, and printed by the Portia Press, Ltd., Whitchurch, Hampshire, England.

Note: The family has had numerous authors. We have placed 12 typed pages listing family authors in the Nashville Holladay Collection.

VII. HOLLADAY ASSOCIATIONS AND REUNIONS

A. Carroll County, Tennessee

Since 1965 a family reunion has been held during a weekend nearest July 4. This has usually taken place at the Holladay Church of Christ four miles south of Huntingdon, with friends, neighbors, and relatives attending. The children enjoy a ride over the old farm, the oldsters enjoy reminiscing, and all relish a bountiful noon meal. May this custom continue for generations to come.

B. Wilson County, Tennessee

Each second Saturday in August Holladay relatives in Smith, Putnam, Jackson, Wilson, and nearby counties meet at the Cedars of Lebanon State Park for a picnic and talkfest. This is a few miles south of Lebanon.

C. John C. Holladay Sr. Association in Utah

This meeting is held annually, usually in May and either in Salt Lake City or in Santaquin. See Chapter 5 for line of Daniel Holladay, son of the Ranger.

D. Holladay, Benton County, Tennessee

This reunion is held during the summer, usually June or August, at the old homeplace of John Holladay, which is being renovated.

VIII. THE HALLADAY AUTOMOBILE

In 1910 the Halladay "50 Roadster" was touted as the "raciest, classiest roadster of them all". It was a car that stood "absolutely alone for appearance, dependability, speed, and stamina". It was the "best dollar for dollar value ever yet presented to the automobile trade of America". It weighed 3000 pounds, had a mahogany dashboard, used imported ball bearings, and four cylinders. Alas! It had no top. It could be bought at the Streater Motor Car Company, Streater, Illinois, during the 1907-1916 period. In the 1918-22 period the Halladay Motors Corporation in Lexington, Attica, Warren, and Newark, Ohio, also sold this luxury automobile. (See *Motor Scrapbook*, Clymer Motors, 1268 South Alvarado St., Los Angeles, CA).

IX. HOW MANY ANCESTORS DO YOU HAVE?

This is an interesting question. Let's go back to the time of Christ, say 2000 years ago. Supposing that a generation is 33 1/3 years, there would be 60 generations during these 2000 years. Since each person has a father and a mother, or two direct ancestors, it would appear that 2^{60} would give the proper answer to this question. This turns out to be a staggering number: 1,152,921,504,608,848,976, over a quintillion! Now we know that this number of people never lived on earth, much less be the ancestor of any person. So where is the "catch"? The answer is that many of the grandparents and earlier ancestors on the father's side and on the mother's side were the same persons. Consequently, you probably have only a few thousand ancestors during the past two millenia.

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2. Dr. John C. Holliday, *Holliday Family and Their Kin*, Kaywood Press, Degraff, Ohio, 1963, p. 2, quoting Bardsley, *Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.*
3. Mrs. M. C. Torrey, *The Name and Family of Holliday or Halliday*, Media Research Bureau, 1100 F St., Washington, D.C. 1954. This report came to the author via George Blanton Holladay, Camden, Tenn. about 1955. Mrs. Torrey's husband coauthored *The Catchings and Holliday Families in Virginia, Georgia, Mississppi* in 1919. They lived in Baird, Miss. See *William & Mary Quarterly* Vol. 4, Ser. 2, 1923-24, p. 189.
4. Omar Theophrastus Holliday, *700 Years of Hollidays*. Published by the author, Palos Verdes (Los Angeles), California, 1939. (In the Los Angeles Public Library).
5. Dr. John C. Holliday, op. cit., pp. 1-2.
6. John Burke, *History of the Commoners*, Henry Colburn Publishers, London, 1837, Vol. II, p. 127.
7. Dr. John C. Holliday, op. cit., p. 3, quoting Lower's *Patronymica Britannica.*
8. Alexander Quarles Holladay, *Some Genealogical Notes.* Unpublished paper, Richmond, Va., 1901, p. 3.
9. Dr. Carl Holliday, "Your Family Origin – Holliday", a pamphlet compiled by Dr. Holliday, Professor of English, University of Montana about 1910, and recently printed by Robert K. Holliday, Oak Hill, West Virginia.
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11. Omar Theophrastus Holliday, loc cit.
12. Dr. John C. Holliday, op. cit. p. 2.

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This index contains places, events, institutions, and family names in simple alphabetic order. Of places, all manors are grouped. Of events, all battles are grouped. Of institutions, all banks and churches are grouped. Of titled persons all earls, dukes, kings, queens and mayors are grouped.

Generally no Jr. or Sr. is attached to the name. The reader would do well also to search for a name like William Thomas Holladay under such names as William, Bill, W.T., Tom, Tommy, Thomas, etc.

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